

# COOPERATIVE SERVICES

## FBI LABORATORY

Now into its 43rd year of operations, the FBI Laboratory reached record levels of achievements in Fiscal 1975. Continuing its leading role in the forensic science field, the Laboratory conducted 482,060 examinations. Approximately 30 percent of these examinations were conducted for agencies other than the FBI on a cost-free basis.

A total of 44,198 requests were received by the FBI Laboratory for the examination of 317,140 specimens during the fiscal year. The 482,060 examinations conducted on these specimens consisted of:

- 181,777 dealing with document matters.
- 141,218 encompassing gambling, translation, and cryptanalytic matters.
- 154,042 involving the physical, biological, and chemical sciences.
- 5,023 pertaining to electronics and acoustics.

The FBI Laboratory also:

- Enlarged its program of assistance to state and local forensic science laboratories.
- Trained over 700 state and local law enforcement personnel in specialized crime laboratory topics.
- Provided expert witnesses to testify in 865 cases in courts throughout the Nation.
- Assisted the FBI and other law enforcement agencies in the solution and successful prosecution of many criminal cases, several of which gained national prominence.
- Published the "Crime Laboratory Digest," a monthly publication sent to all law enforcement crime laboratories in the Nation, highlighting information and research in the crime laboratory field.
- Contributed to certain areas of forensic science through publication of technical papers, results of surveys and national meetings.
- Continued its active and productive research and development program to insure

quality and up-to-date service to law enforcement agencies.

In September, 1974, the FBI Laboratory sponsored the Second National Symposium on Crime Laboratory Development. Unprecedented in the history of crime laboratories in America, this meeting brought together 166 leaders of police crime laboratories from throughout the Nation, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Canada. The purpose of this symposium, which was held at the FBI Academy at Quantico, Virginia, was to determine how the FBI Laboratory might better assist other laboratories in their functions.

Also, during this symposium the American Society of Crime Laboratory Directors was established. This organization promises to provide additional leadership toward upgrading professionalism of the scientific criminal investigator and to increase cooperation and communication between all crime laboratories throughout the Nation.

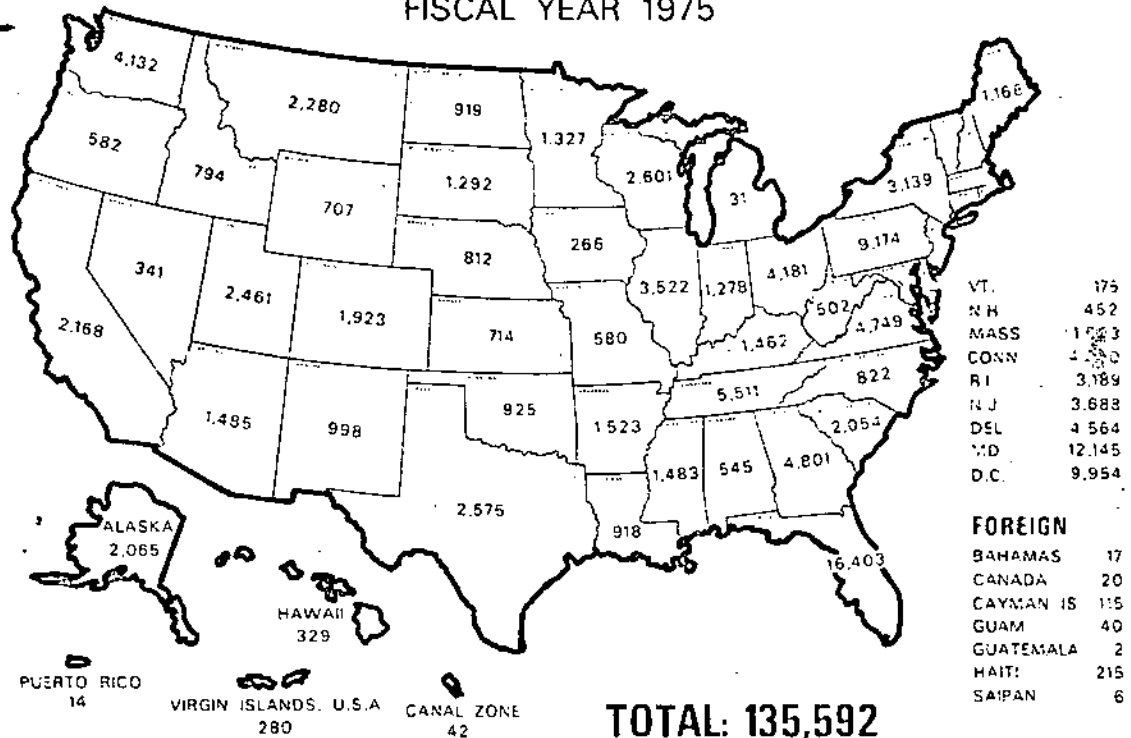


A serial number which had been ground off the weapon is restored and then photographed in the FBI Laboratory.

# FBI LABORATORY

EXAMINATIONS MADE FOR NON-FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

FISCAL YEAR 1975



The FBI Laboratory consists of four sections - Cryptanalysis-Gambling-Translation, Document, Physics and Chemistry, and Radio Engineering.

## Research

The Laboratory's Research Group has the responsibility of conducting scientific research in the biological, physical, and chemical sciences. The purpose of the research is to aid local crime laboratories and to expand the ability of the forensic scientist when examining physical evidence as diverse as hair, blood and other body fluids, paints, plastics, metal, glass, fibers, explosive residue and soil. Examples of the research now being conducted include attempts to determine sex from dried bloodstains using radio-

immunoassay techniques; electrophoretic identification of specific genetically expressed isoenzymes and other proteins present in blood as an aid to individualization of bloodstains; using the scanning electron microscope coupled to X-ray analysis as a means of detecting residues washed from the hands of individuals using firearms; and possible use of a wavelength dispersive X-ray fluorescence spectrometer as a means of identifying and classifying bullet holes in various materials.

## Interesting Case

### ALPHABET BOMBER ARRESTED

During the summer of 1974, the Nation was terrorized by a series of bombings and threatened



bombings perpetrated by a verbose and imaginative individual. He was dubbed the "Alphabet Bomber" after he vowed to spell the name of his group, Aliens of America, through a series of bombings in selected places across the United States. He began on August 6 with a blast at the Los Angeles Airport for "A". Shortly thereafter, an unexploded bomb was discovered in a Greyhound Bus Station Locker for "L". Tape recordings of his lengthy harangues were submitted for analysis to the Laboratory's Translation Unit which provided substantial linguistic profile information and helped identify the "Alphabet Bomber" as Muharem Kurbegovic, a 31-year-old Yugoslav with access to explosives material. With his arrest, the bizarre bombings ceased.

## TRAINING DIVISION, FBI ACADEMY

The accomplishments of the Training Division during Fiscal 1975 centered around the FBI Academy at Quantico, Virginia, its training programs, and other services of the Division which were administered by FBI Headquarters personnel.

During Fiscal 1975, a total of 8,613 law enforcement personnel, including FBI Agents and employees, received training at the Academy. The Training Division sent 83 new Agents, four of whom were women, to assignments in the field. Personnel attending in-service training programs at the Academy numbered 3,414 during the fiscal year.

These programs included training in investigation of organized crime, white-collar crime and sex crimes, as well as in fingerprinting. FBI police instructors received training on how to teach principles of supervision to state and local law enforcement officials.

Specially trained FBI Agents assigned to the Bureau's 59 Field Offices provided 108,383 hours of instruction while participating in 10,516 law enforcement schools attended by 319,690 criminal justice personnel. The Training Division also provided instruction in the use of firearms, first aid, and other law enforcement techniques.

Instructors from the FBI Academy conducted over 200 specialized schools for law enforcement



Special Agents practice point shooting on ranges at the FBI Academy, Quantico, Virginia.

administrators in such topical areas as crisis intervention, executive development, forensic science, instructor development, and legal matters.

The FBI National Academy, established in 1935, provides a professional training program to career law enforcement personnel from throughout the United States and some from foreign countries.

During Fiscal 1975, 994 students graduated from four National Academy classes, the 98th through the 101st Sessions. This specialized program has now graduated over 9,000 students. Also during the fiscal year, 920 previous graduates of the FBI National Academy program received refresher training at the Academy.

Various seminars and specialized schools were conducted at the Academy during Fiscal 1975. The first national seminar on Women in Policing was held during May, 1975. Forty-nine participants, representing police agencies from 30 different states, attended.

The topics of the other seminars ranged from how to deal with hostage situations, to one for the use of firearms. Other seminars were held on the use of force, the use of the law, and the use of the law enforcement training directors. National Symposium on Terrorist Activities; and National



## FBI NATIONAL ACADEMY

First session began  
July 29, 1935

101 sessions held  
as of June 1975

//////  
**TOTAL GRADUATES -- 9,167**

### Symposium on Uniform Crime Reporting.

The National Bomb Data Center (after July 1, 1975, known as the FBI Bomb Data Program) published 29 General Information Bulletins, 23 Investigators Bulletins, and 11 Special Technicians Bulletins during the fiscal year.

Nine regular bomb investigator schools were conducted throughout the United States and Puerto Rico, and two seminars relating to bombing matters were conducted at the Academy.

### IDENTIFICATION SERVICES

The largest collection of fingerprints in the world is maintained in the FBI Identification Division, with over 162 million sets on file at the close of Fiscal 1975. The FBI received a total of 5,797,145 new fingerprint cards during Fiscal 1975, with an average daily receipt of 23,005 cards.

Of the total fingerprint submissions in the fiscal year, 2,883,434 were criminal in nature. These are afforded top priority to provide vital identification services promptly to law enforcement agencies.

A substantial increase occurred in expunctions of arrest records during Fiscal 1975. A total of 50,906 fingerprint records were returned to contributors during the fiscal year, an increase of 160 percent over the number of fingerprint cards expunged during Fiscal 1974.

The humanitarian operations of the Identification Division remained active. The FBI Disaster Squad, a group of fingerprint experts specially trained to handle identification problems following catastrophes, responded to requests for identification assistance in connection with five airplane crashes during Fiscal 1975 and positively identified 82 of the 282 victims examined in these disasters.

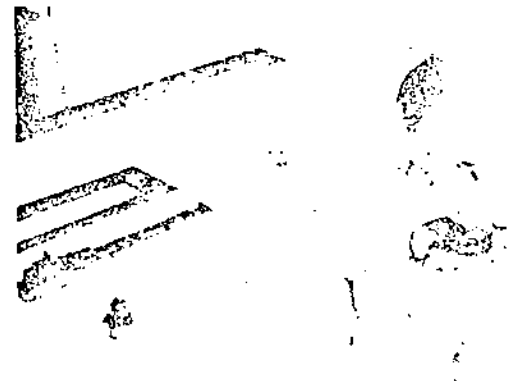
Also continuing was the FBI's Missing Persons Program, whereby information regarding the whereabouts of missing persons is furnished to close relatives, members of Congress, and public agencies acting in behalf of the families. There were 5,345 active missing person notices in file as the fiscal year ended.

Some 41,997 latent fingerprint identification cases were received during Fiscal 1975. Latent fingerprint examiners made 675 local, state, and Federal court appearances in these cases. Some 475,581 items were examined in processing these cases, and 5,733 suspects were identified through latent fingerprints. Court proceedings related to these cases resulted in a total of 3,733 years in prison terms, as well as 55 life terms, 11 death sentences, and fines totaling \$35,800.

Wanted notices posted in file numbered 128,713, and 32,019 fugitives were identified against these wanted notices during Fiscal 1975.

Receipts of correspondence, name check requests and other forms totaled 5,146,792.

Progress has continued in the development of computer programs and the acquisition of general and special purpose hardware to perfect



FBI fingerprint technician prepares for testimony in court.

a total automatic fingerprint identification system. As of the end of Fiscal 1975, more than one million first offender records had been automated. The procurement of FINDER, the automated fingerprint scanner system, is nearing completion, and the first production model of five such systems is scheduled for delivery in November, 1975. The remaining four production model systems will be delivered at three-month intervals following the first delivery.

## COMPUTER SYSTEMS DIVISION

The Computer Systems Division provides the FBI and law enforcement agencies throughout the Nation with a broad range of data processing services.

The National Crime Information Center (NCIC), a prime example of these services, has added an unparalleled dimension to this Nation's efforts to prevent and detect crime.

Utilizing a sophisticated telecommunications network involving 57 NCIC control terminals, this system makes more than 4.9 million records relating to wanted persons and stolen property instantaneously accessible to FBI field offices and other duly constituted criminal justice agencies in the United States, to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the Police of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

In addition, more than 600,000 Computerized Criminal History (CCH) records are maintained in the NCIC computer for criminal justice use.

NCIC member agencies are linked for the common purpose of combating crime. Daily, NCIC handles an average of more than 171,500 trans-

actions involving wanted persons (fugitives), stolen property, and criminal history records. The number of transactions during June, 1975, increased more than 15 percent over the same month in 1974. Positive responses, or "hits," on wanted persons and stolen property inquiries averaged approximately 900 per day during Fiscal 1975.

The FBI's annual Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) publication, "Crime in the United States," continues to be one of the most widely used documents published by the Federal Government. The detailed crime data which it contains is used extensively by local, state, and Federal officials for planning, budgeting, disbursement of Federal grants, legislation, and analysis of the crime problem.

As Fiscal 1975 ended, 31 states had developed their own UCR programs. Eventually, these programs will enhance the completeness and accuracy of data representing the crime problem in the United States.

The Uniform Crime Reporting Program also includes reports on the killing of law enforcement officers, assaults on Federal officers, and bombings, which provide valuable assistance in training law enforcement officers.

In the investigative field, more use was made of the FBI's computers during Fiscal 1975 than in any previous fiscal year. These computers were utilized in 20 investigative cases, including antitrust, bankruptcy, bank fraud and embezzlement, fraud against the Government, theft of Government property, and interstate transportation of stolen property violations.

# PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATION

The FBI's 59 Field Offices and 15 foreign liaison posts are directed and coordinated by FBI Headquarters in Washington, D. C., which consists of 13 divisions.

The Field Divisions and 494 Resident Agencies (sub-offices) are strategically located throughout the United States and Puerto Rico to provide prompt investigative service and wide geographic coverage.

The foreign liaison posts facilitate vital exchange of information with foreign agencies regarding international crime and subversive activities.

## Personnel and Services

As the 1975 fiscal year ended, there were 19,257 persons on the FBI rolls consisting of 8,433 Special Agents and 10,824 clerical, stenographic and technical personnel. Some 49 percent of the Agents and 19 percent of the noninvestigative personnel had been employed by the FBI 10 years or more.

The FBI maintains an active program of recruitment of black Americans, Spanish-surnamed Americans, American Indians, and Asian Americans for positions throughout the Bureau. Also, the FBI is continuing its efforts to attract women for the Special Agent position.

The FBI incentive award program serves to recognize exceptional achievements, above-average performances, and approved suggestions through monetary awards. During Fiscal 1975, 1,593 incentive awards were granted amounting to \$277,809. In addition, 632 quality salary increases were awarded to employees for sustained above-average performance.

Consolidation of Headquarters functions in the J. Edgar Hoover F.B.I. Building began in October, 1974. At full occupancy, some 7,400

Bureau employees will be housed in the new structure.

The Exhibits Section of the Administrative Division produced a monthly average of 56.8 artist's conception drawings during Fiscal 1975. The total for the year was 682, representing a 7.9 percent increase over the previous year.

## FILES AND COMMUNICATIONS

During Fiscal 1975, 1,076,954 pieces of mail were processed and filed by the FBI's Files and Communications Division, which maintains the Bureau's central files. These files number approximately 6.5 million; and the Bureau's master indices, which relate to the information contained in these files, exceed 58,543,000 index cards. More than 125,000 new files pertaining to Bureau investigations were opened and more than 2,164,000 name-check requests were searched through the Bureau's master indices.

In addition, during this fiscal year, the Division received or transmitted by telegraph, teletype, facsimile, or telephone long distance more than 486,000 expedite messages and processed and dispatched from the Division mail room over 3,335,000 pieces of mail. This Division also received 5,535 requests for information under the Freedom of Information Act.

## INSPECTION DIVISION

The Inspection Division conducts comprehensive internal audits of all FBI operations and is a vital part of the FBI's executive development program. The professional staff of this Division makes an effort to inspect each Field Office and Headquarters Division once a year. Results are reported to the Director through the Associate Director.

The work of this Division serves as an essential management tool to insure that all FBI operations are being conducted in compliance with statutory authority in an efficient, effective and economical manner.

During Fiscal 1975, 72 inspections were conducted and 639 special surveys and miscellaneous inquiries were handled. The impartial and objective results of these inspections, surveys, and inquiries provided reliable information to top Bureau officials for their assistance in making management decisions.

## OFFICE OF PLANNING AND EVALUATION

The Office of Planning and Evaluation serves in an advisory capacity to the Director, conduct-

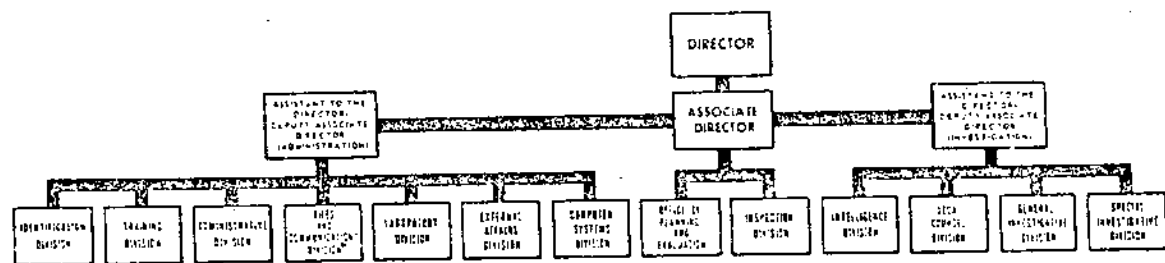
ing comprehensive studies and reviews of FBI policies, procedures, and general operations. Based on these studies, the Office of Planning and Evaluation makes recommendations regarding policy changes and long-range planning designed to strengthen the capabilities of the FBI to perform its assigned functions. Studies are based upon data and opinions solicited from both FBI personnel and knowledgeable persons and sources in private industry and other governmental agencies.

## EXTERNAL AFFAIRS DIVISION

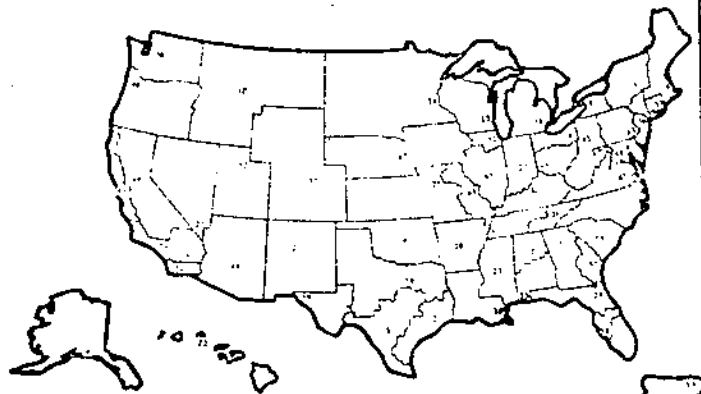
The External Affairs Division answers the voluminous number of inquiries received from the news media and the public and conducts extensive research regarding problems and projects concerning crime prevention and law enforcement.



# ORGANIZATION OF THE FBI



FBI FIELD OFFICES



1 ALBANY	21 HOUSTON	41 OKLAHOMA CITY
2 ALBUQUERQUE	22 INDIANAPOLIS	42 OMAHA
3 ALEXANDRIA	23 JACKSON	43 PHILADELPHIA
4 ANCHORAGE	24 JACKSONVILLE	44 PHOENIX
5 ATLANTA	25 KANSAS CITY	45 PITTSBURGH
6 BALTIMORE	26 KNOXVILLE	46 PORTLAND
7 BIRMINGHAM	27 LAS VEGAS	47 RICHMOND
8 BOSTON	28 LITTLE ROCK	48 SACRAMENTO
9 BUFFALO	29 LOS ANGELES	49 ST. LOUIS
10 BUTTE	30 LOUISVILLE	50 SALT LAKE CITY
11 CHARLOTTE	31 MEMPHIS	51 SAN ANTONIO
12 CHICAGO	32 MIAMI	52 SAN DIEGO
13 CINCINNATI	33 MILWAUKEE	53 SAN FRANCISCO
14 CLEVELAND	34 MINNEAPOLIS	54 SAN JUAN
15 COLUMBIA	35 MOBILE	55 SAVANNAH
16 DALLAS	36 NEWARK	56 SEATTLE
17 DENVER	37 NEW HAVEN	57 SPRINGFIELD
18 DETROIT	38 NEW ORLEANS	58 TAMPA
19 EL PASO	39 NEW YORK	59 WASHINGTON, D.C.
20 HONOLULU	40 NORFOLK	

AS OF JUNE 30, 1975

This Division also produces various publications. Among these, "The FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin," a monthly professional journal for law enforcement officers, has a circulation of approximately 80,000. Other publications, distributed without charge, include literature designed to inform the public about FBI jurisdiction and operations.

Guided tours through FBI Headquarters in Washington, D. C., continued to be a popular tourist attraction, drawing 372,756 persons during Fiscal 1975. These tours are offered without charge daily, except weekends and holidays, and are administered and scheduled by personnel of the External Affairs Division. Many new features will be incorporated in tour routes scheduled to

open in late 1975 in the new J. Edgar Hoover F.B.I. Building.

## LEGAL COUNSEL DIVISION

The Legal Counsel Division provides legal advice to the Director and other Bureau officials; conducts extensive research relative to legal matters of concern to law enforcement and new developments in the law; and provides comprehensive legal training programs for Bureau Agents and law enforcement officers. The Division is also responsible for analyzing proposed or enacted legislation affecting the FBI for submission of observations to the Department of Justice's Office of Legislative Affairs.



FILE DESCRIPTION  
BUREAU FILE

SUBJECT HEARNAP

FILE NO. 7-15200

SECTION NO. Enclosures Behind File

SERIALS Serial 7231, 7291, 7307,

7308, 7392, 7412 7458X, 7467X



HEARNAP 7-15200

EBF SERIAL 7231, 7291, 7307, 7308  
7392, 7412 7458X 7467X



1-Mr. Smith, 3930  
 1-Mr. Calfee, 3971  
 1-Mr. Stompaugh, 32  
 1-Mr. Anthony, 504  
 1-Mr. Deily, 4052

**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
 WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535**

To: SAC, San Francisco (7-855)

October 10, 1975

From: Director, FBI

FBI FILE NO. 7-15200

LAB. NO. PC-M2135 LD LU  
 PC-M2245 LD LU LY LP  
 PV PR

Re: **HEARNAP**

Examination requested by **San Francisco**

Reference: **Letters 9/24/75 and 9/29/75.**

Examination requested: **Explosives - Toolmarks - Instrumental - Firearms -  
 Miscellaneous - Fingerprint**

**Remarks:**

Information copies of this report are being furnished Los Angeles, Portland, Sacramento and Seattle in view of prior bombings within those divisions.

For information of FBI San Francisco, all of the specimens listed in the attached report have been photographed in color. Photographs of all specimens not depicted in the enclosed sets of photographs plus extra sets of the enclosed photographs will be furnished in the near future.

The attached report lists only those specimens involved in the "explosives portion" of the evidence recently seized. The report, supported by the enclosed photographs, has been expeditiously prepared so all receiving offices will be cognizant of items recovered which relate to or could relate to the manufacture of improvised explosive devices.

Enclosures (2 Lab report, 2 sets of photographs)  
 2 - FBI, Los Angeles (7-1627) (Info) Enclosures (4) (2 Lab report, 2 sets of photographs)  
 2 - FBI, Portland (Info) Enclosures (4) (2 Lab report, 2 sets of photographs)  
 2 - FBI, Sacramento (Info) Enclosures (4) (2 Lab report, 2 sets of photographs)  
 2 - FBI, Seattle (Info) Enclosures (4) (2 Lab report, 2 sets of photographs)

Page 1

FPS/CLP (23)  
 MAIL ROOM ☒

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

**ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE**

(Over)

MAILED 22  
 OCT 10 1975

84 DEC 10 1975

After the specimens listed in the attached report are appropriately examined, the specimens will be compared with logical bombing cases. Any positive identification affected will be immediately reported by teletype. Receiving offices should not automatically resubmit evidence in a bombing case for comparison with Hearnap evidence. The Laboratory will advise what evidence needs to be resubmitted.

b7c Any questions which may arise concerning explosive-type examinations only can be resolved by contacting Supervisor [REDACTED], Chief, Explosives Unit of the Laboratory, extension 2696.



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

SAC, San Francisco

October 10, 1975

FBI FILE NO. 7-15200

LAB. NO. PC-M2135 LD LU  
PC-M2245 LD LU LY  
PV PR

Re:

HEARNAP

Specimens received 9/26/75 under cover of letter dated 9/24/75  
(PC-M2135 LD LU):

ITEMS FROM 1967 FORD, CALIFORNIA LICENSE UKD 727:

K135 Pliers (#1)  
K136 Two batteries (#3)

ALSO SUBMITTED:

LUDEX'S cough drops box (#1)  
Empty matchbook (#1)  
Ruled paper (#1)  
Aluminum foiled paper (#1)  
Portion of inventory label (#1)  
Empty cigarette pack (#2)  
Cigarette butt (#2)  
Pen with cap (#2)  
Strip of paper (#2)  
California registration card (#3)  
California ownership certificate (#3)  
Two maps (#3)  
Pencil (#3)  
Sunglasses and broken temple frame (#3)  
Padlock with key (#3)  
Matchbook with matches (#4)  
Button (#4)  
Cellophane (#4)  
Green aluminum foiled paper (#4)  
Three matchbooks with matches (#5)  
Quarter (#5)  
Dime (#5)  
Seven cigarette butts (#5)  
Wood fragment (#5)

Portion of gum wrapper (#5)  
 Portion of cigarette wrapper (#5)  
 Piece of pink plastic (#5)  
 Paper bearing printed data (#5)  
 Two square pieces of cardboard (#5)  
 Multicolored plastic cord (#6)  
 Blue paper towel (#6)  
 Six cigarette butts (#7)  
 Eight paper matches, one unburnt (#7)  
 Seven cigarette butts (#8)  
 Six burnt paper matches (#8)

Specimens personally delivered by SA [REDACTED] under  
 cover of letter dated 9/29/75 (PC-M2245 LD LU LY LP PV PR):

ITEMS FROM 288 PRECITA AVENUE, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

K171	Screwdriver (288-D-8-11)
K172	Screwdriver (288-D-8-D)
K173	Screwdriver (288-D-8-W)
K174	Screwdriver (288-D-8-EE)
K175	Screwdriver (288-D-8-PF)
K176	Screwdriver (288-D-8-NN)
K177	Screwdriver (288-D-8-NN)
K178	Awl (288-D-8-0)
K179	Tire tool (288-C-RBR-19J)
K180	Chisel (288-D-8-PP)
K181	Pry bar (288-C-RBR-19H)
K182	Screwdriver (288-D-19)
K183	Two candles (288-D-19)
K184	Two candle bases, ashtray, small bottle (288-D-19)
K185	Hammer (288-D-8-E)
K186	Hammer (288-D-8-B)
K187	Rock hammer with sheath (288-C-RBR-5)
K188	Wrench (288-D-8-M)
K189	Wrench (288-D-8-M)
K190	Wrench (288-C-RBR-19D)
K191	Vise (288-D-32)
K192	End nipper (288-C-RBR-19F)
K193	Boltcutter (288-C-RBR-19I)
K194	Pliers (288-D-8-R)
K195	Pliers (288-D-8-HH)
K196	Pliers (288-D-8-U)
K197	Pliers (288-D-8-H)
K198	Pliers (288-D-8-H)
K199	Wrench (288-D-8-BB)
K200	Pliers (288-C-RBR-19C)

K201 Chain pipe wrench (288-D-8-I)  
 K202 File (288-D-8-Z)  
 K203 File (288-D-8-LL)  
 K204 Three files (288-D-8-KK)  
 K205 File (288-D-8-Y)  
 K206 File (288-D-8-N)  
 K207 File (288-D-8-P)  
 K208 File and rotary stone (288-D-8-X)  
 K209 File and case (288-D-8-CC)  
 K210 Hacksaw (288-C-RBR-19A)  
 K211 Hacksaw (288-C-RBR-19B)  
 K212 Hacksaw blades (288-C-RBR-14B)  
 K213 Coping saw (288-C-RBR-19E)  
 K214 Two coping saw blades (288-C-RBR-14C)  
 K215 Power drill (288-C-RBR-6)  
 K216 Drill bits and case (288-C-RBR-14A)  
 K217 Drill bit (288-D-8-QQ)  
 K218 Cutter (288-C-RBR-19G)  
 K219 Knife and sheath (288-C-RBR-4)  
 K220 Knife and sheath (288-C-RBR-3)  
 K221 Knife (288-D-1L)  
 K222 Pair of gloves, sash cord, allen wrench, felt-tip  
 pen, two penlights, envelope (288-D-1D-1K)  
 K223 Rotary file (288-D-8-GG)  
 K224 Screws and container (288-D-8-AA)  
 K225 Cutter (288-D-8-S)  
 K226 Ruler (288-D-8-DD)  
 K227 Paint mixer (288-C-RBR-11)  
 K228 Miscellaneous hardware (288-D-8-RR)  
 K229 Nails, screws, washer, paper bag (288-D-8-A)  
 K230 Package of BB's (288-C-RBR-17H)  
 K231 Toothbrush (288-D-8-P)  
 K232 Extension cord (288-D-8-C)  
 K233 Magnifying glass (288-C-RBR-14D)  
 K234 Tube of epoxy (288-D-8-K)  
 K235 Tube of epoxy (288-D-8-00)  
 K236 Tube of epoxy (288-D-8-00)  
 K237 Tube of epoxy (288-D-8-00)  
 K238 Tube of epoxy (288-D-8-00)  
 K239 Tube of epoxy (288-D-8-00)  
 K240 Cement (288-D-8-JJ)  
 K241 Tube of epoxy (288-D-8-J)  
 K242 Soldering iron (288-C-RBR-9)  
 K243 Trigger shoe and allen wrench (288-C-RBR-23)  
 K244 Empty container for cup hooks (288-D-8-L)  
 K245 Canvas strap (288-C-RBR-17L)  
 K246 Canvas belt with buckle (288-C-RBR-17L)



- K247	Three boxes of BB's (288-C-RBR-171)
K248	Tape (288-D-8-Q)
K249	Three batteries and container (288-D-8-Q)
K250	Tape (288-B-83)
K251	Tape (288-B-83)
K252	Tape (288-B-83)
K253	Tape (288-B-83)
K254	Tape (288-B-83)
K255	Tape (288-B-83)
K256	Two batteries (288-B-83)
K257	Four batteries and container (288-B-83)
K258	Two batteries (288-B-83)
K259	Two batteries and container (288-B-83)
K260	Epoxy and container (288-B-83)
K261	Audio cable and container (288-B-83)
K262	Staples and container (288-B-83)
K263	Staples and container (288-B-83)
K264	Rubber band (288-B-83)
K265	Staples and container (288-B-83)
K266	Miscellaneous thumb tacks, thread, compass, shoestrings, marking pens, erasers, pencils and brass hooks (288-B-83)
K267	Tape (288-E-LR-12)
K268	Piece of metal (288-B-22)
K269	Wires, nails (288-D-33)
K270	Roll of fishing line (288-D-10-B)
K271	Camera container (288-D-7)
K272	Roll of twine (288-B-83)
K273	Roll of twine (288-B-83)
K274	Roll of twine (288-B-83)
K275	Roll of twine (288-B-83)
K276	Sample of Flogel HD explosive (288-B-79)
K277	Extension cord (288-C-RBR-17)
K278	Extension cord (288-C-RBR-17)
K279	Extension cord (288-C-RBR-17)
K280	Extension cord (288-C-RBR-17)
K281	Alarm clock (288-C-RBR-25A)
K282	Alarm clock (288-B-73)
K283	Alarm clock and box ((288-B-73)
K284	Alarm clock and box (288-B-73)
K285	Alarm clock and box (288-B-73)
K286	Coat hanger and clothespins (288-B-A-6)
K287	Tension strap (288-D-6)
K288	Tape (288-B-83)
K289	Can containing smokeless powder (288-B-69)
K290	Can containing smokeless powder (288-B-68)
K291	Can containing smokeless powder (288-B-70)



K292 Can containing smokeless powder (288-B-67)  
 K293 Can containing black powder (288-B-71)  
 K294 Alarm clock and box (288-B-73)  
 K295 Alarm clock and box (288-B-73)  
 K296 Wristwatch (288-C-RBR-26)  
 K297 Battery (288-B-73)  
 K298 Battery (288-B-73)  
 K299 Battery (288-B-73)  
 K300 Battery (288-B-73)  
 K301 Battery (288-B-66)  
 K302 Battery (288-B-66)  
 K303 Battery (288-B-66)  
 K304 Multicolored purse (288-C-RBR-41Q)  
 K305 White purse (288-C-RBR-41I)  
 K306 Black purse (288-C-RBR-41P)  
 K307 Multicolored purse (288-C-RBR-41J)  
 K308 Tan purse (288-C-RBR-41N)  
 K309 Gym bag (288-C-RBR-37B)  
 K310 Grey purse (288-C-RBR-41L)  
 K311 Black purse (288-C-RBR-41O)  
 K312 Dark tan purse (288-C-RBR-41M)  
 K313 Military protective mask bag (288-B-52)  
 K314 Black purse containing change purse, one pencil,  
 contact lens case, penlight, three pens, brush,  
 matchbook, yarn, keys, wax, pair of gloves,  
 glass case, sunglasses and case, lipstick case,  
 partial pack of gum, three safety pins, scarf,  
 change purse (288-B-21)  
 K315 Knife from within K314 (288-B-21)  
 K316 Twine from within K314 (288-B-21)  
 K317 Contact lens case containing lens with order  
 form from K314 (288-B-21)  
 K318 Military protective mask bag (288-C-RBR-17B)  
 K319 Canvas bag (288-C-RBR-17A)  
 K320 Green cloth bag (288-B-60)  
 K321 Green cloth bag (288-D-1)  
 K322 Orange canvas bag (288-B-55)  
 K323 Back pack with frame (288-C-RBR-44)  
 K324 Blue bag (288-B-48)  
 K325 Cloth bag (288-C-RBR-16A)  
 K326 Rubber glove (288-C-RBR-16B)  
 K327 Insulated mit (288-C-RBR-16C)  
 K328 Green pouch (288-C-RBR-16D)  
 K329 Brown bag containing bread wrapper (288-B-79)  
 K330 Wrapper from Fogel HD explosive and cord from  
 K329 (288-B-79)  
 K331 White plastic bag from K329 (288-B-79)

K332 Brown attache case containing metal clamp and key (288-B-32)  
 K333 Plastic sewing basket containing miscellaneous sewing supplies (288-C-RBR-34)  
 K334 Coat hanger and two wood clothespins (288-B-82)  
 K335 Newspaper wrapped around metal strips (288-B-82)  
 K336 Sandpaper and steel wool (288-C-PBR-12)  
 K337 Bottle of tinner's fluid (288-D-9I)  
 K338 Can containing wrist strap, rubber bands, tacks, cosmetics and hardware (288-D-9-M1)  
 K339 Tape from K338 (288-D-9-M1)  
 K340 Bottle of gun bluing (288-D-9J)  
 K341 Propane tank with nozzle and ignitor (288-C-RBR-13)  
 K342 Twine (288-C-RBR-13)  
 K343 Twine (288-C-RBR-13)  
 K344 Twine (288-C-RBR-13)  
 K345 Leather shoelaces (288-C-RBR-13)  
 K346 Yellow insulated wire (288-B-73)  
 K347 Masonary nails in box (288-B-73)  
 K348 Two pair of gloves (288-B-73)  
 K349 Micellaneous sewing equipment and key (288-A-PBR-12M)  
 K350 Watch from K349 items (288-A-PBR-12M)  
 K351 Cardboard box (288-C-PBR-41R)  
 K352 Solder (288-C-RBR-15)  
 K353 Solder (288-C-RBR-15)  
 K354 C-clamp (288-C-RBR-15)  
 K355 Two clamps (288-C-RBR-15)  
 K356 Extension card (288-C-RBR-15)  
 K357 Black insulated wire (288-C-RBR-15)  
 K358 Wire (288-C-PBR-15)  
 K359 Two clamps (288-C-RBR-15)  
 K360 Two electrical switches (288-C-RBR-15)  
 K361 Paper bag with gum bands, wetting stones, turn buckle with container, dowel, solder instruction sheet (288-C-RBR-15)  
 K362 Plastic utility box containing newspaper, two jars of paint, paint brush, plastic separators, three magnets, pieces of metal, rubber bands, (288-B-82)  
 K363 Tape from K362 (288-B-82)  
 K364 Tape and container from K362 (288-B-82)  
 K365 Epoxy from K362 (288-B-82)  
 K366 Epoxy from K362 (288-B-82)  
 K367 Knife switch from K362 (288-B-82)  
 K368 Knife switch from K362 (288-B-82)  
 K369 Knife switch from K362 (288-B-82)  
 K370 Pliers from K362 (288-B-82)  
 K371 Needle-nose pliers from K362 (288-B-82)

K372 Red and white insulated wires from K362 (28-B-82)  
 K373 Red and white insulated wires from K362 (288-B-82)  
 K374 Green insulated wire from K362 (288-B-82)  
 K375 Yellow insulated wire from K362 (288-B-82)  
 K376 Wires from K362 (288-B-82)  
 K377 Wires from K362 (288-B-82)  
 K378 Wires from K362 (288-B-82)  
 K379 Alligator clip with white insulated wire attached  
 from K362 (288-B-82)  
 X380 Alligator clip with red insulated wire attached  
 from K362 (288-B-82)  
 X381 Three alligator clips, one with tape attached  
 from K362 (288-B-82)  
 X382 Two alligator clips from K362 (288-B-82)  
 X383 Wire stripper/cutter from K362 (288-B-82)  
 X384 Screwdriver with screw adaptor from K362 (288-B-82)  
 X385 Awl from K362 (288-B-82)  
 X386 Pieces of metal from K362 (288-B-82)  
 X387 Gun hardware and plastic envelope from K362 (288-B-82)  
 X388 Screws from K362 (288-B-82)  
 X389 Bare wires from K362 (288-B-82)  
 X390 Envelope containing gun hardware from K362 (288-B-82)  
 X391 Paper bag containing nails from K362 (288-B-82)  
 X392 Miscellaneous light bulbs from K362 (288-B-82)  
 X393 Battery from K362 (288-B-82)  
 X394 Glue from K362 (288-B-82)  
 X395 Drill bit and case from K362 (288-B-82)  
 X396 Plastic utility box (288-B-72)  
 X397 Knife switch from K396 (288-B-72)  
 X398 Knife switch from K396 (288-B-72)  
 X399 Knife switch from K396 (288-B-72)  
 K400 Alarm clock from K396 (288-B-72)  
 K401 Kitchen timer from K396 (288-B-72)  
 K402 Miscellaneous light bulbs from K396 (288-B-72)  
 K403 Battery from K396 (288-B-72)  
 K404 Alligator clip from K396 (288-B-72)  
 K405 Alligator clips from K396 (288-B-72)  
 K406 Pliers from K396 (288-B-72)  
 K407 Wire stripper/cutter from K396 (288-B-72)  
 K408 Screwdriver from K396 (288-B-72)  
 K409 File from K396 (288-B-72)  
 K410 Blue insulated wire from K396 (288-B-72)  
 K411 Red insulated wire from K396 (288-B-72)  
 K412 Red and white insulated wires from K396 (288-B-72)  
 K413 Paper bag with wires from K396 (288-B-72)  
 K414 White insulated wires from K396 and K413 (288-B-72)

K415 Red insulated wires from K396 and K413 (288-B-72)  
 K416 Orange insulated wires from K396 and K413 (288-B-72)  
 K417 Yellow insulated wires from K396 and K413 (288-B-72)  
 K418 Orange and yellow insulated wires from K396 and K413 (288-B-72)  
 K419 Pink insulated wires from K396 and K413 (288-B-72)  
 K420 Screws from K396 (288-B-72)  
 K421 Bare wires from K396 (288-B-72)  
 K422 Glass jar containing cartridges and ammunition components (288-B-49)  
 K423 Styrofoam cooler chest (288-B-73)  
 K424 Pipe nipple and end cap from K423 (288-B-73)  
 K425 Pipe nipple and end cap from K423 (288-B-73)  
 K426 Pipe nipple and end cap from K423 (288-B-73)  
 K427 Pipe nipple and two end caps from K423 (288-B-73)  
 K428 Pipe nipple from K423 (288-B-73)  
 K429 Pipe nipple and end cap from K423 (288-B-73)  
 K430 End cap from K423 (288-B-73)  
 K431 End cap from K423 (288-B-73)  
 K432 End cap from K423 (288-B-73)  
 K433 End cap from K423 (288-B-73)  
 K434 Pipe nipple from K423 (288-B-73)  
 K435 Pipe nipples, union and two end caps from K423 (288-B-73)  
 K436 Pipe bomb from K423 (288-B-73)  
 K437 Black case containing partially assembled improvised explosive device (288-B-80)

K472 Anarchist Cookbook (288-FBR-41)

ITEMS FROM 625 MORSE STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA:

K438 Knife (625-KSW-3)  
 K439 Knife (625-KSW-3)  
 K440 Nail clipper (625-C-RBR-11A)  
 K441 Cards, scrub pad, toilet paper holder, door-lock hardware with keys, plastic spoons, stamps, matchbooks, ear wax, cup hook, plastic bag, key, pencil (625-B-K-8)  
 K442 Screwdriver from K441 (625-B-K-8)  
 K443 Wood clothespins from K441 (625-B-K-8)  
 K444 Plastic clothespins from K441 (625-B-K-8)  
 K445 Aluminum foil from K441 (625-B-K-8)  
 K446 Travel map from K441 (625-B-K-8)  
 K473 Key (625-E-6-I-3)

ITEMS FROM 401 IRVINGTON, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA:

K447 Sandpaper (401-K-5)



K448  
K449  
K450

Operating element from appliance (401-K-19)  
Power drill in carton (401-K-11)

Metal utility box containing toothbrush, files,  
razor blades, pencils, sandpaper, glass cutter,  
empty wood screw container, ruler, pick,  
cutter, small punch (401-K-10)

K451

Diagonal cutters from K450 (401-K-10)

K452

Tape from K450 (401-K-10)

K453

Chisel from K450 (401-K-10)

K454

Screwdriver from K450 (401-K-10)

K455

Drill bit in case from K450 (401-K-10)

K456

Coil of bare wire from K450 (401-K-10)

K457

Red and white insulated wires from K450 (401-K-10)

K458

Alligator clip from K450 (401-K-10)

K459

Ammunition box containing screws, nails, nuts and  
bolts from K450 (401-K-10)

K460

Pliers (401-B-R-39)

K461

Pliers (401-B-R-39)

K462

Pliers (401-B-R-39)

K463

Metal military ammunition box containing sockets,  
ratchets, wrenches, brake tool, spark plug wire,  
spanner wrench, spark plug gage, file, feeler gage,  
tire gage, rag, retainer ring tool (401-B-R-39)

K464

Screwdriver from K463 (401-B-R-39)

K465

Screwdriver from K463 (401-B-R-39)

K466

Screwdriver from K463 (401-B-R-39)

K467

Screwdriver from K463 (401-B-R-39)

K468

Screwdriver from K463 (401-B-R-39)

K469

Clamp from K463 (401-B-R-39)

K470

Knife from K463 (401-B-R-39)

K471

Partially assembled improvised explosive device  
plus pipe nipple and paper bag (401-Device)

K474

Tape (401-K-17D)

K475

Tape (401-LR-11G)

K476

Tape (401-K-17E)

K477

Four batteries (401-LR-11E)

K478

Four batteries and container (401-KT-28E)

K479

Screwdriver (401-PL-1G)

K480

Spatula (401-PL-1F)

K481

Spatula (401-H-19)

K482

Nineteen wrenches (401-BR-43L)

K483

Rotor (401-BR-43L)

K484

Two clamps (401-BR-43L)

K485

Plastic bag and miscellaneous hardware (401-BR-43L)

Result of examination:

PHOTOGRAPHS:

Enclosed are two sets of photographs depicting some of the above-listed specimens. Identifying data in each photograph identifies all specimens depicted.

IMPROVISED EXPLOSIVE DEVICES:

(I.) Specimen K437 is a partially assembled improvised explosive device (IED) of the pipe bomb type which is contained in a black leather case. The components of the IED's time delay electrical firing circuit are an altered alarm clock, a battery, a switch, an alligator clip, a resistance heating wire and associated wiring.

To completely assemble this IED, it would be necessary to fill the pipe bomb body with an appropriate explosive main charge such as smokeless powder, black powder, etc., seal the open end of the pipe nipple with the loose pipe cap and then appropriately attach the alligator clip and the free end of a wire to the altered alarm clock.

The IED's electrical circuit was tested and it was established that a sample of smokeless powder in contact with the resistance wire ignited following a delay of approximately ten seconds.

As reported hereafter, the presence of unconsumed particles of smokeless powder inside the IED's pipe fittings indicates the body portion of the IED at one time contained such an explosive main charge.

The individual components of this IED are described in detail hereafter:

Leather Case

The black leather case is approximately 13-3/4" x 8 1/2" x 3 1/2" in size and is equipped with one latch and a shoulder strap. The word "DIAMOND" is stamped on one side of the case in white letters. No information is present on the case to indicate the establishment where the case was purchased. A rigid, opaque, plasticlike deposit, suitable for comparison purposes, is present on the case.

### Switch

The "EAGLE" brand, single-pole, double-throw, switch has a brown phenoliclike base. When the IED was received in the laboratory, the switch was taped in the off or open position. This switch was used in the firing circuit as a "safety".

The switch is like the K367 switch. It is not like other switches present in the above-listed specimens.

### Alligator Clip

The alligator clip is a "70 series TCC-1" manufactured by Mueller Electric Company, Cleveland, Ohio. This copper-colored clip is like the K404 alligator clip and is like two of the three alligator clips in specimen K386.

### Battery

The battery is a "RAY-O-VAC" 6 volts, No. 942, 32-ter battery bearing a code "TG5." This battery is like the K298 battery which also bears the code "TG5."

### Clock

The Westclox spring-driven, "Bonus" model, No. 15075 alarm clock has an ivory-colored plastic case and a plain dial. Holes have been produced in the crystal of the clock at approximately the 6 o'clock, 8 o'clock and 11 o'clock positions. A partial hole is present in the crystal at approximately the 9 o'clock position. A fragment of black plastic electrical tape is affixed to the dial of the clock at approximately 12 o'clock.

The minute, hour and alarm hands of the clock are intact. Pieces of black plastic electrical tape, 3/4" wide, are adhering to the back of the case adjacent to the "pull" and "wind" knobs.

In its present condition, this clock could afford a maximum time delay of approximately one hour.

### Tape

An extensive amount of 3/4" wide black plastic electric tape was used in the construction of the IED. Some components were almost completely encased in this tape which was applied in a meticulous manner. The tape is suitable for comparison purposes.



Three pieces of 1" wide tan masking tape were used to temporarily retain certain components in desired positions. These pieces of tape and a piece of similar tape adhering to the K297 battery were identified as having originally been one continuous length of tape. The free ends of this length of tape are suitable for comparison purposes.

#### Pipe Bomb

The pipe bomb portion of this IED consists of a pipe nipple and two pipe caps of 2" pipe size. The nipple is 12" long and when received in the Laboratory, a pipe cap sealed one end.

Two holes approximately 1/8" in diameter have been drilled in the wall of the nipple about midway its length. The two holes are approximately 3/8" apart.

The two pipe caps are alike. A priming hole about 3/32" in diameter has been drilled through the end of each cap. Each cap bears an indented molded manufacturer's marking called a "Plum" plus the number "2." Information available to the Laboratory indicates "Plum" brand pipe fittings are manufactured by the San Yang Metal Industrial Company, Limited, in Taiwan. One known distributor of "Plum" brand fittings in this country is the Maurie Graysen Company, 4807 East 49th Street, Los Angeles, California.

#### Smokeless Powder

Unconsumed particles of Hercules "Green Dot" smokeless powder were present in the threads of the loose pipe cap. Similar powder particles were adhering to the inner wall of the pipe nipple.

#### Wires

Three types of wire were used in the construction of the IED's firing circuit.

One type is copper wire (.035" diameter) with a green plastic insulation.

The second type is copper wire (.035" diameter) with yellow insulation.

The third type is bare wire (.016" diameter) which was used as a resistance heating wire. This wire was originally in a coiled configuration.

Wires similar in physical characteristics to those described above are present in some specimens recovered from 288 Precita Avenue, San Francisco.

(II.) Specimen K471 is also a partially assembled IED of the pipe bomb type which is contained in a cardboard box. The components of the IED's time delay electrical firing circuit are an altered alarm clock, a battery, a switch and associated wiring.

To completely assemble this IED, it would be necessary to incorporate an initiator such as a resistance heating wire or an electric blasting cap, to fill the pipe bomb body with the smokeless powder and to seal the open end of the pipe nipple with the loose pipe cap. It would then be necessary to attach the initiator to its logical place in the firing circuit. It is noted that present in other specimens from 401 Irvington are items which would allow the fabrication of the remainder of the firing circuit.

As reported hereafter, the presence of particles of unconsumed Hercules "Blue Dot" and other smokeless powder inside the pipe fittings indicates the body portion of the IED was at one time loaded with smokeless powder.

The individual components of this IED are described in detail hereafter:

#### Cardboard Box

The cardboard box measures 10" x 14" and is 4" deep. One corner of the box appears to have been torn and subsequently secured with 3/4" wide black plastic electrical tape. Within one corner of the box is an empty Westclox box for a clock which has been secured to the cardboard box with lengths of black plastic electrical tape.

#### Switch

The "Rodale" brand, single-pole, double-throw switch has a brown phenoliclike plastic base. The blade lever of the switch exhibits the stamped designation "Rodale." The switch was affixed to an exterior sidewall of the cardboard box with pieces of black plastic electrical tape. The switch, which was used as a "safety", was in the off or open position when received in the Laboratory.

### Battery

The battery is an "Eveready" 6 volts, No. 510S, NEDA 915, lighting battery. As received, the bottom of the battery had been damaged to the extent that the bottom cover and two intermediate cell covers had been dislodged leaving the bottom of the four cells within the battery exposed. The bottom cover of the battery exhibits the code "10" or "0". This battery is like the K297 battery except for codes. It is noted that a test conducted in the Laboratory resulted in the conclusion that this battery could be easily restored to a functioning condition.

### Clock

The Westclox spring-driven, "Bingo" model, No. 15055, alarm clock has a ivory-colored plastic case and a plain dial. A brass, round-headed wood screw has been inserted through a hole in the crystal at the 3 o'clock position. A wire is affixed to this screw. A second wire is affixed to the "wind" knob of the clock.

The above-described alteration permits the clock to afford a maximum delay of approximately one hour since the minute hand is intact.

### Tape

All tape used in the construction of the IED is 3/4" black plastic electrical tape. An examination of the ends reveal cuts similar to those made by a tape dispenser-type cutter.

### Pipe Bomb

The pipe bomb portion of the IED consists of a pipe nipple and two caps of 2" pipe size. The nipple is 12" long and, when received, a pipe cap sealed one end.

A hole approximately 7/64" in diameter has been drilled through the end of each pipe cap. The two caps are alike. Each bears an indented molded manufacturer's marking called a "Gourd" plus the number "2." Available information indicates "Gourd" brand pipe fittings are distributed in this country by Hitachi Metals America, Limited, whose offices are located in Commerce, California.

It should be noted that specimen K471 also contained a second pipe nipple of 2" pipe size which is 11" long. This nipple exhibits no alterations.

## Smokeless Powder

The one pound container for Hercules "Blue Dot" smokeless powder contains a small quantity of smokeless powder. Based on physical examination, it appears that two types of smokeless powder are present, one being Hercules "Blue Dot."

The bottom of the container bears "LOT 8." The lid exhibits a price label bearing "Siegle's Guns, 1, \$6.70 each."

## Wires

Two types of wire were used in the construction of this IED.

One type is copper wire (.035" diameter) with red plastic insulation.

The other type is copper wire (.035" diameter) with white plastic insulation.

Based on physical characteristics, similar wires are present in specimens recovered from 401 Irvington and from 288 Precita Avenue, San Francisco.

(III-VII) The following described pipe nipples and pipe caps, all 2" pipe size, can be used to construct the body portion of five pipe bombs. The presence of smokeless powder particles on the inner surfaces of some fittings plus the presence of a small hole in some of the pipe caps is typical of and consistent with the manufacture of the body portion of a pipe bomb. Present in specimens recovered from 288 Precita Avenue are components - clocks, batteries, wires, etc. sufficient to construct time delay electrical firing systems for use with these pipe bombs.

Specimen K424 consists of a 12" pipe nipple sealed at one end with a pipe cap. No hole is present in the nipple or in the cap. The pipe cap bears an indented molded "Plum."

Specimen K425 consists of a 12" pipe nipple sealed at one end with a pipe cap. No hole is present in the nipple or in the cap. The pipe cap bears a raised molded "PU," a marking used by Union Malleable Manufacturing Company, Ashland, Ohio.



Specimen K426 consists of a 12" pipe nipple sealed at one end with a pipe cap. The raised molded "G" on the cap indicates it is a product of the Grinnell Manufacturing Company whose main offices are located in Providence, Rhode Island. A 1/8" diameter hole has been drilled through the end of the pipe cap. This hole is positioned within the raised molded "G" described above.

Specimen K427 consists of a 10" pipe nipple sealed at each end with a pipe cap. The nipple bears the green-colored printed letters "HKK-AS" the meaning of which is not known. The two pipe caps are alike. Each bears an indented molded "2" plus the "Gourd" marking. No hole is present in the nipple or in the caps. One pipe cap contains unconsumed particles of smokeless powder and exhibits evidence that smokeless powder was burned inside the cap at one time.

Specimen K428 is a 14" pipe nipple. The nipple exhibits no alteration.

Specimen K429 consists of a 12" pipe nipple sealed at one end with a pipe cap. The cap bears a raised molded "U." No hole is present in the nipple or in the cap.

Specimen K430 is a "Gourd" brand pipe cap. A 1/8" diameter hole has been drilled through the end of the cap. Particles of unconsumed smokeless powder were noted in the threads of the cap.

Specimen K431 is a pipe cap bearing a raised molded "U." No hole is present. Particles of unconsumed smokeless powder are present on the inner surfaces and the cap exhibits evidence that smokeless powder was burned inside the cap at one time.

Specimen K432 is a pipe cap bearing a raised molded "U." A 1/8" diameter hole has been drilled through the end of the cap.

Specimen K433 is a pipe cap with a 7/32" hole drilled through its end. The cap bears indented molded markings consisting of a "2" plus a character consisting of two circles, the innermost of which is offcenter. The Laboratory is not presently aware of the identity of the manufacturer. Particles of unconsumed smokeless powder are present on the inner surfaces of the cap which exhibits evidence that smokeless powder was burned inside the cap at one time.

Specimen K434 is a rusty 3" pipe nipple. No hole is present in the wall of the nipple.

(VIII) Specimen K435 is the body portion of a pipe bomb consisting of two nipples, two end caps and a union of 3/4" pipe size. The nipples are mated to either end of the union with the end caps assembled at the extreme ends of the nipples.

The union exhibits the "Gourd" marking.

A 1/8" diameter hole has been drilled through the end of one pipe cap.

A few particles of unconsumed smokeless powder were noted on the interior of the pipe bomb.

(IX) Specimen K436 is the body portion of a pipe bomb consisting of an assembly composed of a 90 degree elbow, two 4" nipples and two pipe caps, all of 1/2" pipe size. When received, the nipples were assembled to each end of the elbow. The other end of each nipple was unsealed.

A 1/8" diameter hole has been drilled through the apex of the elbow. Inserted through this hole are two lengths of red and white insulated copper wires, respectively. The two ends of a resistance heating wire have been fastened to the respective ends of the two copper wires. This "bridge wire" has been configured in such a manner as to protrude down both ends of the elbow. The point of connection of the "bridge wire" and the two copper wires has been insulated with a piece of 3/4" black plastic electrical tape. Further, pieces of similar tape are inside each nipple positioned in such a manner as to insulate the "bridge wire" from the inner surfaces of the nipples and elbow. This was done to prevent "shorting".

The lengths of red and white insulated wires protruding from the elbow have been individually wrapped in black plastic tape for insulation purposes.

Numerous particles of unconsumed smokeless powder were found adhering to inner surfaces of the various components indicating this device was loaded with smokeless powder at one time.

The end caps bear the raised molded marking "J. P. Ward."

The elbow bears indented molded markings consisting of "NKT" and "1/2" on opposite sides. The identity of the manufacturer is not presently known.

A 1/8" diameter hole has been drilled through the end of each pipe cap.

To finish the assembly of this device, it would be necessary to fill the pipe bomb with an appropriate explosive main charge and splice the protruding wires into an electrical firing circuit incorporating a battery and a time delay mechanism such as a clock.

#### EXPLOSIVES:

Specimen K289 is a one pound container for Hercules "2400 Smokeless Rifle Powder." The bottom of the can bears "LOT T- 424." The "dash" in the lot number designates an alphabetical letter which is possibly "F." The lid of the container bears a white paper label on which is written a price of \$5.80. This container contains a small quantity of smokeless powder. The powder is a mixture of at least three types including Hercules "Green Dot" and Hercules "Red Dot" smokeless powders.

Specimen K290 is a one pound container for Hercules "Red Dot" smokeless powder. A small quantity of such powder is present in the container. The bottom of the container bears "LOT 779" and a white paper label on the lid reveals a written price of \$5.80.

Specimen K291 is a one pound container for Hercules "Unique" smokeless powder. A small quantity of smokeless powder is present in the container. At least three types of smokeless powder including Hercules "Green Dot" and Hercules "Red Dot" are present. The bottom of the container bears "LOT 589."

Specimen K292 is a one pound container for Hercules "Bullseye" smokeless powder. A small quantity of smokeless powder is present in the container which bears "LOT 77." A white label on the container lid bears a written price of \$7.80.

Specimen K293 is a one pound metal can for Hodgdon Black Powder, size FFg. A small quantity of black powder is present in the can which bears no lot number. A yellow paper label affixed to the top of the can bears a stamped price of \$5.50.



Specimen K330 is the plastic wrapper from a cartridge of "FLOGEL HD" explosive, 4" diameter x 15 pound size, formerly manufactured by Hercules Incorporated whose main offices are located in Wilmington, Delaware. No date plant-shift code to permit tracing is present on the wrapper.

The sample of material, specimen K276, was instrumentally determined to be consistent with the components of "Flogel HD" explosive.

Specimen K418 consists of the 24 gauge, tinned copper leg wires from an Atlas electric blasting cap. The wires are approximately 4 1/2' long and the original manufactured length is not represented. No toolmarks of value for identification purposes are present.

#### BATTERIES:

Specimen K136 consists of two Mallory, 1.5 volts, size D, M13P, flashlight batteries. No code was present.

Specimen K249 consists of an opened display-type container for four Eveready, size AA, 1.5 volts, No. 1215, NEDA 15D, heavy duty batteries. Three such batteries each bearing the code "J1" are present. A white sales label affixed to the container reveals the following information:

"GENCO  
A5 SEN  
\$1.08"

Specimen K256 consists of two Burgess, size AA, 1.5 volts, No. AL9, alkaline photo and transistor batteries. Each bears the code "092".

Specimen K257 is an unopened display-type container housing four Eveready, size AA, 1.5 volts, No. 1215, NEDA 15D heavy duty batteries each bearing the code "J1". A white paper sales tag affixed to the container reveals the same information as is present on the sales label in specimen K249.

Specimen K258 consists of two batteries and a portion of their display-type container. Each battery is an Eveready, size C, 1.5 volts, No. E93, NEDA 14A, alkaline powercell battery. Both batteries bear a code which is either "IXO" or "OXI".

Specimen K259 is an unopened display-type container for two Eveready, size C, 1.5 volts, No. E93, alkaline powercell batteries each bearing a partially illegible code which could be the same code as is present on the K258 batteries. A white sales label affixed to the container reveals the following information:

"GEMCO  
C5 M1  
1.28 EACH"

Specimen K297 is an Eveready, 6 volts, No. 510S, NEDA 915, lighting battery bearing the code "IC." A piece of 1" wide tan masking tape, both ends torn and suitable for comparison purposes, is wrapped around the battery. This tape bears the written notation "GOOD OK TEST BATTERY."

Specimen K298 is a Ray-O-Vac, 6 volts, No. 942 lantern battery bearing the code "TG5."

Specimen K299 is an Eveready 6 volts, No. 1209, NEDA 908D, heavy duty lantern battery bearing "01" which is possibly a code.

Specimen K300 is an Eveready, 12 volts, No. 732, NEDA 926, lantern battery bearing an illegible code. A piece of 1" wide tan masking tape, both ends torn and suitable for comparison purposes, is adhering to the top of the battery. This tape bears the written notation "WEAK TEST BATTERY."

The K301, K302 and K303 batteries are each like the K300 battery. The K301 and K303 batteries bear the code "YC" and the K302 battery bears the code "UC." A fragment of 3/4" wide black plastic tape is present on the tops of the K302 and K303 batteries.

Specimen K393 is an Eveready, 9 volts, No. 1222, NEDA 1604D, heavy duty transistor battery bearing the code "UC."

Specimen K403 is an Eveready, 9 volts, No. 216, NEDA 1604, transistor battery bearing the code "YC."

Specimen K477 consists of four Lloyd's, 1.5 volts, size C, No. 5T36 (UM-2A) batteries each bearing the code "C3."

Specimen K478 is an unopened display-type container for four Eveready, size AA, 1.5-volts, No. 1215, NEDA 15D, heavy duty batteries each bearing the code "J1." A white sales label affixed to the container reveals information identical to that on the sales label in specimen K249.

CLOCKS/WATCHES/TIMER:

Specimen K281 is a Westclox electric alarm clock, "Tide II" model, No. 20383, having a white plastic case.

Specimens K282, K283 and K284 are each a Westclox spring-driven alarm clock, "Bonus" model, No. 15075, having an ivory-colored plastic case. The boxes in which the K283 and K284 clocks were contained each bore a price label revealing "Sprouse-Reitz" and a price of \$4.98.

Specimen K285 is a spring-driven alarm clock, "Fedella" model, No. 15411, manufactured by Westclox. The clock has an ivory-colored plastic case. The box containing this clock bears the printed name "Longs" plus a price label revealing "ANX 5" and a price of "\$3.99." A brass, round head, wood screw has been inserted through a hole in the crystal of this clock at the 3 o'clock position. The hour, minute and alarm hands are intact.

Specimens K294 and K295 are each a Lux spring-driven alarm clock, "Apollo Mark II" model, having an ivory-colored plastic case. Two price tags were affixed to the box containing the K295 clock. These labels revealed "Thrifty 4.09" and "Thrifty 3.49."

Specimen K296 is a Timex electric man's wristwatch with a metal expansion band.

Specimen K350 is a spring-driven "Endura" pendant watch having a gold-colored case and dial.

Specimen K400 is a spring-driven "Endura" travel alarm clock, minus case, which was made in Japan. The clock has a luminous dial.

Specimen K401 is the dial and movement from a Lux sixty minute household bell timer. The dial is white plastic with red dial markings.

## SWITCHES:

Specimen K360 contains two switches. One is a "Leviton" on-off toggle-type switch having a brown plasticlike housing. The other switch is a "Leviton" on-off rocker-type switch for use with double conductor extension cord. This switch also has a brown plasticlike housing.

Specimen K367 is an "Eagle" brand, single-pole, double-throw, switch with a brown plasticlike base.

Specimen K368 and specimen K398 are each a "Leviton" double-pole, double-throw switch with a black plasticlike base.

Specimen K369 and specimen K399 are each a "Leviton" single-pole, double-throw switch with a white ceramic base in which is molded "Leviton" and "9917." A fragment of 3/4" wide black plastic tape is adhering to the handle of the K399 switch.

Specimen K397 is a double-pole, double-throw switch having a black plasticlike base. One contact of one pole is missing. The switch handle bears molded raised markings consisting of the word "JAPAN" plus the letter "T" positioned inside a circle. The manufacturer of this switch is not presently known to the Laboratory.

## ALLIGATOR CLIPS:

The copper-colored alligator clip in K397 bears no identifying marking. It is attached to one end of a short coiled length of copper wire (.035" diameter) having a white plastic insulation.

The copper-colored alligator clip in K380 bears no identifying marking. It is attached to one end of a short coiled length of copper wire (.035" diameter) having a red plastic insulation.

Two copper-colored alligator clips in K381 and the alligator clip in K404 are alike. Each is a Mueller "70 series TCC-1."

The two copper-colored alligator clips in K382 and the three alligator clips in K405 are alike. Each is a Mueller No. 30-C TCM-1.



The silver-colored alligator clip in K438 is a Mueller product. The stamped number designation for the clip is illegible.

A third copper-colored alligator clip in K381 has no identifying marking.

#### RESISTANCE WIRES:

Specimens K376, K377 and K378 are each a homemade "bridge wire" assembly. Each specimen was constructed by fastening the ends of a resistance heating wire to short lengths of copper insulated wires. The copper wires have red, green or yellow plastic insulations, respectively.

Specimens K389 and K421 each consist of resistance heating wires of varying sizes. Based on the coiled configuration of some of these wires, they are commercially manufactured heating element resistance wires of the type used in some electrical appliances.

#### WIRES:

Present in some of the submitted specimens are bare wires of varying sizes plus insulated wires of varying sizes. The insulation on the insulated wires is either red, white, green, blue, yellow, orange or pinkish-red in color. These wires are suitable for comparison purposes.

#### FINGERPRINT:

You are being separately advised concerning the results of requested latent fingerprint examinations.

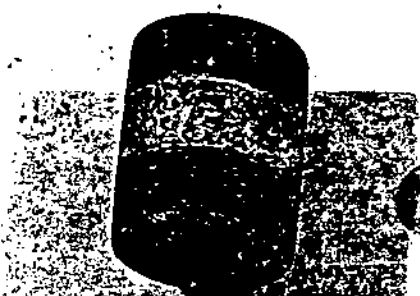
#### MISCELLANEOUS:

All of the above-listed specimens are suitable for comparison purposes.

Toolmark impressions containing individual microscopic marks suitable for comparison purposes are present on some of the specimens mentioned in this report.

The above-listed specimens are being retained in the Laboratory pending completion of all examinations.

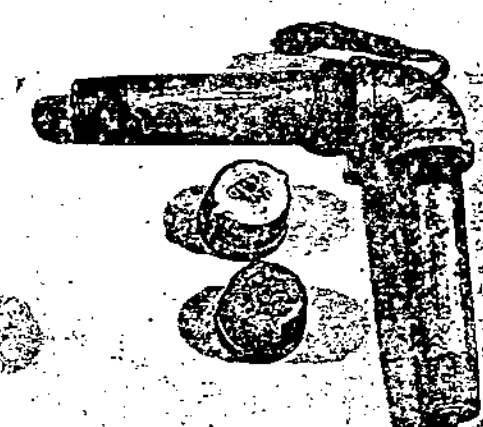
7-15200-7231 EBF



K434

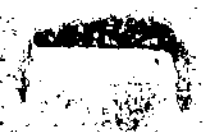
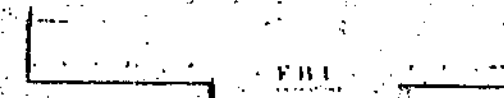


K435

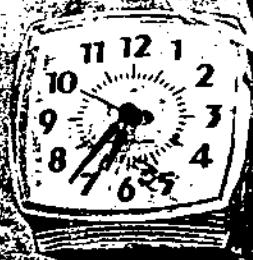


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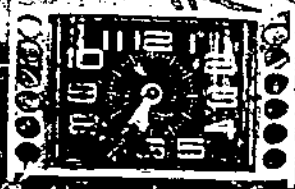
PC-M2245



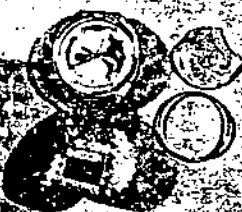




K282



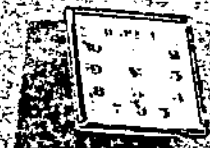
K281



K296



K350



K400



K401



PC-M2245



K416



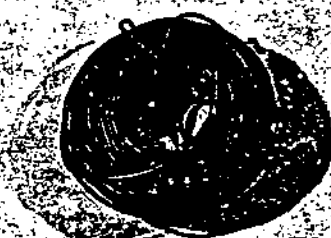
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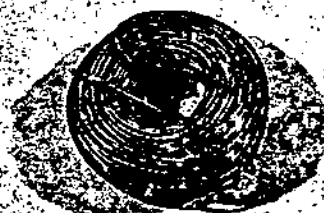
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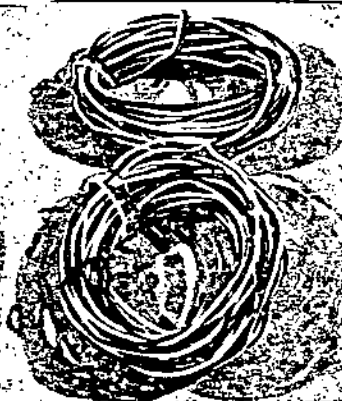
K419



K410



K411



K412

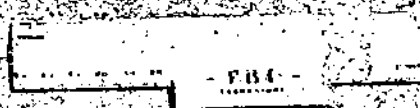


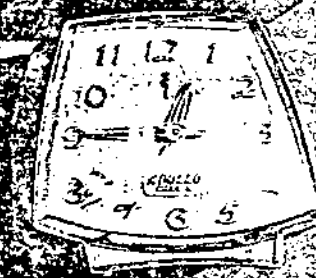
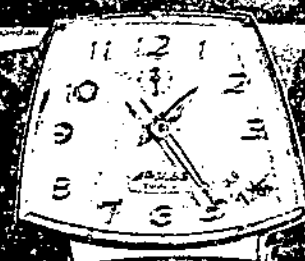
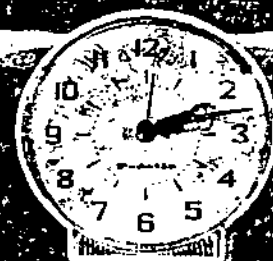
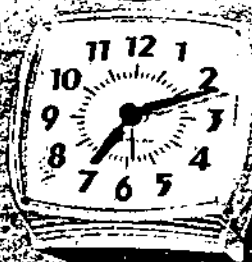
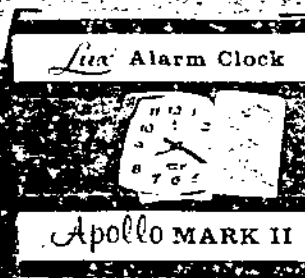
K414



K415

PC-M2245





K283

K284

K285

K294

K295

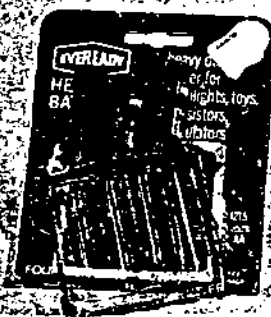


PC-M2245



K393

K403



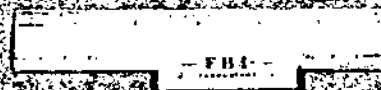
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K256

K257

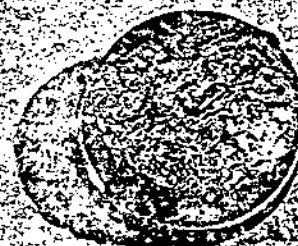
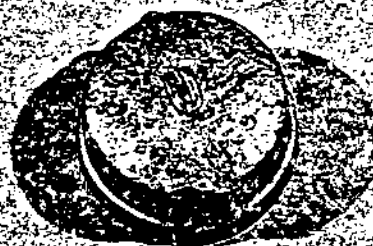
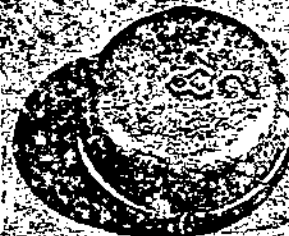
K258

K259



PC-M2245

K430

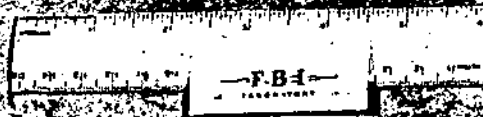


K433

K432

K431

PC-M2245





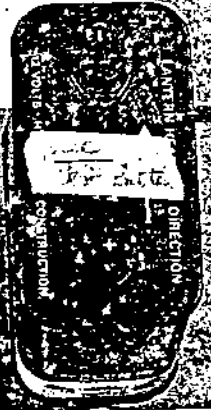
K297



K298



K299



K300



K303

K302

K301

PC-M2245





K405

K379

K380

K381

K382

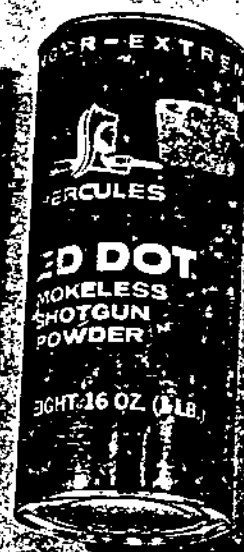
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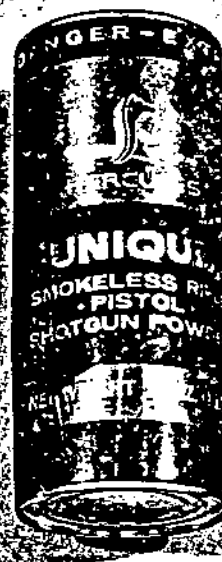
FBI  
LABORATORY



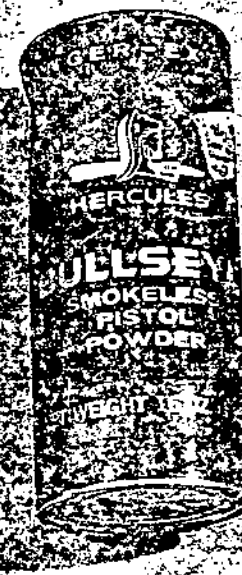
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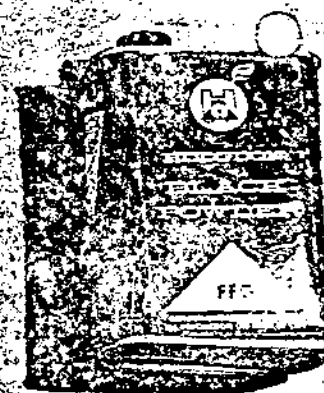
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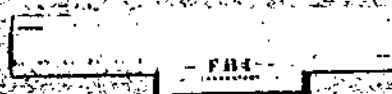
K291



K292



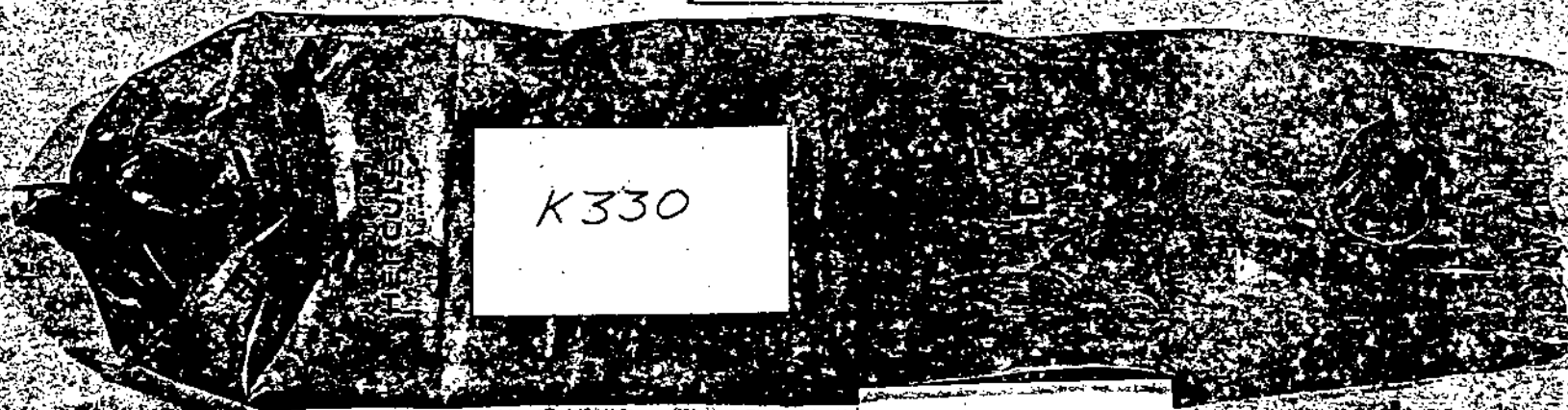
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PC-M2245



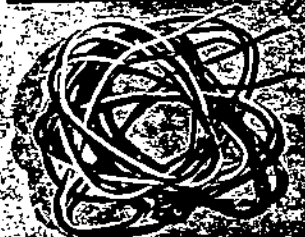
K276



PC-M2245



K458



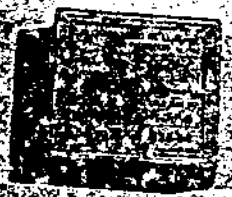
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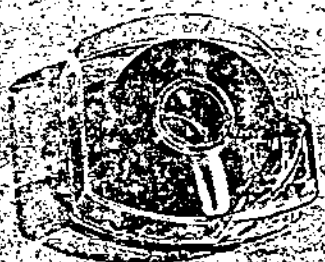
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PC-M2245

K459



K456



K452



K424

K427



K425

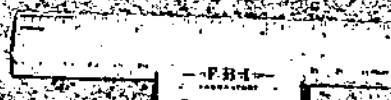
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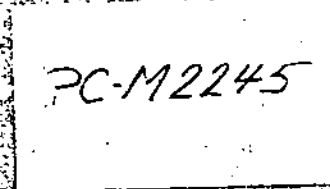
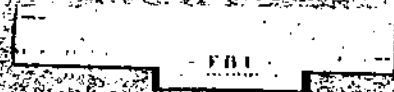
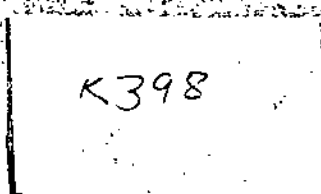
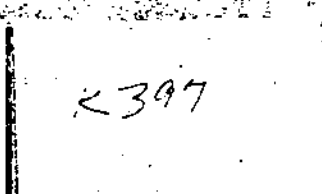
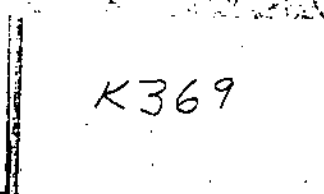
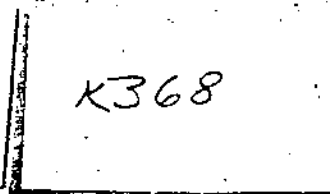
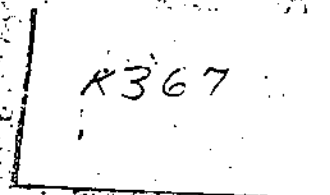
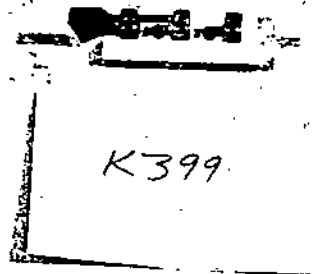
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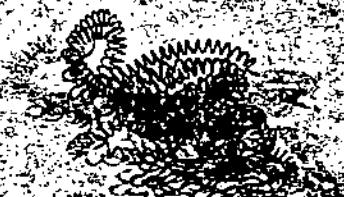
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K429



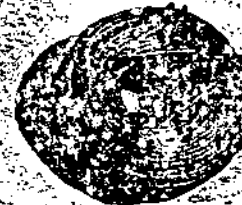






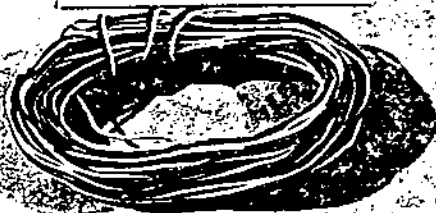
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K421



K373

K374



K372

K376

K377

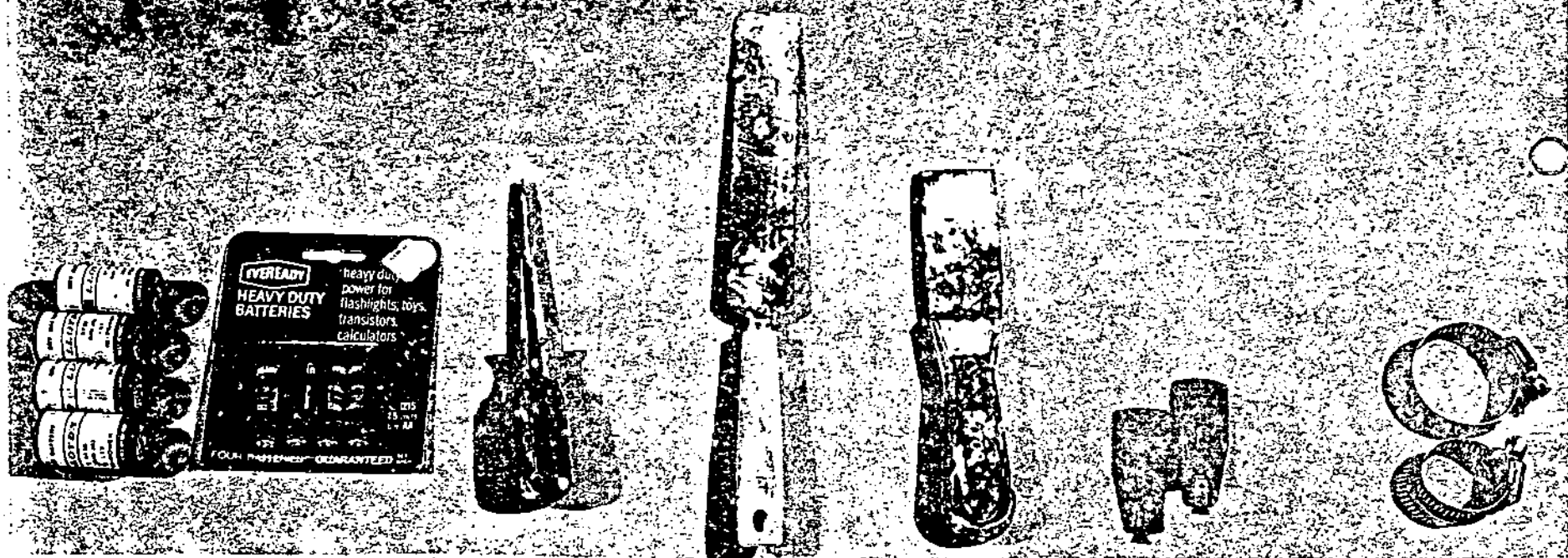
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K375



PC-M2245





2477

K478

K479

K480

K481

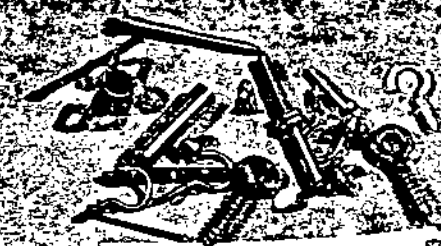
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K484




PC-M2245

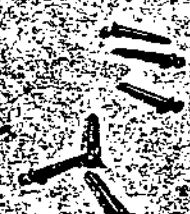





K228



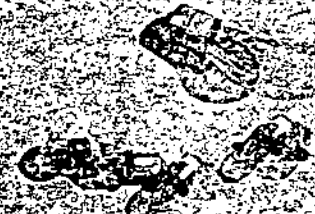
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K420



K388



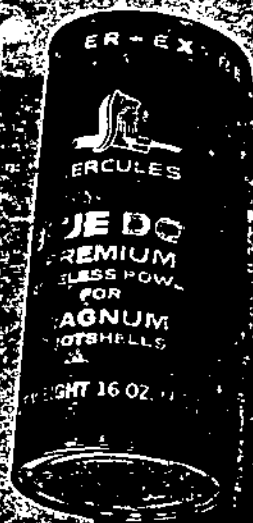
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K224

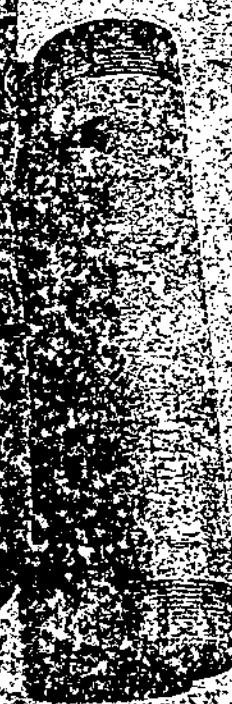
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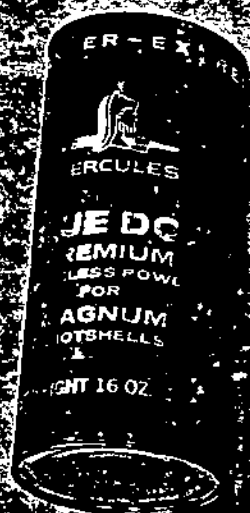


K471

PC-M2245







PC-M2245





K 437

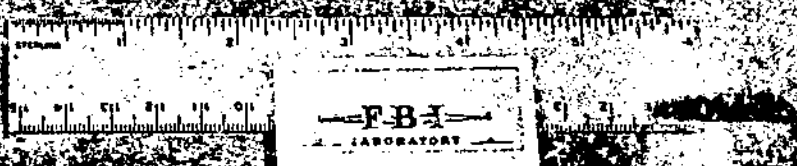
PC-M2245

FBI

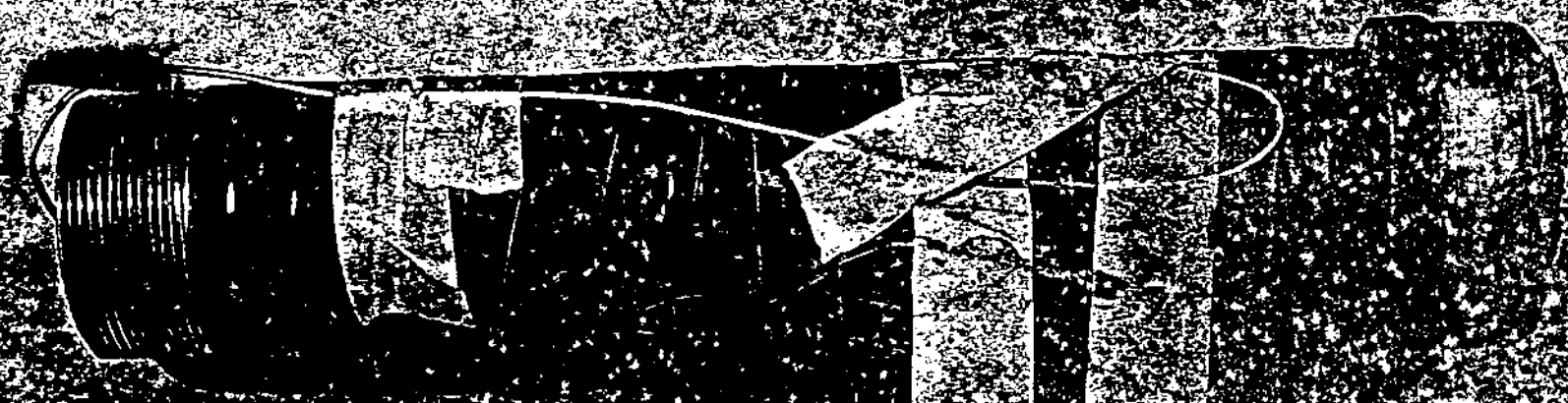


PC-M2245

K437







K 437

PC-M2245



1 - LAB FILE



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: SAC, San Francisco (7-855)

October 24, 1975

From: Director, FBI

FBI FILE NO. 7-15200

LAB. NO. D-751001009 PF

Re: HEARNAP

OO: San Francisco

Examination requested by: San Francisco  
Reference: Airtel dated 9/29/75  
Examination requested: Document - Fingerprint  
Remarks:

Q2165 is being returned with the latent fingerprint examination.

For the information of recipient offices, K118 consists of typewriting samples obtained from Royal portable typewriter serial number A-1362557 (288-A-PBR-10). K119 consists of typewriting samples obtained from Smith-Corona portable typewriter serial number 4C 250443 (401-BR-37).

OCT 30 1975

Enclosures (18) (16 photocopies, 2 Lab report)  
2 - Los Angeles (7-1627) Enclosures (18) (16 photocopies, 2 Lab report)  
2 - Sacramento (7-203) Enclosures (18) (16 photocopies, 2 Lab report)  
2 - San Francisco (157-9806) Enclosures (2) (2 Lab report)

Page 1

(over)

1 - Bufile (157-30832)  
1 - Bufile (91-56075)

BRG:zma (12)

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OCT 24 1975



The typwriting on K118 does not contain sufficient individual identifying characteristics to permit identification. In comparing this typwriting with the typwriting on Q2165, which was found to be the same size and style, no characteristics were observed in this comparison to indicate that any typewriter other than the K118 typewriter was used in preparation of the questioned items.

Attached for the assistance of recipient offices are photocopies of the questioned pages on which writing identification were made.

For the information of San Francisco the Laboratory does not have available sufficient known hand printing of PATRICIA CAMPBELL HEARST, EMILY or WILLIAM HARRIS.

REPORT  
of the



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: SAC, San Francisco (7-855)

October 24, 1975

FBI FILE NO. 7-15200 7211

LAB. NO. D-751001009 PF

Re: HEARNAP

Specimens received 10/1/75

ITEMS FROM 625 MORSE STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Q2165 Yellow spiral notebook containing written notations with enclosed typewritten and written sheets of paper and photocopies of documents (#625-D-FBR-21)

Result of examination:

TYPEWRITING COMPARISONS

Q2165

The questioned typewriting on the page captioned "FASCISM" and page beginning "7. Supporters of ..." is the same size and style as the K118 typewriting; although, due to the lack of sufficient individual identifying characteristics a definite conclusion was not reached whether this questioned typewriting was prepared by the typewriter used in preparation of K118.

The conclusion was reached that the questioned typewriting on the pages beginning "A. To fully ...," "to each other's ...," "Because we still ...," "Tania decided ..." and "Q. XXXXXXXX You stated ..." was prepared by the typewriter used in preparation of K119.

Page 1

(over)

BRG:rma (12)

ma

### WRITING COMPARISONS

The conclusion was reached that the questioned handwriting, on the Q2165 items, except the handwritten corrections on the four typewritten pages and on the five photocopies of typewritten pages, was prepared by PATRICIA CAMPBELL HEARST, K32 and K92.

A definite conclusion was not reached whether the remaining unidentified questioned handwriting on Q2165 was prepared by PATRICIA CAMPBELL HEARST, K32 and K92; EMILY HARRIS, K5, K6, K8, K9, K20 and K37; WILLIAM HARRIS, K45; STEVEN SOLIAH, K120; or PAT JEAN MC CARTHY, K486, whose writing was previously submitted in this case, or by JOSEPHINE M. SOLIAH, Kc1 and K4; KATHLEEN ANN SOLIAH, K3; or WILLIAM KILGORE, K2, whose writings were submitted in case captioned "UNSUBS (5); CROCKER BANK, 5746 MARCOMI AVENUE, CARMICHAEL, CALIFORNIA, 4/21/75; BR," due to the limited amount of some written entries, the presence of unexplained handwriting characteristics and the lack of sufficiently comparable writing. However, similarities were observed in comparing the available writing of HEARST with portions of the script hand printing on Q2165.

Q2165, which has been photographed, is being returned separately.

Consul General Cf.

Q2165

Bolivia → 821 Market  
Argentina → 870 Market  
Chile → 870 Market  
South Africa → 120 Montgomery  
Israel → 105 Montgomery  
Spain → 3600 Baker  
British → 120 Montgomery  
\*Philippine → 445 Sutter  
Off of Revenue Attache 170-24th  
Japan → Post E. Laguna

Israel Imports → 5542 Gray Blvd.  
Argentina Wines Int'l.  
435 Bryant - S.A. wines (w) Int'l.  
Australian (w) Argentine wines (R)  
wines Chilean wines (w)  
Spanish wines (w)

~~Chilean wine imports 462 Bryant~~  
~~Gray Blvd.~~

7-15200-7291 EBF

Q2165



we had a process of evolution and development  
in the past two years. Jan. 10, 1974 was a  
turning point in our history. The loss of our  
comrades forced others to go underground, and  
it is on the defensive. Our focus became ex-  
clusively military. (Conditions we created ourselves - contra-  
ditionary conditions not reversible)  
Almost all our energy was put into developing  
military and survival skills. In this environ-  
ment the men were able to assert themselves as  
"trainers" and "leaders," while the sisters struggle  
to become guerrilla soldiers. But, without realizing, the  
concept of a female guerrilla was male defined  
and we were so selfless (so "womanly")... we were willing  
to put every other liberation struggle ahead of our  
own.

We weren't totally occupied w/ trying to be as good  
as the men. Struggles against sexism did take  
place on a one-to-one level, but we hardly ever  
brought these struggles to the collective level.

~~Very quickly certain contradictions were brought to  
light and out of these contradictions we developed a  
new way of thinking.~~

The main reason for this was the fact that the ~~best~~ <sup>new</sup> ~~first~~  
~~emphasis~~ <sup>focus</sup> focused too much energy  
away from ourselves, and as a result, we failed  
to unite among ourselves.

being women about taking a strong stand  
the liberation of women. became very serious  
quickly, and out of these contradictions  
we had to develop our position  
negotiating

women, as guerrilla soldiers  
a fight is for freedom and self-determination  
women. We cannot allow our ~~struggle~~ <sup>struggle</sup> to be  
opted by the male dominated left (MDL)

I soon realized that we had to deal with  
a contradiction of struggling to become  
revolutionaries while at the same time con-  
tinuing to relate to men in a traditional way

unity ~~was~~ had to be totally uncompromising.  
cause ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> our demand for freedom and self-  
determination for women in all aspects of our  
lives, meant tremendous changes in the cell had to  
take place

did you go about struggling to build non-oppressive  
personal relationships

Q2165  
in to you that... many... roles that  
oppressed women & men  
non monogamy

most of the women in the cell, in particular Jane  
and Koya, had strong backgrounds in the  
women's liberation movement and radical left  
politics. What kind of leadership did these  
women provide in the struggles against sexism  
that you went through?

helped us to expose our male orientation, and we began to  
think of ourselves as strong revolutionary women, instead  
of "almost-as-good-as-the-men (but not quite)".

easy for us to fall into not dealing w/ sexism, but putting too  
much emphasis on <sup>what we perceived to be</sup> our inadequacies — the men w/out  
realizing that sexism & male supremacist attitudes encouraged  
his way of thinking

it was safe for them to think of themselves as our  
teachers and political commissars — an ego booster that  
objectively they knew was wrong, but subjectively it  
supported their traditionalist self-image & was a  
comfortable role

struggles in this area continue now w/ even greater  
fervor. It's still not easy to destroy the oppressive  
sex role which capitalism has created and supported  
in order to <sup>maintain</sup> the economic strangle-hold of the  
ruling class over the proletariat.

the area of personal relationships we had problems w/ our

Q2468  
us of relating to men; as heterosexual women we  
all had subjective fears of relating to men in a strong  
and un-dependant way. ~~Knowing that~~ as a radical lesbian  
abi had no attachment to relating to men in any  
allright way. We <sup>the women</sup> struggled to build close personal relation-  
ships among ourselves. We wanted to be able to go to each  
other for love and support, instead of feeling that we  
had to go to our "main man" for this.

We had to ~~smash~~ <sup>smash</sup> the dependencies created by monogomou  
xual relationships, and to do this we had to destroy  
monogomy in the cell. Monogomy only serves to reinforce  
desapremacy and the oppression of women. Monogomy  
ans that "The men wear the pants."

We had to destroy all the attitudes that make people  
think that they have to be monogomous; fear and  
passivity, <sup>false sense of</sup> security, power-trips,

- attitudes that make ~~men~~ men & women afraid to  
talk openly and honestly to each other, that force  
men into <sup>accepting</sup> a passive role in ~~relationships~~ and force  
men to compete w/ each other to see who <sup>can</sup> ~~will~~ be the  
most macho. Attitudes that cause us to feel a false  
sense of security in sex roles that are oppressive to  
both men & women, but especially to women who are  
expected to sublimate their needs and desires.



... to deal w/ them. It takes struggle and study & struggle for us to unite and support each other - because it's a fact that <sup>the</sup> men feel threatened by us because they consciously want to oppress us w/ this sexism, but because subconsciously they still have leanings toward relating to women in a traditional (i.e. sexist) way. We realize, however, how much we can accomplish as a group of strong, unified evolutionary women struggling against sexism in a all situation

one-to-one - failed to dev. position on it  
contradiction arose from survival skills

↓  
from these we dev. our position  
now our primary focus on the liberation of women

~~Birth Control~~  
~~Phone Sex~~

believe it or not, many aboveground left groups & organizations do not think that fascism is the order of the day in America. The purpose for which we are here is to understand the situation & present the best we can to agree with the Jackson principles, & upon to these groups who we say that if we were now, perhaps understanding why we are in a present situation.

~~that we can add to the~~  
collective" it was actually hard to come up with  
anything because we had thought of ourselves  
as being weak, in a position of taking  
instead of giving, as <sup>passive</sup> ~~inactive~~ instead of active members  
of the cell. The ways that weren't even obvious  
to us — in insidious ways that we had to search  
for in the simplest things we did.



wanted to build relationship that weren't oppressive to  
us. We wanted to be sensitive to each other's  
needs on all levels. Exclusivity — the key to monopoly  
won't be allowed in a collective → it's totally anti-  
collective. We are trying to develop ways of relating that  
are progressive, and will be some kind of model for  
future society.

problems of selfishness, jealousy, personal resentments  
need to be dealt w/ quickly, either individually or collectively  
necessary

ing was "structured" per se but we all tried to be sen-  
sitive to each other's needs.

mediate new institutions. For us the question of sex  
is one of these.

Q2165

first we tended to place the most imp. on the military  
-emphasis placed on struggling on one-on-one level  
in military training - got ourselves into such a heavy  
military state-of-mind that we lost control of our  
conditions and, in fact, were controlled by them  
instead of vice-versa. Because of our male orienta-  
tion we tended to think of the battle against sexism  
as a secondary struggle. We failed to assert  
ourselves as leaders - to protect our self-interests as  
women - instead of seeing ourselves as revolutionary  
feminists ~~we were~~ (or perhaps we did see our selves  
is such, but we sure didn't act it!) we behaved  
in a way that Firestone describes as "Ladies Aux.  
of the Left." We were so selfless... so womanly...  
that we would put everyone else's struggles for lib-  
eration ahead of our own as we fought. This  
horribly backward way of thinking was, of course, the  
result of years of 'female' upbringing. It was so  
hard to see what was happening, because we weren't  
aware of the nature of our oppression in the cell.  
We were just so grateful to the men for taking the  
time to teach us (so we could help save their asses!)  
- had been too isolated to solve the problem.

this means that as <sup>women</sup> revolutionary <sup>women</sup>  
women we cannot divorce our  
struggle from the socialist revolution  
and the liberation of all oppressed  
~~peoples~~ nations

- can't hope for revolution to free us  
but must fight for our freedom as  
women & throughout the struggle



Q. How was sexism in cell dealt w/?

Q2165

After Jan. 10, 1974 our primary orientation was survival

- heavy concentration on the military esp. survival skills

Contradictions arose from this orientation.

- men took role of teachers
- women perceived as strong etc. but, there was the feeling that we had to be as good as men
- the concept of the female guerrilla was too much male defined

Struggles: anti sexism didn't take place on collective level at this time cuz we felt survival aspect was <sup>most</sup> important

- one-one level achieves only temporary results in a cell

As a result of conditions we created for ourselves the women weren't able to coalesce into a strong unit, and we failed to develop a position for quite a while

Out of these contradictions, however, that we developed our position, as women we see our primary focus to be the liberation and self-determination

• practice. This unity had to be totally un-  
promising because incorporating our demand of  
dom and self-determination for women into all  
pects of our lives meant that tremendous  
anges in the cell had to take place.

• unparallel development

— women united must help the men  
struggle against their machoness that  
keeps them alienated from each  
other.

• women's relationships dev. w/ people in a  
non-exclusive way.

• Org. in Cuba & Yugoslavia → held back because  
of conditions

rough a process of evolution. The capture of our 2  
rades on Jan. 10, 1974, put us on the defensive,  
and several other comrades underground.

Our changed situation compelled us to place  
primary importance on obtaining survival skills, and  
the atmosphere became intensely military. Struggles  
against sexism continued on a one-to-one level, but  
these struggles just weren't as important as getting  
men to teach us about weapons. As women, our  
primary focus was on becoming strong female  
guerrillas. But without realizing it, our concept of  
what a female guerrilla ~~was~~ should be was male de-  
vised. We were so selfless... so womanly... we were  
willing to put every other struggle for freedom and  
self-determination ahead of our own!

A major contradiction soon became obvious <sup>to us</sup>; we were  
struggling to become revolutionaries, but continuing  
to relate to each other in a reactionary way. We had  
to expose this contradiction and resolve it both  
among the women as a group, and in the cell as  
a whole. In order to combat sexism we began attacking  
two aspects of our bourgeois conditioning that  
make male supremacy possible: 1) conditioning that  
makes exclusive personal relationships seem desirable  
(monogamy) 2) conditioning that makes <sup>people</sup> feel "com-  
table" accepting oppressive sex roles. This battle  
is being fought because if we didn't lose

break down monogamous personal relationships  
and we all had some degree of consciousness  
and progressive ways of relating to men, the  
~~crossed out women~~ we still had subjective fears  
of relating to men in a strong & independent way  
is was particularly hard for the heterosexual  
ones, although, because of the heavy emphasis  
the military and therefore the men, Gabe and  
Iga were having trouble too. We realized that  
had to smash the dependences created by monogamous  
personal ~~relationships~~ <sup>relationships</sup>, and to do this we had to  
break monogamy in the cell.

Monogamy <sup>creates conditions which</sup> only serves to reinforce male supremacy  
and the oppression of women. We began to destroy  
attitudes that made us think that we had  
to be monogamous; fear and passivity, the false  
sense of security, jealousy and power trips.  
We are the same attitudes that keep women &  
men from relating openly & honestly to each  
other. That force women into accepting a  
subservient role, and force men to compete  
with each other to see who can be the most macho.  
It all sounds too simple the way it's been  
broken down. In fact, breaking down traditional  
values ~~and~~ and establishing new ones.



ingot struggles. Because like racism, sex is a foundation of capitalist oppression.

Q2165

I had to expose this contradiction and begin to resolve it both among the women as a group, and the cell as a whole.

saw our conditioning to thinking of exclusive personal relationships as the ideal as being a major barrier to dev. a strong collective

that makes exclusive personal relationships seem desirable

1) our conditioning toward desiring exclusive personal relationships

2) our conditioning to passively accept oppressive sex roles.

↓  
that makes us feel "comfortable" accepting

order to combat sexism we had to attack & cast our attention at aspects of our bourgeois conditioning which makes male supremacy viable

is battle would have been lost for sure if we hadn't been able to unite against our common oppression as women. In other words, if we hadn't put our theory into

orientation was today when we were in  
a cell.

We realized that, as a group, we were male  
intellect, and that most of us put very little  
effort into ~~relating to each~~ struggling and  
caring to each other, and discovering our  
strengths as women.

Q165  
Our unity moved us to a different level -  
in which we no longer feared ~~our~~ <sup>our</sup>  
enough collective strength.

As the women began to assert themselves  
the larger group

As sisterhood developed the women became  
a motive force in the collective. There  
was tremendous strength and energy coming  
on ~~the women~~ <sup>us</sup> that had been ~~suppressed~~ <sup>repressed</sup>  
before, and because of this the whole group  
is really moving ahead w/ incredible speed.  
at ~~we~~ <sup>if it</sup> weren't moving (as a collective) as fast  
- we should have been. The men were dragging  
in fact. ~~The men were dragging in~~

in sexism made them afraid of our strength  
spite of the fact that they ~~would~~ could  
intellectualize about ~~what~~ <sup>it</sup> how great it was  
objectively, subjectively they felt threatened.  
in sexism also kept them isolated from  
each other; competing w/ each other instead  
of supporting & helping each other grow.

we take subjective approach in  
dialectical approach in order to build  
unity (both personal & political). The  
majority must be pushing for objection,  
not subjectively.  
agenda: ours has been unsystematic but  
the whole group is unsystematic → must  
get principles of unity together

is the struggle of white people (the oppressor  
nation) for national liberation and  
self-determination? STT says no.  
national liberation: anti-imperialism  
US whites (their bourgeoisie) aren't oppressed  
by imperialism, but the Black people  
are. → NO

self-determination: what is self-determina-  
tion? we feel that the struggle of  
the white working class is to seek  
control of their lives, in other words  
for self-determination → YES.



Meeking

Q2165

Save The Time

\* 3 problems plaguing the movement:

- 1) localism
- 2) defeatism
- 3) propaganda

localism: isolation → deal w/ia contacts

we're too tied to the Bay Area  
study to cure

bring us impenance; we place too much  
imp. on our actions

defeatism: personal hummers have an effect  
on our analyses

our meanings → how to keep them off the  
hysterical level

a) bad structure

b) have other outlets to the personal  
emotions (eg. one-to-one level)

c) lack of discipline → we get into  
fad-type behavior around guns  
exercise, research

d) we overreact to the bad aspects of  
different Left groups & organizations  
bring out the political content of  
what's being said instead of dwelling  
on the personal attacks in order to

Q2165

Jan 20 (c) 5T (White Supp)  
see what this wall meant  
see c. Jan 25 some of the other  
was for 1918

Struggles against the most blatant forms  
of sexism took place on a one-to-one level.  
Ultimately no struggles along this line took  
place on the collective level. There were 2  
reasons for this: first, we <sup>never</sup> ~~thought~~ <sup>believed</sup>  
that one-on-one was more "respectful" and  
more productive; and 2<sup>nd</sup> we felt that  
survival & military issues were more  
imp. and deserving of collective attention  
than sexism and its resulting problems.

Q2145

the struggle against sexism in the SHA is gone through a process of evolution. Jan. 10, 1974 was a crucial point in our history. The capture of our 2 comrades real hurt us, and threw us into a panic as we lost strong soldiers, and it put us on the defensive. Several other comrades were forced underground. The atmosphere became extremely intense.

Our changed situation compelled us to place primary importance on <sup>obtaining</sup> survival & military skills. Heavy emphasis was placed on the military aspects of revolution, which brought to light certain contradictions in the area of sexism. The men took the traditional roles of "instructors" and "leaders" while the sisters struggled to make themselves as "good" as the men. While the women were perceived as being "strong" (in an abstract sense), w/out w/ our concept of what a female guerrilla should be, was male defined... we were so selfless, (so womanly) that we were w/ to put every other struggle for freedom and self-determination ahead of our own.

Q2165

trains were: 10 sec. turning device 1/2 hr  
clock or cigarette  
(out 10 minutes) (were in place  
place for "switch" car 10 be (just in case,  
lookout signal (itw))

meet to talk about shooting) 2 folks / 9:00

call of devotionalary / F&C  
back home

security → 4/5. (leg. doctor, regard  
what we tell of which is no the  
popcorn → someone going soon



into trying to help the men get all  
together. But we finally realized the  
the way we were doing this was  
crazy! We were trying to help them  
even though they weren't making  
any efforts to struggle w/ each other.  
We wanted to work w/ them, but we just  
couldn't be so patient about waiting  
for them to get it together.

Q2165



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

1 - Lab file

To: SAC, San Francisco (7-855)

From: Director, FBI

October 24, 1975

FBI FILE NO.

7-15200

LAB. NO.

D-751001009 PF

Re: **HEARNAP**

OO: San Francisco

Examination requested by:

San Francisco

Reference:

Airtel dated 9/29/75

Examination requested:

Document - Fingerprint - Radio Engineering -  
Cryptanalysis - Firearms

Remarks:

The evidence described in the attached report is being returned separately. You are separately being advised of the pertinent latent fingerprint, radio engineering, cryptanalysis and firearms examinations.

For the information of recipient offices, K118 consists of typewriting samples obtained from Royal Portable typewriter serial number A-1362557 (288-A-FBR-10). K119 consists of typewriting samples obtained from Smith-Corona portable typewriter serial number 4C-250443 (401-BR-37).

REC 12 7-15200-7307  
OCT 31 1975

- Enclosures (19) (17 photocopies, 2 Lab report)  
2 - Los Angeles (7-1627) Enclosures (19) (17 photocopies, 2 Lab report)  
2 - Sacramento (7-203) Enclosures (19) (17 photocopies, 2 Lab report)  
2 - San Francisco (157-9806) Enclosures (2) (2 Lab report)  
1 - Bufile (157-30832)  
1 - Bufile (91-56075)

BRG:smk  
(12)

Originals given to  
SAC, San Francisco  
for retention in file

The typewriting on K118 does not contain sufficient individual identifying characteristics to permit identification. In comparing this typewriting with typewriting on the questioned items, which were found to be the same size and style, no characteristics were observed in the comparison to indicate that any typewriter other than the K118 typewriter was used in preparation of these questioned items.

No significant original typewriting was found in the items listed in the attached report to indicate that typewriters other than the K118 or K119 typewriters were used in preparation of any of these questioned items.

Attached for the assistance of recipient offices are photocopies of the questioned pages on which writing identifications were made.

Notations on some of the questioned pages indicate that at least one other writer may have prepared some of the entries on the submitted items. The manner in which some of these entries were made indicate that they could be entries made by WILLIAM HARRIS. As the Laboratory has previously advised, the available known writing of WILLIAM HARRIS was prepared in the early 1960's and may not be representative of his current writing habits. Attempts should be made to obtain and submit more contemporary known writing by HARRIS. Also, no adequate known hand printing is available for PATRICIA CAMPBELL HEARST or EMILY HARRIS.

REPORT  
of the



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: SAC, San Francisco (7-855)

October 24, 1975

FBI FILE NO.

7-15200 757

LAB. NO.

D-751001009 PF

Re: HEARNAP

Specimens received 10/1/75

ITEMS FROM 288 PRECITA AVENUE, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

The following described items Q2081 through Q2092 were contained in the gray metal file box (#288-B-34):

- Q2081 Manila envelope marked "OTHER CORR." containing numerous documents (#288-B-34)
- Q2082 Manila envelope marked "N.W.L.F." containing numerous documents (#288-B-34)
- Q2083 Manila envelope marked "FAIRCHILD" containing several documents (#288-B-34)
- Q2084 Manila envelope marked "TRANSAMERICA" containing several documents (#288-B-34)
- Q2085 Manila envelope marked "BLA" containing numerous documents (#288-B-34)

Page 1

ERG:smk  
(12)

(over)

- Q2086 Manila envelope marked "MINING MAPS" containing numerous maps and a publications bulletin (#288-B-34)
- Q2087 Manila envelope marked "MONEY" containing several documents (#288-B-34)
- Q2088 File folder captioned "SOUTHEAST ASIA - VN CAMBODIA KOREA" containing several documents (#288-B-34)
- Q2089 File folder captioned "GOVERNMENT - FED. LOCAL STATE" containing several newspaper clippings and piece of paper bearing written notations (#288-B-34)
- Q2090 File folder captioned "INDIANS - AIM" containing several newspaper clippings (#288-B-34)
- Q2091 File folder captioned "MILITARY" containing three newspaper clippings (#288-B-34)
- Q2092 File folder captioned "PRESS RELEASES - OIL COS" containing numerous documents (#288-B-34)
- Q2093 File folder captioned "OIL CO'S." containing numerous documents and newspaper clippings (#288-B-34)
- Q2094 File folder captioned "FOOD INDUSTRY - AGRI BUS." containing newspaper clippings and documents (#288-B-34)
- Q2095 File folder captioned "OIL - PSE - ETC." containing numerous newspaper clippings and three notebook pages bearing writing (#288-B-34)
- Q2096 File folder captioned "LAW ENFORCEMENT - PRISONS JUSTICE DEPT. LEAA POLICE FBI CIA" containing numerous documents (#288-B-34)



Q2057 File folder captioned "NEW - WELFARE PUBLIC HEALTH  
STERILIZATION UNEMPLOYMENT" containing several  
documents (#268-B-34)

Q2092 Manila envelope captioned "FUTURE ACTIONS - MISC."  
containing newspaper clippings and documents  
(#268-B-34)

Result of examination:

TYPEWRITING COMPARISONS

Q2083

The conclusion was reached that the typewriting on  
the two-page typewritten document captioned "FAIRCHILD" was  
prepared by the typewriter used in preparation of K119.

Q2084

The conclusion was reached that the typewriting on  
the two-page typewritten document captioned "TRANSAMERICA" was  
prepared by the typewriter used in preparation of K119.

Q2067

The conclusion was reached that the typewriting on  
the two-page document captioned "BAKERY" was prepared by the  
typewriter used in preparation of K119.

Q2088

It was concluded that the two pages of typewriting  
beginning "WORLD AIRWAYS ..." and "Flying Tiger Corp. ..."  
was prepared by the typewriter used to prepare K119.

Q2096

The questioned typewriting on the pages beginning "PLAN ....", "1. Gate opens ....", "Key ....", "EVELLE J. YOUNGER: ..." and "one electric ..." was prepared by the typewriter used to prepare K119.

Q2097

The conclusion was reached that the typewriting on the three pages beginning "NOTES \* HEW ....", "NOTES - FOUNDATIONS ..." and "conduct pop ..." is the same size and style as the typewriting on K118, previously submitted; however, due to the lack of sufficient individual identifying characteristics, a definite conclusion was not reached whether these items were prepared by the typewriter used to prepare K118. The typewriting on these three pages was not prepared by the typewriter used to prepare K119.

Q2098

The questioned typewriting on the typewritten page beginning "ACTIONS IN SUPPORT ..." is the same size and style as the K118 typewriting; however, due to the lack of sufficient individual identifying characteristics, a definite conclusion was not reached whether this typewriting was prepared by the typewriter used to prepare K118. This questioned typewriting was not prepared by the typewriter used in preparation of K119.

#### WRITING COMPARISONS

Q2087

The conclusion was reached that the questioned handwriting on both sides of the page with writing beginning "B of A Marysville," except the two lines of writing at the bottom of the front side beginning "saw 7 employees ..." was prepared by EMILY HARRIS, K5, K6, K8, K9, K20 and K37.

The conclusion was reached that the questioned handwriting consisting of the bottom two lines beginning "saw 7 employees ..." on the above-mentioned page was prepared by PATRICIA CAMPBELL HEARST, K32 and K92.

The conclusion was reached that the questioned writing on the page beginning "Savings & Loan ..." and the questioned writing on the page beginning "Wells Fargo - La Sierra ....," except the blue ink questioned writing on the backside beginning "Possible Switches ..." was prepared by EMILY HARRIS, K5, K6, K8, K9, K20 and K37.

Q2088

It was concluded that the majority of the questioned writing on the two pages captioned "S & P 1973" was prepared by EMILY HARRIS, K5, K6, K8, K9, K20 and K37.

Q2034

The conclusion was reached that the questioned writing on the two sheets of paper beginning "Castle - Cooke ..." and "Safeway ..." and the questioned writing on the enclosed yellow card was prepared by EMILY HARRIS, K5, K6, K8, K9, K20 and K37.

Q2095

The conclusion was reached that the majority of the questioned writing on the three Q2095 sheets of paper was prepared by EMILY HARRIS, K5, K6, K8, K9, K20 and K37.

Q2096

The conclusion was reached that portions of the questioned writing on the pages beginning "S F Police Dept ... 4000 people visit ..." and "Evil Younger ..." were prepared by EMILY HARRIS, K5, K6, K8, K9, K20 and K37. Also,

similarities were observed in comparing the available writing of HARRIS with portions of the questioned writing on other pieces of paper with writing beginning "Criminal Research ...," "Donald G. Pouliot ...," "Tyrone Guyton ...," "Rough Sketch ..." and the blue and green ink entries on the page beginning "M I R 996 ..."

The conclusion was reached that the black ink entry "303-DRJ Robert Edward Mierkey 1938 Westover Dr. Pleasant Hill" on the above-mentioned page beginning "M I R 996 ..." was prepared by PATRICIA CAMPBELL HEARST, K32 and K92.

A definite conclusion was not reached whether the remaining unidentified questioned writing on the items described in this report was prepared by PATRICIA CAMPBELL HEARST, K32 and K92, EMILY HARRIS, K5, K6, K8, K9, K20 and K37, WILLIAM HARRIS, K45, STEVEN SOLIAH, K120, or PAT JEAN MC CARTHY, K486, whose writing was previously submitted in this case, or by JOSEPHINE M. SOLIAH, Kcl and K4, KATHLEEN ANN SOLIAH, K3, or WILLIAM KILGORE, K2, whose writings were submitted in case captioned "UNSUBS (5); CROCKER BANK, 5746 MARCONI AVENUE, CARMICHAEL, CALIFORNIA, 4/21/75; BR," due to the limited amount of some written entries, the presence of unexplained handwriting characteristics or the lack of sufficiently comparable writing.

The documentary evidence described in this report was compared insofar as possible with documentary material previously submitted to the Laboratory in bombing matters wherein the Weather Underground organization, the New World Liberation Front or the Red Guerrilla Families claimed responsibility, but nothing of particular significance was noted nor were any associations made.

The evidence described in this report, which has been photographed, is being returned separately.

Q2096

Criminal Research  
Products Inc  
Conshohocken  
Pa.

Edward B. Segal  
(technical advisor)

Infinetics, Inc.  
Wilmington, Del.  
W. J. O'Rourke  
(sales manager)

7-15200-7307 EBF



Q7096

Donald G. Pouliot, Hayward  
bullet proof vest distributor

Police  
Officer Robert Nichelini - testing vests for Oakland PD

Q7096

1. Tyrone Sington - Nov. 1973  
14 years old

Dale Phillips  
William Matthews  
Thomas Mierky

2. Clifford Glover N.Y. 10 years old  
Thomas Shea  
April 28, 1973

3. Brian Nelson Berkeley April (?)  
13 years old  
Charles Crane

4. Houston

5. Alberto Terrones Jr.  
April 19, 1974  
Union City  
John Miner

Q7096  
8

BLA - N.Y. 5

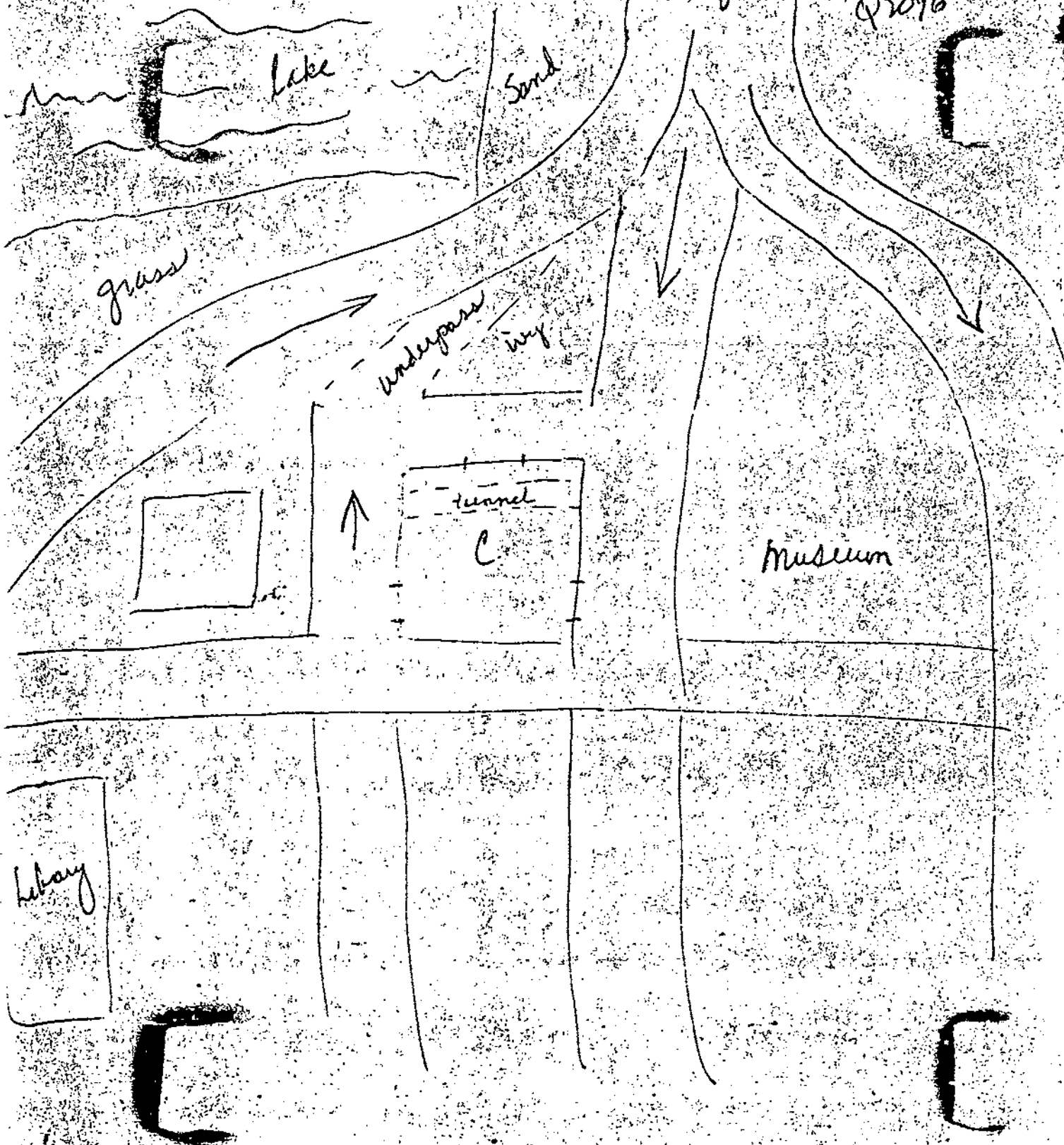
Herman Bell  
Anthony Bottom  
Gabriel Torres  
Francisco Jones  
Albert Washington

Clark Squire  
Zayd Malik Shakur

Manuel Diaz 21 yrs  
truck driver killed

Claude Reese Jr. N.Y.  
Sept. 74 Bed-Stuy  
Brooklyn  
Boxes - pig

Rough Sketch



Q1096

MIR 996  
Ron Roy Choss  
1620 152nd Ave  
San Leandro

MJZ - 187 (1965 Chrysler)  
Carlo or Irene Cristiani  
1029 Oak St. #21  
Oakland

517-BPY (-70 VW Sedan)  
Leon Arthur Maliszewski  
15223 Laverne Dr.  
San Leandro

308-DRJ  
Robert Edward Mierkey  
1938 Westover Dr.  
Pleasant Hill



Eril Younger

property

Condominium - Pacific Ave SF

LA

Lake Arrowhead

Sacramento

small stock in Union Oil (\$2441) Marathon (1,000) Exxon (4,082)

Sacramento office 555 Capital Mall

445-9555

Q2096

Sac. office

25 story modern office bldg  
Caldwell bank on first floor

same floor - Hospital Service Comm  
Amer. College Testing  
2 diff. attorneys

pkgs lot  $\frac{1}{2}$  block away around  
corner

security - fairly lax  
bldg. mod

1975 Lincoln Continental

Q2096

4000 people visit station monthly mostly  
around towed autos  
filing a complaint  
reporting a crime  
pay traffic tickets to obtain  
auto release slips

Hall of Justice      Police - Administration  
Inspectors  
Investigative  
Criminal Info.  
Traffic  
City Prison  
Police Garage  
Police Academy  
Crime Prevention Co.  
Juvenile Bureau  
Community Relations  
Pistol range at Lake Merced

Scott thinks of himself as commander of a  
"quasi-military unit"

Mayor is SF top cop      Mayor appoints  
commission & commission  
chief.

Crime Prevention unit is elite military unit - Capt. ?

Q2096

Chief Since Sept. 1971 w/ fnc for 32  
yrs before that

play handball

son w/ police dept. Walter James daughter -  
Catherine

Keays - first Chief of Crime Prevention Unit  
wife Dorothy

sons Robt - police cadet

Wm - security guard  
Hall of Justice

Feb, 1975

Supervising Capt. Jeremiah  
Taylor

Capt. of Inspectors - Mortimer  
McInerney

Chief of Inspectors - Charles Barca  
friend of mayor PIG!

Director of Criminal Info. Lewis Ted

Scott about Zebra - "We're not going to stop  
white people; we're going to stop  
Black people. We're not going to stop  
fat people black people. We are  
going to stop slender black people."

Q2096

# SF Police Dept Annual Report 1971

remember Police Commissioners (Civilians)

reversed 1974 President ~~Elmo E. Ferraro~~ President  
Washington E. Garner M.D. (black)  
~~Richard R. Miller~~ Marwin E. Cardoza

Chief Donald M. Scott

Deputy Chief Wm. J. Keays

71. Police Activities League - youth program mostly  
around athletics (police coaches)  
old Central Police Station

LEAA 1971 3rd Annual report  
Robt. H. Rawson  
Exec. Director

1971 Report on SF police dept. SF Committee  
on Crime

9 district stations w/ one captain each  
3 shifts w/ 1 watch commander  
(lieutenant) & a station  
keeper (sargeant) for  
each watch at each

1974 Police Facilities prepared by SF  
Dept of City Planning

2000 sworn officers (1120 patrol)  
Organized on decentralized district  
station basis

9 districts

June 73	159 pigs	Central - 766 Vallejo
	102	Southern - 850 Bryant
	108	SE - 2300 3rd St.
	121	Mission - 1240 Valencia
	138	Northern - 841 Ellis
	105	Park - Stoneman & Waller (66 Park)
	93	Richmond - 461 6th Ave
	97	Ingliside - Balboa Park at Sgt. Young Lane
	83 pigs	Taraval - 2349 24th Ave

districts divided into patrol car sects

Average - 25 midnight shift  
25-30 8 am  
25-30 4 pm

average of 7 patrol vehicles per district

Helicopter unit - Crissy Field, Presidio

Communication Bureau - centralized  
all calls go thru it

Call-in service not available at T.O.D.



Q2095

Charles de Bretterville

b. 1913 banker

Pres. dir - Spreckels Sugar  
Co. to 1962

chm. of board, ch. exec. of  
dir. Bank of Calif.

dir. PGE  
Shell  
Western Union  
Safeway  
Ridder Publ.  
Amfac Inc.

clubs. P.U.  
Cypress Point  
SF Golf  
Burlingame

No. 1304 Canada Rd.

Woodside

Redwood City

Shermer Lee Sibley

b. 1913

P&E Chairman of board  
Chief exec. officer

Chairman, dir. - Pacific  
Gas Transmission Co.,  
Alta and So.  
Gas Co

Dir. - Alta Natural Gas  
Co.  
Det. Monte  
FMC Corp

Bay Area Council  
office 77 Beale St.  
SF.

Emmett Solomon

Q2095

b. 1909

Chmn. board, Ch. exec.  
Chr., mem. exec. comm.

Crocker Natl. Bank

dir., mem. exec. comm.  
Fibreboard Corp.

dir. P&E  
Met. Life Ins.

Pacific Tel & Tel.  
Clorox  
Almaden  
Limon Sugar

Clubs: Burlingame  
P.H.  
St. Francis Yacht  
Bohemian  
SF Golf.

res. 2100 Jackson St  
SF.

office 1 Montgomery  
SF

Castle - Cooke  
Standard Fruit  
Dole

Q2094

Kirchhoff - pres. Castle Cooke  
chm. board - Latin Amer.  
Agribusiness  
Develop Corp.  
home Honolulu

4/10/77

Safeway Office 4th and Jackson Oakland

Wm. Mitchell - president

Chief Exec. officer

R.A. Magowan - chm. of exec. committee

Quentin Reynolds - chm. of board

Directors - Mitchell - Oakland

R.A. Magowan - SF

R.D. Lapham - SF

H.B. Clay - Orinda

Q. Reynolds - SF

E.C. Ar buckle - Menlo Park

M.P. Drower - Oak.

R.N. Hoopes - Oak.

G.H. Parkes - Hillsborough

Magowan - 72

2100 Washington St, SF

partner - Merrill Lynch

director - J.G. Boswell

Bank of Calif.

So. Pacific Co.

mem. exec. comm - Fibreboard

Caterpillar

over 7

Q2094

Check the Periodical  
holdings list to see if  
the library has the  
magazine you are requesting.  
MAGAZINES ARE FOR LIBRARY  
USE ONLY.

Gallo sales, down 9%-  
2007

(Magazine title)

Gallo counterattack

(Month) letter (Date) (Year)  
leaves, group, religious

(Volume Number) (Page)

Publications, mayors of

PLEASE PRINT:

Name: Cities over 25,000

Address: Student organizations  
& newspapers

Phone Number:

STATUS:

- ( ) City College Student  
( ) Faculty or Staff



1 out of 3 bottles of  
wine sold in US is  
Gallo

buys from indep. growers  
10,000 acres of its own  
600 seasonal &  
perm. workers

\$250 million business

June 27, 1973 UFW  
called a strike &  
most Gallo workers  
joined; Gallo  
fired all these  
workers

Juan de la Cruz Summer  
1973

Bird & Son, Inc.  
Washington St.  
Waltham, Mass.

Charles S. Bird Director  
Charles S. Bird Jr. Asst. to  
Pres.  
Robert F. Jenkins Pres.  
Products bldg. & paper  
products  
Environ. Control Equip.

Bird's bldg. links firm  
w/ bldg. trades (Home  
Bldg. Co.)

Moody's 1969 also  
seems to indicate no  
connection w/ Bird Air  
Q2088

Wright Int'nall.  
Miami Int'nall.

Pres.  
Chm. & Ch. Exec. Off.  
James B. Franklin

May 73 Supplement  
Chairman - James H.  
Carmichael

Pres. Ch. Exec. Officer -  
Paul J. Finazzo  
Carmichael subsequently  
resigned

Franklin remains as  
director

Franklin - 6670 Pine Tree  
Lane, Miami Beach.

Q2088

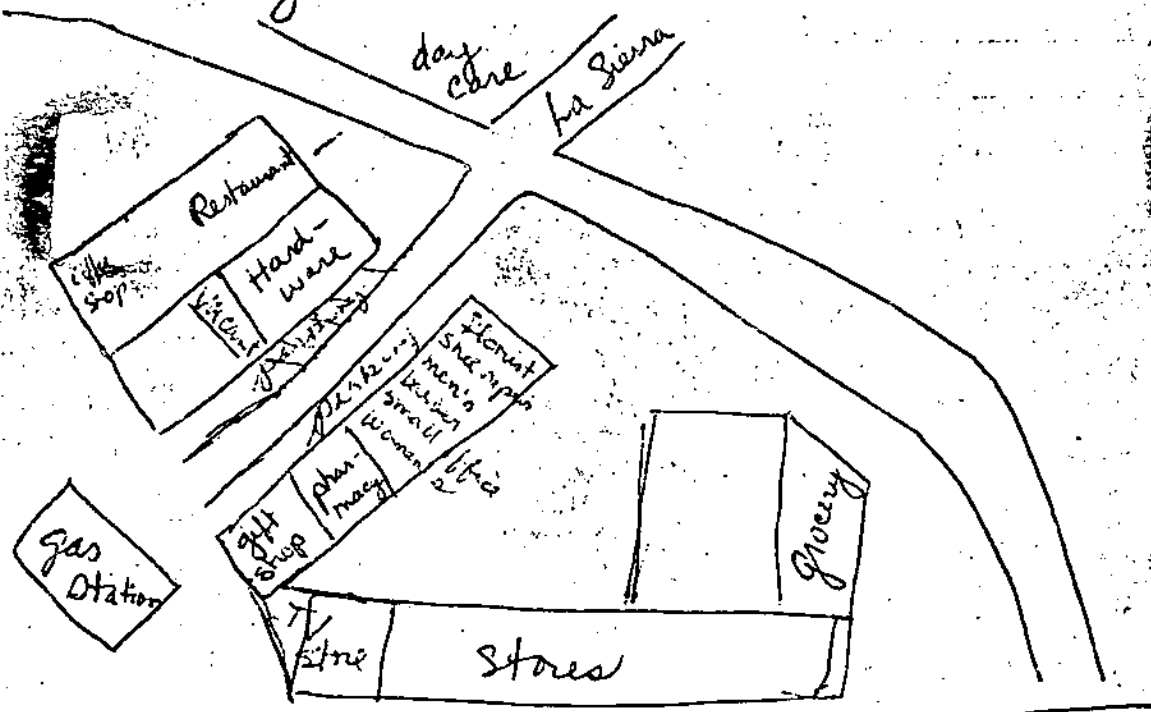
Q2089  
Q

Wells Fargo - La Sierra

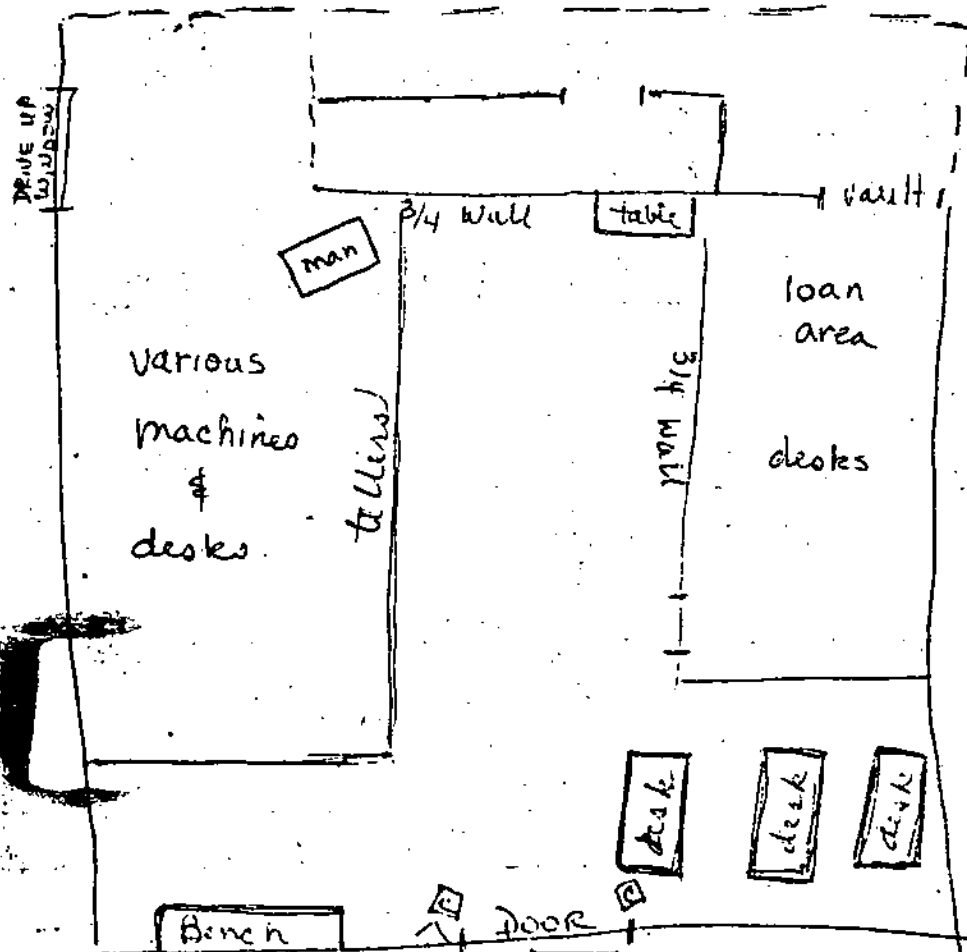
Q2087

B. 1

Watt



Jain Oaks



4 or 5 tellers were  
3 were open

2 cameras

about 6 tellers  
in the  
area w/ man at dis-  
who could be  
lead teller

about 4 people  
in loan dept.

Curtains were  
partially pulled

pharmacy &  
women's store

Monday 10:20

15 employees

4 tellers, 1 drive-up

4 customers at tellers, 3-4 at desks  
steady flow of customers

we saw an ~~armored~~ armored truck  
parked in alley behind hardware  
at about 10:20

About 8 cars parked on each  
side of shopping center

Possible switches

1. Coronado - Caste

2. San Ramon Caste

(it took about 1 minute to  
reach Caste & La Sierra)

(2 minutes to reach Caste &  
San Ysidro)

3. Esperanza circle off  
Los Molinos

Route

school - N. Hwy 4 & Avalon  
light at Camino  
& Avalon  
long light at  
Morris & Marconi

La Sierra - Caste/Coronado/ San Ramon  
Caste - Los Molinos

Los Molinos - Las Pasas/Esperanza  
circle

El Ricon - La Playa (4 1/2 minutes)  
Stop at La Playa & Arden

Random - Winding Creek - Maple Glen

Savings & Loan

Q2087

Senator

X ① 3423 Watt

Small

in small shop center  
possible retreat thru alley way  
next to med. bldg. & onto  
side street

Capital Fed. - X ② 2717 Marconi

retreat into <sup>big</sup> busy shop center  
or onto main road  
small

Citizens Savings

③ 5918 Stockton

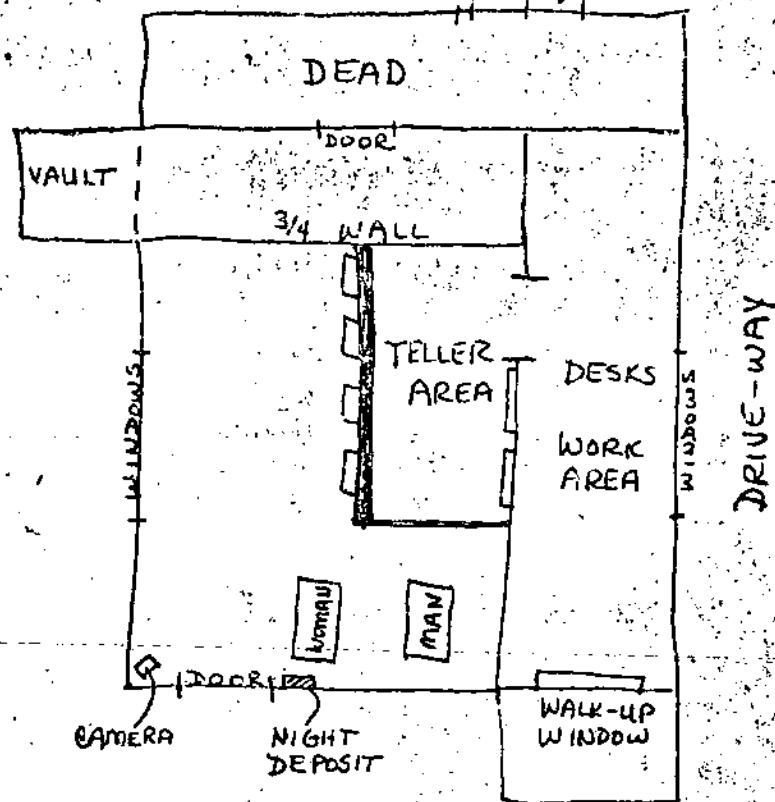


Bof A

Marysville

Q2087

PARKING LOT



There are 2 picture window size openings in the wall separating the work area from the teller area — no glass

3 Tellers were open during a busy period so the 4th window may never open

possibly an office in the dead space

quick freeway access (880) to right; this leads north tho. First exit is about 40 sec. from BofA

saw 7 employees: 5 women & 2 men (1 young

there is a storefront called "Community  
Relation" on east side of Maryville  
to about 1/2 mile south of Baker  
we saw two pig cars parked there for  
about 1/2 hour.



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

1 - Lab File

To: SAC, San Francisco (7-855)

October 24, 1975

From: Director, FBI

FBI FILE NO.

7-15200

LAB. NO.

D-751001009 PF

Re: HEARNAP

OO: San Francisco

Examination requested by: San Francisco

Reference: Airtel dated 9/29/75

Examination requested: Document - Fingerprint - Radio Engineering -  
Cryptanalysis - Firearms

Remarks:

The evidence described in the attached report is being returned separately. You are separately being advised of the pertinent latent fingerprint, radio engineering, cryptanalysis and firearms examinations.

For the information of recipient offices, K118 consists of typewriting samples obtained from Royal portable typewriter serial number A-1362557 (288-A-FBR-10). K119 consists of typewriting samples obtained from Smith-Corona portable typewriter serial number AC 250443 (401-BR-37).

REC 12

7-15200 7308  
5 OCT 31 1975

- Enclosures (49) (47 photocopies, 2 Lab report)  
1 - Los Angeles (7-1627) Enclosures (49) (47 photocopies, 2 Lab report)  
1 - Sacramento (7-203) Enclosures (49) (47 photocopies, 2 Lab report)  
1 - San Francisco (157-9806) Enclosures (2) (2 Lab report)  
1 - Bufile (157-30832)  
1 - Bufile (91-56075)

BRG:smk  
(12)

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

The typewriting on K118 does not contain sufficient individual identifying characteristics to permit identification. In comparing this typewriting with typewriting on the questioned items, which were found to be the same size and style, no characteristics were observed in the comparison to indicate that any typewriter other than the K118 typewriter was used in preparation of these questioned items.

No significant original typewriting was found in the items listed in the attached report to indicate that typewriters other than the K118 or K119 typewriters were used in preparation of any of these questioned items.

Attached for the assistance of recipient offices are photocopies of the questioned pages on which writing identifications were made.

Notations on some of the questioned pages indicate that at least one other writer may have prepared some of the entries on the submitted items. The manner in which some of these entries were made indicate that they could be entries made by WILLIAM HARRIS. As the Laboratory has previously advised, the available known writing of WILLIAM HARRIS was prepared in the early 1960's and may not be representative of his current writing habits. Attempts should be made to obtain and submit more contemporary known writing by HARRIS. Also, no adequate known hand printing is available for PATRICIA CAMPBELL HEARST or EMILY HARRIS.

REPORT  
of theFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: SAC, San Francisco (7-855)

October 24, 1975

FBI FILE NO.

7-15200 7308

LAB. NO.

D-751001009 PF

Re: HEARNUP

Specimens received

10/1/75

ITEMS FROM 288 PRECITA AVENUE, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

The following described items, Q2121 through Q2132 and ALSO SUBMITTED items, were contained in the green metal file box (#288-B-35):

- Q2121 Seven cassette recording tapes (#288-B-35)
- Q2122 Manila envelope captioned "Political Study" containing numerous documents (#288-B-35)
- Q2123 Manila envelope captioned "Document" containing numerous documents (#288-B-35)
- Q2124 Manila envelope captioned "Book Info" containing numerous documents (#288-B-35)
- Q2125 File folder containing numerous documents (#288-B-35)
- Q2126 Manila envelope containing numerous documents (#288-B-35)

Page 1

(over)

SMK  
BRG:smk (12)



- Q2127 Manila envelope with obliterated captions containing numerous documents (#288-B-35)
- Q2128 Manila envelope captioned "SLA Commun." containing numerous documents and book captioned "THE SYMBIONESE LIBERATION ARMY" by Robert Brainard Pearsall (#288-B-35)
- Q2129 Manila envelope captioned "I.D." containing miscellaneous checkbooks and pieces of identification (#288-B-35)
- Q2130 Manila envelope captioned "General Coll Info" containing numerous documents and newspaper clippings (#288-B-35)
- Q2131 Two white envelopes bearing return address "HERB SNYDER JR." on captioned "MEN" and one captioned "WOMEN" each containing cards bearing names and addresses (#288-B-35)
- Q2132 Large brown envelope captioned "Birth Certificate" containing two white envelopes with copies of birth certificates (#288-B-35)

Result of examination:

TYPEWRITING COMPARISONS

The known typewriting, K118, does not contain sufficient individual identifying characteristics to permit identification; therefore, where questioned typewriting was found to be the same size and style as the K118 typewriting, a definite conclusion was not possible whether that questioned typewriting was prepared by the typewriter used to prepare K118.

Q2122

The conclusion was reached that the questioned typewriting on Q2122 was prepared by the typewriter used in preparation of K119.

Q2123

The questioned original and carbon copy typewriting was prepared by the typewriter used to prepare K119.

The six-page typewritten document (photocopies) captioned "THE SYMBIONESE FEDERATION & THE SYMBIONESE LIBERATION ARMY DECLARATION OF REVOLUTIONARY WAR & THE SYMBIONESE PROGRAM" was not prepared by the typewriters used in preparation of K118 or K119. The remaining photocopies in Q2123 were made from other Q2123 typewritten pages.

Q2124

The questioned typewriting was prepared by the typewriter used to prepare K119.

Q2125

The questioned typewriting on pages numbered in circles in the upper left-hand corners 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 respectively, and beginning "U.S. imperialism is ....", "Strategy For Victory in ....", "revolutionary movement ....", "between class solidarity ...." and "Mass Front and the ...." is the same size and style as the typewriting on K118.

The remaining questioned typewriting on the Q2125 items was prepared by the typewriter used in preparation of K119.

(over)

Q2126

The questioned typewriting on the Q2126 item was prepared by the typewriter used to prepare K119.

Q2127

Thirty-three (33) typewritten pages included in Q2127 were prepared by the typewriter used to prepare K119. These pages have been marked with an asterisk in the lower right corner of each page.

Six (6) of the Q2127 typewritten pages contain some typewriting prepared by the typewriter used to prepare K119. It was noted that portions of the typewriting on these pages were typed directly onto the page and portions onto other pages which were cut out and attached to the Q2127 pages. Other portions of these six (6) pages are the same size and style as the K118 typewriting. These six (6) pages have been marked by placing an asterisk in the lower left corner of each page.

The typewriting on the remaining twenty-six (26) Q2127 pages of typewriting is the same size and style as the K118 typewriting.

Q2128

The typewriting on twenty-eight (28) typewritten pages was prepared by the typewriter used to prepare K119. These pages were marked with an asterisk in the lower right corner of each page.

The typewriting on the remaining Q2128 typewritten pages is the same size and style as the typewriter used to prepare K118.

Q2130

The questioned typewriting on the pages captioned "----- THANKS FOR PICKING ..." and "LEADERSHIP" and the page with typewriting beginning "My life really ..." were prepared by the typewriter used to prepare K119.

The questioned typewriting on the remaining Q2130 pages is the same size and style as the K119 typewriting.

Q2131

The conclusion was reached that the questioned typewriting on the Q2131 items was prepared by the typewriter used in preparation of K119.

#### WRITING COMPARISONS

Q2124

The conclusion was reached that the majority of the questioned handwriting on the two pages with typewriting beginning "Q. Going in ..." and "these drawers are ..." was prepared by PATRICIA CAMPBELL HEARST, K32 and K92.

The conclusion was reached that the majority of the remaining questioned handwriting on items in Q2124 was prepared by EMILY HARRIS, K5, K6, K8, K9, K20 and K37.

Q2125

Significant similarities were observed in comparing the written notation "political statement from" on the Q2125 typewritten page numbered in black ink "23" in the upper left corner and containing typewriting beginning "organization of the ..." with the available writing of PATRICIA CAMPBELL HEARST which indicate she probably prepared this notation.

The conclusion was reached that the questioned handwriting on the back of the typewritten page numbered in black ink in the upper left-hand corner "13" with typewriting beginning "Clearly we are not ..." and blue ink questioned handwriting on the back of the typewritten piece of paper attached to a typewritten piece of paper numbered in black ink in the upper left-hand corner "12" with typewriting beginning "and confidence and ..." were prepared by EMILY HARRIS, K5, K6, K8, K9, K20 and K37.

Also, similarities were observed in comparing the written entries on some typewritten pages, especially pages numbered in black ink in the upper left-hand corners "10," "11" and "12" respectively, with typewriting beginning "Q. The media of ...," "Clandestine urban ..." and "and confidence and ..." with the writing of EMILY HARRIS which indicates she may also have prepared these entries.

Q2126

The conclusion was reached that the questioned handwritten notation on the typewritten page with typewriting beginning "Q. What about the individual ..." and the questioned blue ink written entry beginning "wanted to ..." on the back side of the typewritten page numbered "4" with typewriting beginning "of a pig assault ..." were prepared by PATRICIA CAMPBELL HEARST, K32 and K92.

The conclusion was reached that the majority of the questioned handwriting on the following described pages was prepared by EMILY HARRIS:

The typewritten page numbered "T/p. 1" with typewriting beginning "Q. Since you ..."

Typewritten page numbered "114" with typewriting beginning "looking for you ..."

Typewritten page numbered "117" with typewriting beginning "took whatever ..."

Typewritten page numbered "18" with typewriting beginning "above ground on ..."

Typewritten page numbered "19" with typewriting beginning "from the local ..."

Typewritten piece of paper with typewriting beginning "ence between ..."

Handwriting on a piece of paper with writing beginning "date for Fahizah's ..."

Significant similarities observed indicate that the handwritten notations on the typewritten pages numbered 104 through 113, 115 and 116 were probably prepared by EMILY HARRIS, K5, K6, K8, K9, K20 and K37.

Q2127

The conclusion was reached that the questioned handwriting on the back side of the two typewritten pages numbered "6" and "17" with typewriting beginning "started to understand ..." and "Gina was a beautiful ..." was prepared by EMILY HARRIS, K5, K6, K8, K9, K20 and K37.

Also, significant similarities were observed in comparing the majority of the questioned handwritten entries on the remaining Q2127 items with writing of EMILY HARRIS, which indicate she probably prepared the majority of this questioned handwriting.



Q2128

The conclusion was reached the handwritten notation beginning "To The People: If you ..." on the photocopy of a newspaper page with article captioned "SLA'S LAST TAPES TO HEARST" was prepared by PATRICIA CAMPBELL HEARST, K32 and K92.

Q2130

The conclusion was reached that the majority of the questioned handwriting on the sheet of stenographic notebook paper was prepared by EMILY HARRIS, K5, K6, K8, K9, K20 and K37. However, similarities were observed in comparing the handwritten notation beginning "2) 146 Peralta ..." on the bottom of this sheet of stenographic notebook paper with the writing of PATRICIA CAMPBELL HEARST, which indicate she probably prepared this notation.

The conclusion was reached that the questioned handwriting on the back side of the sheet of notebook paper with handwriting beginning "Sierra Club" was prepared by PATRICIA CAMPBELL HEARST, K32 and K92.

The conclusion was reached that the majority of the questioned handwriting on the remaining sheets of notebook paper, except the sheet captioned "Pins" was prepared by EMILY HARRIS, K5, K6, K8, K9, K20 and K37. Also, similarities were observed in comparing the questioned handwriting on the sheet of notebook paper captioned "Pins" with the writing of EMILY HARRIS which indicate this questioned handwriting was probably prepared by her.

A definite conclusion was not reached whether the remaining unidentified questioned handwriting on the items described in this report was prepared by PATRICIA CAMPBELL HEARST, K32 and K92, EMILY HARRIS, K5, K6, K8, K9, K20 and

K37, WILLIAM HARRIS, K45, STEVEN SOLIAN, K120, or PAT JEAN MC CARTHY, K466, whose writing was previously submitted in this case, or by JOSEPHINE M. SOLIAN, Kc1 and K4, KATHLEEN ANN SOLIAN, K3, or WILLIAM KILGORE, K2, whose writings were submitted in case captioned "UNSUBS (5); CROCKER BANK, 5746 MARCONI AVENUE, CARLSBAD, CALIFORNIA, 4/21/75; US," due to the limited amount of some written entries, the presence of unexplained handwriting characteristics or the lack of sufficiently comparable writing.

The documentary evidence described in this report was compared insofar as possible with documentary material previously submitted to the Laboratory in bombing matters wherein the Weather Underground organization, the New World Liberation Front or the Red Guerrilla Families claimed responsibility, but nothing of particular significance was noted nor were any associations made.

The evidence described in this report, which has been photographed, is being returned separately.

It would be incorrect to say that the fact that this bank had ~~a~~ <sup>in</sup> cameras didn't have some to do with our decision. We intended to ~~propaganda~~ <sup>propaganda</sup> joining the cell, so we intended this to be a well planned, but flamboyant robbery. In no way do we consider the flamboyance of this particular act as a model for any future actions.

Q2124

Q. Going in chronological order, I think it was slightly after Tania joined the group that the SIA performed a bank robbery. Why did you decide to rob a bank?

A. There were 2 reasons; we ~~were~~ needed the money, and we wanted to illustrate that Ta. was alive & her decision wasn't a ~~hunch~~ <sup>hunch of bullshit</sup>.  
 A. Revolutionaries don't have vast sums of money and as a result they have to carry out actions against the financial interests of the capitalist class. While we are always able to put to good use the money and materials supplied by our comrades, banks are still one of the few places where large amounts of money are easily available.

Expropriations are dangerous and a pain in the ass. But since they are ~~sometimes~~ sometimes necessary our feeling is that we would rather do a big one. The risks are the same as doing a small armed robbery, and you get more money so it doesn't have to be done as often. Also, bank tellers generally have no subjective attachment to the money since it isn't theirs, and are very cooperative.

Q. What did you need the money for?

A. For survival, future operations, weapons, ammunition-- for anything we need to insure our security and mobility.

Q. Why did you choose the Hibernia Bank in San Francisco's Sun District?

A. <sup>How come,</sup> One of the main reasons why we choose this bank was because it had a good getaway route. Also, it had a really good position

17. 11. 54

What happened was this; <sup>after</sup> ~~as we were in the~~  
~~bank for a while~~ after we'd gotten  
everyone in the bank down on the floor  
these two men walked into the bank.  
They were several feet inside the door, and  
were told to go over and lie down.  
Instead, they decided to make a run for  
the door. We couldn't believe it! We didn't  
fully expect any trouble from the customers.  
In fact, we thought that the bank employees  
would give us more trouble than the  
customers, but we were wrong. We didn't go into  
a bank ~~with~~ with the intention of  
robbing someone. That would be foolish.  
I also expected people to be afraid of us.  
But I didn't expect them to be so brave.  
and that's what I don't understand.

these drawers are locked. We recomend that anyone who robs a bank take 10 or 15 seconds at the begining of the ~~xxxxxxx~~ <sup>operation</sup> to hope ~~the~~ all the tellers open ~~it~~ up their drawers before they get down on the floor. The financial gains are definitely worth those few seconds.

Q. Why did you fire on some of the people inside the bank?

A. We felt that these ~~people~~ by their actions had attempted to interfere with us being able to carry out the operation successfully. There was no time for debate about whether or not this was actually the case. We can never hesitate to stop someone who actively attempts to fuck us up during an operation.

Because of our inexperience we had some pretty rigid ideas about how to deal with uncooperative persons, and about the amount of force that would be necessary to control twenty or more people inside a bank.. Inflexibility is one of the hazzards of enexperience. We try to eliminate this weakness in a revolutionary way through practice and by criticising our past actions. After an operation is over, we always get together to discuss the details of what came down. In this way we expose our mistakes, and hopefully learn from them so that we don't make the same mistake twice. These meetings also bring to light our strengths, both collective and individual, and make even clearer what we are capable of.



to us as individuals, we are trying to destroy bourgeois individuality in ourselves. However, we realize in the context of this book that many people may ~~then~~ learn from us how middle class whites develop revolutionary consciousness and put that consciousness into practice. And this book is completed we don't feel that anything can be gained by continuing to refer to us as individuals. Instead we wish to be known as 3 soldiers among the many soldiers who will fight for and with the people in the struggle for freedom.

4. We see the military-political aspects of this book dealing with the politics of the SLA and military skills, experience and strategy to be of top priority and personal experiences and feelings to be of secondary importance. We trust that this sense of priorities will be maintained throughout the editing process.

5. The dedication of this book is to read:

This book is dedicated to and written in the spirit of all revolutionaries who fight by any means necessary for the people's freedom and in particular

## Agreement

Q2/24

It is to assure that we have the same understanding and way of looking at this book as the author(s) and should not be interpreted as any indication of lack of trust.

1. Profits 50/50  
50% to stated organizations to be named  
at a later date  
50% to author(s)

2. All past communiques, Jahyah's letter to the People, the SLA Document, the meaning of the 7-Headed Cobra and Osceola and Bo's First letter to the People should all be included in full in the book. The SLA document includes the Declaration of Revolutionary War, the Goals of the SLA, the War Council, the Codes of War, Tactical Support Units and the 7 Aims of the SLA

3. ~~It is~~ trust that any writing in the future based on the author's experience here with us will be kept in the serious framework of advancing the people's struggle. We are not interested in human interest stories that further

been imprisoned or died in  
the struggle. --SLA--

The following quote by Cinque should  
be on the same page as the dedication or  
on the page following the dedication:

Yes, you do indeed know me. You  
have always known me. I'm that  
nigger you have hunted and feared  
night and day. I'm that nigger  
you have killed hundreds of my  
people in a vain hope of finding.  
I'm that nigger that is no longer  
just the hunted, robbed and murdered.  
I'm the nigger that hunts you now.

Yes, you know me. You know us all.  
You know me, I'm the wet back.  
You know me, I'm the gask, the  
broad, the servant, the spike. Yes,  
indeed you know us all and  
we know you — the oppressor,  
murderer, and robber. And you  
have hunted and robbed and  
exploited us all. Now we are the  
hunters that will give you no  
rest. And we will not compromise  
the freedom of our children.

Contract

future writing  
contents of book

P2124  
Q

Q2124

Intro — why personality out  
Way to get propaganda out  
by combining w/  
personal interest/  
In order to sell to  
publisher and in  
order to get people  
to read.

Key to united front of middle & lower  
classes is rev. develop. of  
middle class people & upper  
class people — more clear  
understood why lower classed  
revolt, "rebel," become  
revolutionaries

example to  
show middle  
class can get  
them put  
together

Understanding that no more future  
personality shit ~~is~~ by author

Prepared to do anything to further  
bourgeois to write a book  
struggle  
use on advantage

# Organizations

Q224

UPU

Prison Law Collective

BIA defense

Attica defense

Sam Napier day care center

medical clinics

media collectives

people's news media like

Seize the Time

women's organizations

community groups



Trust Fund for Popeye's kids -

Q212  
Q

3169 16th St.  
SF. 626-0670  
7/4/03  
SQ 6- Los Jres  
PR Pow's  
Martin Sostre  
CASA 3808 E. 14th, Cal.,

UPU 330 Ellis, 441-0228

~~PRISONER DEFENSE COMMITTEE~~ ~~356-0000, 406-5555~~

SEIZE THE TIME PO Box 14245, Santa Barbara 93107

BARC Box 4344, Sather Gate Sta.  
Berkeley, Calif. 94704

AIM/WOUNDED KNEE DEFENSE

ATTICA DEFENSE

BLA DEFENSE/NY BPP

JOANN LITTLE DEFENSE - Southern Poverty Law  
119 S. McDonough St., Montgomery AL  
THIRD WORLD WOMENS ALLIANCE NY 26 W. 20th  
NY. 10011

BERK. OAKLAND WOMENS UNION

POV OFFENSE DEFENSE PO Box 11279 SF. 94110

AFRICAN LIBERATION SUPPORT COMMITTEE

CAP

BLACK WORKER'S CONGRESS

WAPAC 1956 Sutter, 922-4026

White Panther defense

Everyman's Clinic - Church St.

George Jackson Clinic - BPP

Venceremos Brigade

CAMERON BISHOP DEFENSE

SUSAN BANE DEFENSE

media

Berk / Oak Women's Union  
TW Women's Alliance

CASN

UPU

{ Seize the Time  
BARC

AIM

WAPAC

clinic

aged

daycare

The Theme Troupe  
Everyman's Clinic

02124

Q2124

1. Money - organ.  
network

contract agreement

2. cover-title

3. dedication

4. introduction

5. diagrams

6. document

7. communiquees (edit, introduced)

~~8. contract agreement~~

8. lay-out

Mat. Chavimason Swap

organization of the backward elements of the white working class for QWVS  
the acceptance of fascism and mobilization for race war. Perfect ex-  
amples of these tactics are: the fascist control of our youth through  
behavior modification and other such programs in the public schools;  
Kenrahan's Mau-Mau fantasy, Operation Zebra and other such frame-ups  
of members of the Nation of Islam under the pig-invented guise of secret  
Black death cults.

The imperialist campaign to stimulate and strengthen attitudes  
of racist national chauvinism is growing rapidly. Rockefeller, his  
stooge Kissinger and all of the big oil companies want us to believe  
that oil shortages and ~~price rises~~ <sup>price increases</sup> are the fault of the Arabs  
rather than the corporate deception ~~and~~ <sup>going hand in hand</sup> windfall profits ~~that~~ <sup>to</sup> the  
monopolists, ~~not~~ <sup>and other criminals</sup> ~~rob~~ <sup>rob</sup> the people.

~~Therein and, "Failure of revolution is the fault of the revolution-  
aries."~~

~~a political statement from~~

Prarie Fire, a book by the Weather Underground, is a beautiful  
lesson on the meaning of revolutionary internationalism. It should  
be studied by all revolutionaries, especially whites. White revol-  
utionaries must see clearly that ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ it is suicidal to post-  
pone the revolutionary mobilization of ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ the advanced  
elements of the white working class. The whole world is watching to  
see who will join the fight.

The American ruling class is a small group of fascists who  
are repeatedly learning that their days are numbered. Their coll-  
ective epitaph has already been written and signed by revolution-  
aries world over. We have been called to battle and each pig's  
deliverance will be welcomed with the song of people's justice.



Looking at just the family, the Rockefeller's, we see proof of  
~~only~~ how a fortune estimated at over \$4 1/2 billion  
comes consolidated, strengthened and increased through the  
~~power~~ economic, political, social and cultural power  
at this wealth can acquire. Nelson Rockefeller's  
portion of the family wealth (according to Nelson himself,  
his total holdings are \$218 million and his annual  
income is \$4.6 million) has bought political power to  
look up family interests. It has acknowledged ~~spending~~ <sup>doing on</sup>  
~~to \$2 million~~ <sup>millions</sup> to political candidates and public officials.  
In addition to the \$10-12 million he spent on his  
identical aspirations and the \$4.6 million that went  
to making him governor of New York state. Now  
Nelson is vice president after being <sup>selected &</sup> confirmed <sup>by the same</sup> people  
he bought off long ago. Nelson's brother David controls  
it financial & business interests for the family as  
a member of the board for Chase Manhattan bank. Another  
other, John D. III, generates more Rockefeller power  
through foundations and charities that dictate family  
interests to educational and cultural institutions.  
Meanwhile over 8 million people in this country can not  
find work while tens of millions more earn slave  
wages that cannot provide basic needs for their  
families. ~~The ruling class is clearly the enemy of~~  
~~all poor and working people.~~

Q2125

Clearly we are not at war with the so-called "average person on the street," yet there are some misguided elements from among the poor and working class who have been brainwashed into siding with the ruling class and against the revolutionaries. We do not see these people as our enemy; rather we want our actions to speak to them, to expose reality, to raise their consciousness and to awaken their sense of unity with other oppressed people. However during any tactical operation we must often deal harshly with reactionary individuals who try to emulate John Wayne heroics. In these cases we don't have time to educate or debate; instead we must state with force if necessary that no person will stand in the way of our comrades who fight for the freedom of all people.

and confidence and in demonstrating the wide range of tactics that can be successful in our revolutionary struggle. The

Nelson's impugners for the presidency and \$4.6 million to get in elected governor of N.Y. State's ~~present~~ <sup>now Nelson's vice president</sup> ~~being confirmed by many of the~~ <sup>where alleged to be caught earlier</sup> ~~And this even can include credit to~~ <sup>\$500,000</sup> gifts to Nelson's brother David ~~deaths with the~~ <sup>control of vast</sup> financial business interests of the family through his ~~position as~~ <sup>as</sup> ~~member of the board of the Chase Manhattan Bank. Brett,~~ <sup>then John D. III</sup> generates more Rockefeller power through city foundations & charities that ~~dictate~~ <sup>dictate</sup> family interests & educational & cultural institutions. ~~But then the~~ <sup>it be seen in the case of over 8 million people unemployed</sup> ~~and millions more~~ <sup>in this country</sup> ~~who cannot find work while millions~~ <sup>in it</sup> ~~of them~~ <sup>more</sup> ~~(that is to~~ <sup>the adult population) can</sup> ~~work for slave wages~~

*After the next life struggles are over a leading force*  
~~I began to doubt that I was oppressed at all because I understood the privileges that I already had.~~

*Bourgeois often ask*  
~~Feminists are always trying to answer the question:~~

*Why don't poor women, especially Black and Brown women, relate to the 'Women's Movement'?* *These feminists fail to understand that it is impossible to relate to a Women's Movement whose hard core membership of White middle class women doesn't make any attempt to understand the level of oppression of women and men in the lower classes who are oppressed by their class position and by racism as well as sexism. A large part of the Women's movement has been coopted by reforms that focus on one limited, narrow struggling and one issue or another but the realization that in the context of this society,*

*that divert attention away from need for social revolution*  
success on one reformist issue whether it be an equal rights amendment, equal pay, *for equal work* lower prices in the grocery store or abortion, *can only bring temporary and inadequate relief* ~~is not going to bring adequate change~~ in the lives of people who are suffering from oppression on all levels - health care, ~~shelter and clothing for their families, food to eat,~~ *and food* even the simple opportunity to spend time with the people they love.

*women's*  
The ~~WOMEN'S~~ movement in this country has opened the door *to change* ~~a crack~~ by making many women more aware of their individual

lives and by stimulating them to imagine how their lives could be better. I see the women's movement as a beginning

but not *as* an end *in itself* ~~all on its own~~. It serves a progressive purpose ~~only~~ *when* it stimulates women to see their struggle

in light of the oppression of all people and allows them to link themselves with the fight to collectively ~~struggle~~ *destroy*

*and imperialism.* *bourgeois*  
~~against capitalism~~ Unfortunately the feminist women's

movement has attempted to eliminate women's oppression by finding more places for them within the capitalist system and by trying to make the capitalist system more responsive to the problems that have prevented women from being as successful as men. *The ruling class through its feminist mouth pieces* ~~Feminism~~ praises the success of a few women who "make it" in the cut-throat business world and ~~see them~~ *projects them* as an indication of good things to come for all women, largely ignoring the plight of poor and working class women whose lives are getting more desperate as the cost of living jumps, *work becomes scarce,* government spending is slashed and capitalism declines into another one of its inevitably recurring stages of recession and depression. Feminism for too many middle class women is a fad, a search for self fulfillment, falling into the same category as trans-actional analysis, encounter group therapy and the Maharaj-Di -- an escapist attempt to find self in ~~XXXX~~ isolation from the plight of the masses of poor and oppressed.

*Think it is important for men and women*  
At this time, I find it very difficult to understand any ~~form of struggle that attempts to separate men from women.~~ *to struggle together to deal with the deep-seated sexism that continually tries to reinforce their separation.* I see struggle as a way of unifying people to deal with a

common oppression and a common enemy. ~~XXXXXX~~ ~~we only do the enemy's work when we divide people along sex lines.~~

*has*  
The ruling class ~~and its lackeys~~ have tried to keep men and women separated for decades so that the capitalists could exploit women ~~XXXXXX~~ with lower slave wages, dangerous and inhuman working conditions, and greater feelings of job insecurity, ~~than these same capitalists use to make~~

~~huge profits off the men in the labor pool. I do see the imper-~~

~~to~~ *Meanwhile these same capitalists reaped huge profits off the suffering of both men and women sexes.*

Q2125

If we are fighting together, then I think that the main aspect of our solidarity is extremely simple: it is to fight.... You must find the best means and the best forms of fighting against our common enemy: this is the best form of solidarity.

Clandestine urban guerrilla warfare complementing and supporting the work of the mass front in the communities, prisons, schools and places of work continues to build the nucleus of the people's army. Here in the US, the home base and headquarters of <sup>an international</sup> ~~our~~ enemy, *\* guerrillas* we find that the number and variety of potential targets are so extensive that the agents who guard imperialism can never protect every vulnerable area. Guerrillas can use their advantages of mobility, creativity and surprise by striking hundreds of different places, always where we are least expected. However, the continued success of the guerrilla forces ultimately depends on our ability to represent the true interests and needs of the people and thereby win their support in the building of the people's army. Guerrilla warfare with the support and active participation of the masses can't be defeated. Even the Pentagon can't argue that point after the US defeat in Vietnam. Guerrilla warfare must be clandestine, but this does not imply isolation from the people. Rather it represents the desire of the guerrillas to survive by living anonymously among the people where the enemy cannot locate and destroy them. In the US, guerrilla warfare must be urban. The majority of poor and working people live in the cities where both the means of production and the offices of corporate power are concentrated. The urban areas present the greatest contradiction between oppressor and oppressed and as such have become the battlefield.



I want to join, what do I have to do" things like this...  
*We feel that* see people who see ~~what maybe~~ <sup>the practice of</sup> the SLA ~~has done~~, see

what maybe the SLA has done, the Weather Underground the

Chicano Liberation Front, ~~whoever~~ <sup>and all other</sup> people engaged in armed

struggle, ~~and who realize from seeing this kind of practice~~

~~that they want to engage in xxxxxxstruggle~~ similar activity *will*

And that because of their understanding of how we're

organized, of how these other groups are probably organized, *that's*

that they will get together with their close friends,

people who have similar ideas to themselves, they will form

cells, they will train themselves, they will prepare them-

selves for actions that they ~~intend~~ <sup>will</sup> to carry out, and essen-

tially at some time there will be a coming together. ~~Then~~

~~isn't~~ now, of all these different groups who we have attempted

to describe as the Symbionese Liberation Army. In other

words, <sup>when</sup> like the ELA came into existence, it was a largely

Black group of people ~~there are~~ <sup>even though there were</sup> people who were not/part

of the Black nation who worked with the ELA, but ~~it's~~ mostly

Blacks and that's an important aspect of their struggle that

~~had to be developed on that level because of the fact that~~

Blacks were in the forefront at the time and they were fight-

ing by themselves mostly. *we* see that because of their struggles

and because of <sup>the struggles of</sup> some other peoples ~~xxxxxxx~~ ~~that there was a~~

basis of unity <sup>was developed</sup> in terms of people fighting together, *Because of this*

and we know that if we come in contact with other combat forces ~~that~~

need ~~xxx~~ help from us that we will help them, and vice versa

~~if~~ we expect help from them if we need it, *and* At some point

in time it will be a lot more organized based on <sup>the</sup> conditions.

QW25

Q. The media often presents groups like the SLA as "terrorists at war with society" and tries to imply that they are somehow at war with the average person on the street. Perhaps the SLA can dispel some of these misconceptions by clarifying who your targets are and what tactical and strategic guidelines you follow in carrying out your revolutionary objectives.

A. We define our enemy as all members of the US ruling class and all those who administer and protect US corporate fascism and imperialism. The ruling class is a small elite group of families and individuals who control the giant corporate monopolies and who use the power of their wealth and influence to control the US government, the US military and police forces, the media, the educational <sup>cultural institutions</sup> system as well as countless governments throughout the world.

[The Rockefeller family's] wealth is about as much as all the Blacks, Chicanos, Indians, Puerto Ricans and forty million poor Whites in the US have put together. (Weather-Underground)

In this initial stage of armed struggle, urban guerrilla warfare is the strategy employed by the SLA and the entire guerrilla front to attack our enemy, to mobilize poor and working people and to build unity. Struggling people often have not been able to work and fight together in this country due to racism, sexism, sectarianism and national chauvinism. The SLA does not say that all progressive forces must first achieve unity before ~~we~~ we begin to combat oppression because we have seen proof that armed struggle itself can serve as the <sup>catalyst</sup> ~~catalyst~~ for bringing revolutionaries together. Unity can only be built on <sup>the</sup> ~~trust~~ <sup>total commitment</sup> ~~that has been demonstrated by~~ <sup>active participation in</sup> ~~total commitment to~~ all forms of <sup>revolutionary</sup> ~~struggle~~. Amilcar Cabral, leader

of the African People's Revolutionary War in Guinea Bissau has stated:

one point ~~after~~ ~~lost~~ a money or 10 after her arrest  
Lina asked ~~her~~ if she ~~ever~~ got ~~money~~. It  
threw her not being able to ~~have~~ ~~sex~~ fuck.  
Tanix responded that it ~~should~~ ~~be~~ obvious  
threw her ~~that~~ ~~the~~ ~~just~~ just like anyone else  
a similar situation. Gelina then asked her,  
again not knowing what to expect, if she ~~ever~~  
~~thought about~~ (was sexually attracted to) anyone  
the Cell. wanted to fuck  
she said that she would like to sleep w/ Kahyot

OK  
of a pig assault we felt it would be safe to give her live ammunition. She would still have been closely watched due to our natural mistrust, but it was clear that she saw the FBI as her enemy. Even so, we regularly checked her cell to be sure that she hadn't squirreled away any ammunition, and she remained blindfolded as a security measure.

~~THANK KKKKK~~  
The struggle that preceded our decision to arm Tania wasn't a long one. This decision was based upon our collective political outlook and the practicality of the current situation. It also had a positive effect on the people who could see through the media jive and FBI propaganda that portrayed us as insensitive killers of "liberal educators and children."

Q. As Tania's ~~XXXXXX~~ interaction with members of the cell on the political and social level evolved, her relationships must have broadened on all levels including the sexual level. Did this cause any conflict within the cell?

\* Page 8 + 9  
Cont from P. 8 + 9  
A. The ~~WHOLE~~ question of Tania having sex with any cell members was something that went through a kind of an evolution. We didn't even consider the question at the beginning because we had made certain assumptions about her relationship with Weed and her state of mind under the conditions of revolutionary arrest and confinement. The initial focus of the sex question was clarified that first night of her arrest when the Codes of War were read and explained to her. She would in no way be used or exploited sexually.

Later on as different members of the cell began to interact with her on a more personal level we became more aware of and

over

Zoya-- Her rev. consciousness grew out of her involvement in the women's struggle; Aggitated for better job opportunities for women at their job at the library; hid Cin out after he got of prison which many people wouldn't do; She struggled with Cin around his sexism and Cin struggled with Zoya around her racism, and she realized that there were many things that she could learn from him about what tactics to use to bring this fucker down

Gabi-- She was a lesbian; She and Zoya were lovers in the past and Zoya really helped move her forward; like Zoya she realized that she couldn't struggle to free only women and broadened her support of struggles to include all oppressed groups etc. in this country; She was more together than any one else around sexism; realized that she could learn alot from the men in the cell and was determined to do so

Gelina-- really maligned by the media; really developed quickly after she got out of a shitty marriage that fucked both her and Gary up; When she wanted to understand a question better she put ~~all of her energy into it~~ all of her energy into it; strong convictions and not afraid to ask questions; she kept morale high among the comrades; She changed her body from a weak, useless body into a body that a guerrilla soldier can use to defend themselves with; really used her own initiative to learn things and she learned from her mistakes instead of asking someone for answers.

Kahjeh-- name means Unconquerable; participation in BCA; developed an intellectual understanding of rev. into practical understanding; struggle to be disciplined cuz of his background of ~~hippie~~

*This is a summary of answers to this question.*

struggle? What sort of people were they?

Q2126

Bo-- an ex-member of Venceremos; had a lot of military experience because he spent 18 mos. in Vietnam as a ~~xxxxxxx~~ combat soldier on reconnaissance teams; one of the few white people who went up to Wounded Knee with the intention of using arms to help the Sioux nation defend its right to self-determination.

Casi & Bo-- When they were in San Quentin there were several occasions when the pigs tried to set them up by attempting to escalate the racial tensions and divisions by trying to get Blacks to attack these brothers because they were white. But there was too much unity between these two brothers and the other prisoners; When they hadn't even been arraigned, sentenced or convicted of a crime they were put in the "hole" at San Quentin, a state prison, for "security reasons", and while they were there the pigs took them on a tour of the gas chamber where pigs hurled insults at them and said that they'd be see that place again soon; They were beaten by the pigs on the way to court one morning because the pigs couldn't get the prison to do it

Fahizah-- name means Victorious; deep understanding of what it's for bl. people to live in this country; married Gilbert Perry and for a long time didn't have anything to do with white people but was mostly around bl. people; spent 24 hrs. a day making herself a rev. learning from Cin and other people and teaching by example; incredible self-discipline and determination to eliminate her weaknesses; never wasted time; she taught us to struggle with our comrades but to reserve our anger for the enemy



Q2126  
The media has kind of mythologized & distorted  
T/p 1. What members of the SLA were really like. To

~~How did you become a revolutionary, that doesn't~~  
Q. Since you ~~were not born a revolutionary~~, Tell <sup>me</sup> ~~how did you come to be what you are?~~ <sup>I think its important</sup> ~~Maybe you could start~~  
~~from the beginning.~~ <sup>could go into your background.</sup>  
~~Where did you grow up?~~

A. ~~After living a couple of years in Oklahoma and Oregon, my~~  
~~family moved~~ <sup>to</sup> Indianapolis, Indiana where I grew up in  
a White working class neighborhood. My father was a salesman.  
n 1957, when I was twelve, my family moved out of the city. <sup>This was</sup> During  
~~this period~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>quiet</sup> exodus of whites from the city to the suburbs.  
~~began to escalate. I spent the next six years of my life in~~  
~~to~~ a racist white suburban community north of Indianapolis.

My father ~~had~~ bought a lifetime mortgage on a new house next  
to a golf course. That was his idea of utopia - he was a golf  
addict.  
~~but~~ XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

I graduated from high school in relative obscurity and  
when I was 18 I enrolled at Indiana University in Bloomington.  
At that time I was a rebellious conservative, <sup>closet</sup> ~~a~~ ~~XXXXXX~~ anarchist.  
I detested all forms of authority but politically I was very  
naive. My family was republican, "the flag and apple pie", like  
the rest of Indiana, ~~but~~ They didn't force-feed me their ide-  
ology. <sup>But</sup> sort of picked it up by osmosis. I was cynical, dis-  
trusted politicians, hated rich people, always sided with the  
underdog; but was mostly interested in drinking beer and  
watching jocks run back and forth. My grades were horrible  
and after four semesters they threw me out. That was in 1965.  
<sup>left Indiana</sup>  
I ~~hit the road~~, thinking it would all be easier in "the promised  
land", and ended up in San Francisco. I was having a hard time

switched to another car. Mostly it was items we had bought that day. It was just too much to carry considering the way we were having to move. Due to our oversight we left one bag in the van that contained a parking ticket that ~~had been~~ received ~~on~~ was for a violation outside our 84th St temporary safehouse.

looking for you on a much more systematic basis. How did you react to that?

A. ~~Take~~ Again, we had all talked about the potential problem of being separated due to ~~the~~ being jammed. Our first priority was to deal with the <sup>security of</sup> ~~three of us~~ security. We had to make sure we'd lost any tails, any pig activity in search of us in particular, and then attempt to, ~~in a~~ <sup>in a pre-arranged</sup> secure manner, to hook up with our comrades again. This is ~~what~~ <sup>in a pre-arranged</sup> what we were attempting to do... ~~it~~ <sup>A</sup> it turned out we made a serious error in the course of switching our cars at one point that potentially <sup>aided</sup> ~~led to~~ the pigs finding our comrades. ~~that was that we left a lot of stuff in the van when we~~ <sup>and we forgot to take the carrying case that we'd left in</sup> the van which we'd used to hide our machine guns when we went out. In this carrying case there was a parking ticket that we were supposed to ~~have~~ <sup>one of our duties that day</sup> was to be mailing off, and because of this parking ticket they found out about the house that we'd been staying in-- all nine of us before we were to split up into teams. Our comrades had split that house as soon as they had heard on the radio that we had been jammed at the sporting goods store, which was a natural security precaution that they would normally take... but there's a possibility that <sup>because</sup> ~~the fact~~ <sup>the pigs</sup> ~~that they~~ found out about that house and learned some things <sup>thus the parking ticket then could have</sup> about the vehicles that <sup>the comrades</sup> ~~they~~ would be moving in, that they <sup>from the neighbors</sup> ~~all this~~ could have located them later. Now we're not really sure about this, but it's a serious error that <sup>potentially</sup> could have led to the shoot-out. It's one of a number of things that happened

Know that the inexperience of revolutionaries agst the sophistication of the pigs will result in death and imprisonment of righteous comrades as we learn & get our shit together in the early stages of development. The stage is painful but necessary. Experience, strength and success are gained thru practice. We have taken many steps forward toward people's victory and a few steps backward.

took whatever training or activity you've been involved in during the past three months. Could you tell me something about that and something about how you see the future? QV 1/6

A. Tessa-- Well, as we said earlier, we had done some amount of work making contact with progressive elements in the Los Angeles area and we weren't totally isolated as is clear by the fact that we're still here. We're still free, and we are still fighting. ~~The thing to understand is~~ Even before the shoot out we considered ourselves to be in a mobilization period, and we still are in this stage of development in a mobilization period. ~~and that's what we're doing, we're mobilizing...~~ and during this period of mobilization we will carry out ~~actions~~ <sup>tactics</sup>. For obvious reasons we can't speak about what we're going to do next, or what we're going to do in the near future, or specifically what kinds of tactics we are going to employ in the course of our participation in guerrilla warfare here in the United States.

Yolanda-- Mainly we're not looking back too much... one of the things that Cin said to us before we went out to the store that day was, "Remember, anything that happens is always for the best," ~~and~~ He had no way of being able to predict what would eventually happen ~~and~~ that he would die and that we would live and carry on the work of the revolution, but we're determined to do that. ~~and to do that~~ Our main emphasis has to be on looking forward to what we can do next-- what we can do after that, and training, preparing ourselves so we can do it well with a high degree of success. We have learned and grown stronger by studying our past actions. We are now stronger, more prepared to do our work.

62126  
J

leading the American people ~~as to our intentions~~. Basically

people only had 2 actions and several communiques  
use as a basis of trust for the SLA and that just  
wasn't enough to give them a basis for trusting that  
~~we weren't sending 3 innocent people up for execution.~~

to interact the propaganda of the media that we were  
snatchists sending 3 innocent people up for execution. People  
are generally confused as to who these people were and  
if we wanted them dead and they weren't sure if they  
could trust us yet to have made the right decision. I'm  
not anyone who has had any kind of contact with snitches  
& informers, infiltrators and provocateurs understood

danger that these 3 people represented to the revolutionaries.  
~~But many people don't understand that because we~~  
~~are in a struggle to survive.~~ We could have

minated some of this backlash if we had issued  
an explicit warning against those who cooperate with  
the pigs stating that the penalty for such as stated  
in our Codes of War is death. ~~This would have~~

~~but we would not~~ did not have to ~~issue~~  
them through our communiques. Instead we could have  
sent this ~~through our contacts~~ by word of mouth

our contacts in the communities of the Bay Area. Basically  
have learned that we can't expect the bourgeois media  
to serve as our communication link w/ the people. They  
will attempt to distort our message and destroy the  
people's faith in us.

We have never backed off from the correctness  
our position — that police informants must be executed.  
~~Our policy~~ and we will not hesitate when we come in  
that the past has proven that informants will



# Death Warrants

Q2126

above ground on a regular or serious level. And the sad fact is that most of the above ground "politicos" denounced the "underpeople" as "adventurists".

The main things to understand are that the effect of the anti-war movement was truly a people's victory. The big victory was that of the Vietnamese people who accomplished what some thought was impossible. And to truly understand the affect of the anti-war movement on the successes of people's war in Vietnam we must give a lot of credit to the work of anti-war GIs. It may not be clear to a lot of the veterans of the student movement, but the GIs started to come home when it began to become clear to the pentagon that it was getting increasingly more difficult to force young Americans to give their lives for some greedy capitalist or fascist dictator.

The demonstrations around the invasion of Cambodia were the peak of the mass student participation in the anti-war struggle. It was increasingly demoralizing after that.

I think a lot of us began to understand that there just wasn't a whole lot that you could do in the university, that if we were going to effect change in this society we were therefore going to have to connect up somehow with the people in the community. We students were a minority and the issues we rallied around on the campuses oftentimes didn't reflect the overall situation in the whole society. A lot of the people in the community that surrounded the university that Yolanda, XXXXXXXX Golina, and I went to saw the student population as their direct enemy. \* (next page insert) Of course a lot of this feeling was



Quirk

from the local peoples perspective was that students cared more about getting drugged up and "causing trouble" than the "rich kid" ending oppression. They also felt that/students were responsible for the high rent that the community had to pay to the greedy slum lords, or that students with part time jobs were taking away their jobs or helping their bosses keep oppressive ceilings on their wages because the students worked for less. The so-called youth culture with its anarchistic emphasis on individuality really played into the hands of the pigs and made the division of progressive forces and their ~~XX~~ most potential allies a crippling reality. The "youth culture" was not a totally negative stage, many of us graduated from it and continued to progress. Bourgeois individuality is still one of our main enemies, however; and many aspects of the student experience have reinforced this sickness to the point of terminal illness.

\*(previous page) About two thirds of the people in Bloomington were very poor, that's out of about 35,000 people not connected with the university. That the students could be thought of by the local people as their ~~XXXX~~ enemy is to my way of thinking a result of the movements failure to deal with a practical revolutionary reality. The student/<sup>movement</sup> supposedly had its roots in ~~XXX~~ at least the intellectual capacity to understand objective reality. <sup>In Bloomington</sup> ~~There were~~ many "comrades" didn't understand that the "future administrators of america" weren't the only people fucked over by the war in Vietnam.

It wasn't just young people, young men, having a potential of being drafted that was the problem. The problem was that

people together. We can say right here that all ~~the~~ <sup>don't</sup> members  
pigs. We ~~cannot~~ classify ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ <sup>they</sup>  
of the working class ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ as X pigs unless ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ <sup>try</sup>  
~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ <sup>try</sup> to  
snitch on us or ~~XXXX~~ to stop us from carrying out an opera-  
tion. We have a position that we are in a state of war and  
as we said before, we can't be conducting theoretical trials  
on people's backgrounds in the middle of a battle.

Q. What will happen to pigs after the revolution?

A. Teko -- I guess its' unlikely that after the revolutionary  
war that every enemy is eliminated. It is difficult for us

Death warrants

as a warning to people we knew who were still  
in contact with these 3

any army guerrilla or mercenary must deal with  
traitors or those who risk the life and  
security of the soldiers or the people

maybe explained it better

Criticisms

~~unnecessary to name people~~

~~pics used agst us before we had explained  
it carefully enough to the people~~

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~~date for Sakuzaki's letter (can go at the end)~~  
Sakuzaki's letter - out January 15 or 16 or 17

#4 take out Hearst fortune section  
concentrate just on food program

#5 include section about left  
most out execution of Tania  
& hostages  
Cin's section

#7 include most of Ja's part  
small part about Cin  
Cin's part about his  
children

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Declaration	25 pages
# Foster	4 pages
#2 Kidnap	3 pages?
#4 Kidnap	3 pages?
#5 Kidnap	5 pages?
#7 Kidnap	3 pages?
	2

June 7 15 pgs



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right. From the beginning, we'd have given it back to her. I hope she doesn't think the SLA broke into her home and stole her wallet so that we could get a bunch of hot cars at her expense.

Q. I think it was within a few weeks of the bank robbery that you moved from San Francisco to the Los Angeles area. Why was this move undertaken?

A. Yolanda -- We felt that in the San Francisco area <sup>because of the conditions</sup> ~~that~~ <sup>at the time</sup> we could not continue to <sup>operate there</sup> ~~exist~~ as fighters -- ~~that~~ our movement had been restricted by the number of pigs in the community to the point where we did not have the flexibility and mobility necessary to keep on fighting. Since that was the one thing that was important to us above all else, we decided a move was necessary. ~~One of the things about SF~~ <sup>As</sup> ~~that~~ <sup>TEKO</sup> pointed out in the June 1974 communique, ~~is that~~ <sup>a</sup> ~~it is~~ <sup>on</sup> a peninsula and it's very small city. It's very easy for the FBI and SF city police to saturate the area. ~~and~~ <sup>recent</sup> A classic example of this saturation was the hunt for the so-called Zebra killer, which we understood to be essentially a hunt for ~~us and~~ the first moves by the pigs to <sup>occupy</sup> bring more repression on the Black community. ~~more pigs into the Black community.~~ ~~For these were undercover pigs.~~ We would sit in our house on Golden Gate which is near the Western Addition 2E628228 section of SF where a lot of the Zebra pigs were and see caravans of undercover pigs go by in two or three car chains.

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will be until we kick them out of the community." So that it was really nothing new for the community, but <sup>the increased # of pigs</sup> it got in the way of our intentions to continue the fight. <sup>increased the risks we had to take to survive</sup>

Take -- We were pretty concerned that because of the number of pigs in the area -- the FBI had supposedly committed as many as 1000 agents, many of whom were operating in the SF area <sup>there</sup> and the number of military personnel stationed <sup>there</sup> that are in the area that they were waiting for us to do another operation and once <sup>we</sup> they did do something they would seal the area off so that our mobility would be completely eliminated. They <sup>might be able to use their unlimited resources to discover</sup> ~~might have a general idea~~ of <sup>general</sup> ~~specific~~ areas <sup>of the city</sup> that we might be in. We figured that we would be taking too much of a chance by continuing to operate ~~and that our mobility was potentially limited which is something which cannot be allowed on the level of guerrilla warfare~~ -- <sup>mobility</sup> it's <sup>guerrilla warfare</sup> an aspect of our fight that has to be totally to our advantage if we are to survive.

Q. You mentioned the Zebra killers, who I think were a handful of Blacks who according to the accounts I read, murdered Whites indiscriminately. Unfortunately because of the timing of those killings in relation to your own operations you became identified in a lot of people's mind as more or less along side the Zebra killers -- sort of as another one of those groups. In fact what do you feel about the political effects of the Zebra killings and the Zebra killers themselves?

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A. Teko -- We don't know who the Zebra killers <sup>are</sup> were -- we don't know if it was a plot hatched by the CIA, ~~or~~ the FBI or the SF police dept. or Mayor Alioto's office or whether indeed it was a group of nationalist ~~white~~ blacks. <sup>whose desperation turned them against all whites as representatives of the oppressor</sup> would assume that the pigs were mixed up in it somehow.

C. ~~Why would you assume that?~~

A. Teko -- It's You'll notice that the <sup>men accused of several of the killings are connected with the Nation of Islam</sup> group of people who have been linked up with the Zebra killers is the <sup>a group that the pigs have always harassed (Malcolm)</sup> nation of Islam.

Yolande -- And the killings that the so-called suspects are charged with aren't even the so-called Zebra killings. They are charged with other murders that happened at a similar time. One of them were even charged with so-called Zebra killings where whites were shot down on the streets.

Teko -- ~~We feel that a good possibility might be that~~ Alioto was attempting to run for Governor. <sup>at the time</sup> ~~there was a lot of propaganda that came out~~ <sup>also</sup> there was almost a general strike in SF not too long before the Zebra thing really ballooned. Alioto is supposed to have so much support from the working class - he's supposed to be a union sympathizer. He helped trash that strike <sup>which</sup> ~~because a lot of~~ <sup>many</sup> involved city employees. He had to get back and regain some of his support by keying in on the issue of racism, by trying

BEGINNING TAPE 5, SIDE 9

to capitalizing on the racism of some of the workers that he

to Yolande

*Another* *by the ruling class* *Q2126*  
~~in itself~~ an attempt to bring about a race war in this  
 country which would serve no one other than the ruling  
 class and ~~essentially be a step to impede the revolution-~~  
~~ary processes that are taking place, at this time.~~ Another  
 way to point this up in terms of our suspicions around

Alioto is that *Alioto* *attempting to* At the same time that ~~he~~ was campaigning  
 for governor and utilizing Zebra for his political advan-  
 tage, he also made it look like the SLA was out to get  
 him. There were rumors out in the media that Yolanda and  
 myself were identified as doing surveillance on some of  
 his grandchildren. Whereas *we feel* our feelings for Alioto are  
 that ~~he is a pig~~ *and we could say it if he was eliminated*  
 at the time we were not planning any  
 operations against him and we felt that he was trying to  
 gain sympathy among ~~some members of~~ particularly *from* the *reactionary*

*exts of the* community who would sympathize with a "poor politician whose  
 life was being harrassed by crazy terrorists." Also at that  
 time a number of his campaign offices were bombed in Southern  
 Calif. and we had a suspicion that he may have been respon-  
 sible for the bombings of his own campaign headquarters.

Alioto has not been a very loved person in SF or the Bay Area  
 ever since he has been involved in politics. His family  
 owns most of SF it seems like. It's the Mafia of the West  
 Coast as far as *many* ~~most~~ people are concerned. One other inter-  
 esting aspect is that ~~he~~ *is* a cousin of Alioto's

Tania I think that will play into the hands of the  
 conspiracy weirdos who think we are CIA agents.

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Q. Well anyway you eventually moved to Los Angeles and a majority of you at least found yourself in hideouts or safehouses in the Black community. Why was it that a predominantly White group found itself hiding out in a community where comparatively few Whites were normally seen?

A. Tania -- We had gone to LA and were staying in a temporary safehouse. ~~We decided to stay at this place in the Black community because...~~

Yolanda -- ~~Mainly what we were in the process of doing in LA before we started to run into trouble there was to attempt to set up a network there that would support us as guerrilla fighters and would allow us to be in touch with the Black Brown and White Communities.~~

Teko -- ~~We were basically attempting to enlarge a network that already had some beginnings altho they were small.~~

Tania -- We were preparing to split up into three teams. That was one reason why we were in a temporary pad. Considering that we would only be in the community living that way for a short time, ~~it~~ <sup>we felt it</sup> was better to be there ~~where~~ where at worst the people in the community would think we were pigs or honks than to be in a community where the people might ball the pigs because they were wondering who we were.

Teko -- It was a fact that people in the immediate ~~community where we were (not where the shoot-out was on 54th St. this is on 84th st. about 3 miles south)~~ <sup>around 84th St</sup> had suspicions that we were undercover pigs we learned from our contacts in the community. The situation was that we were not about to go and tell them that we were not pigs that we were the

SLA because we realized that there was a lot of money out for us and there ~~are~~ <sup>were</sup> opportunist elements ~~in the community~~ <sup>there</sup> that we couldn't trust -- there is a lot of dope in the community. We didn't want it to be common knowledge that elements of the SLA were in the community. We felt that it was better that the people felt we were undercover <sup>big</sup> which would mean that they wouldn't necessarily go to the pigs to say, "Listen you better go get these undercover agents out of our neighborhood." Blacks don't generally have a whole lot of interest in working with police in the same capacity that Whites might. We felt that for a relatively short time we ~~KIKKK~~ <sup>would</sup> be secure. As Tania pointed out, it was a temporary thing. We weren't going to be there for more than a couple of days.

Yolanda -- It had become clear to us that it was not safe for us to continue to move around as nine people or to live together as nine people so that was one of the purposes of splitting into three teams of three people each. The splitting into teams was a military/political decision that weighed the military strengths and weaknesses of each of the comrades and then combined people to form the best possible teams so that those teams could exist fairly autonomously and then come together around particular actions or to learn particular skills as a unit. We weren't creating three new cells; we were creating three teams that would live in different locations. ~~and~~ The ideal place for us, since two of the teams were composed of all White people and one of the teams was composed of one Black and two



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Whites, would be multi-racial communities where we would not stick out as <sup>it did as</sup> White people in the Black community, but where we could have contact with people of many different races, ethnic and cultural backgrounds.

We should criticize ourselves for waiting too long to make

the actual move to split up into the teams; we were too

cautious. We weren't convinced individually that we were

ready. We had felt so much security in being nine. ~~that~~

We <sup>knew</sup> felt militarily speaking that our firepower was greater

and we let that cloud our reasoning in terms of our real

abilities at the time. The three of us have proved that

we, as three people, are capable of existing <sup>and continuing to struggle</sup> It's some-

thing we should have done and could have done. ~~We should~~

~~have done it quicker than we did.~~ If we had, there's a

good chance that what happened in LA never would have

happened.

Tania -- Or at least the pigs wouldn't have found so many of our comrades in one place at one time.

Q. At about this <sup>time</sup> or shortly thereafter, the police became aware of your presence in LA because of an incident at a sporting goods store that the three of you were involved

Could you tell us the details of that action?

A. Telo -- A lot of people know what the media has said. The line was that I was spotted shoplifting and that was the reason that we got jammed and therefore had to shoot

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our way out of the situation. What happened in reality was that we had gone out that day to buy some things that the cell needed and we felt at the time that the things that we needed which was combat clothing <sup>that the cell needed immediately and</sup> that had to be specific kinds of things, ~~we needed immediately~~. We didn't feel that we had time to train some of our contacts to go out and get the stuff for us, and we wanted the stuff right away. We might have been too impatient. We went out to K&N do the shopping and at one store ~~after~~ we had bought over \$30 worth of items like heavy duty socks, wool hats, sweat shirts, etc. <sup>As</sup> we walked out ~~and~~ one of the clerks came out and told me I had to come back in. He told me he wanted to check me because he suspected that I had shoplifted. ~~A problem resulted at the time because of a kind of hesitation on the part of Yolande and myself.~~ ~~INXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ ~~KNOWINGXXXXXX~~ I couldn't go back into that store because if I went back in for a search, they would have seen that I was illegally carrying a concealed firearm and it was likely that then they would find out who I was. We knew we had to take control and possibly fight our way out of the situation by force, but ~~as I said~~ we were kind of dumb-founded for a second -- we were amazed that we were being jammed around shoplifting when there was no reason for it. Instead of reacting very quickly and ~~dealing with that with the confidence that~~ ~~situation by force~~ -- there <sup>were</sup> two of us and one of him and we were both armed and he wasn't -- <sup>we hesitated and allowed ourselves</sup> ~~we got into a~~ physical struggle <sup>scuffle before we even got our pieces out</sup> ~~during which the one dude got help from~~ <sup>meanwhile</sup> several people in the store and ~~an guy who jumped out of~~

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~~XXXX~~ and one motherfucker even stoppod his car and rushed over to get in a few licks. By this time, there were three "hobos" disarming and trying to handcuff me and another ~~guy~~ ~~guy~~ gorilla had Yolanda in a bear hug. So you can see that the hesitation really fucked us up. Fortunately Tania, by then realized ~~that~~ what was happening and opened up with a machine-gun ~~and ~~XXXXXX~~ this helped them realize that~~ *There had realized they* they would be safer <sup>if they</sup> released us and got back into the store. This gave us the time we needed to get back to the van and move out ~~before they were able to accurately return the fire.~~ One <sup>Sucker</sup> ~~of them~~ fired on us with the hand gun they'd taken from me; and luckily he was a bad shot because it was armed with cyanide bullets.

Tania -- I had been watching, on and off, from across the street in the van, looking to see where they were because it was taking a long time to do the shopping. ~~And at the particular time that they came out of the store I was looking~~ *I glanced down at a newspaper if* ~~down and~~ when I looked up there were all these people and I couldn't tell what was happening, ~~at first~~ because <sup>my view was obstructed</sup> ~~of the~~ <sup>by</sup> street divider, <sup>and</sup> some shrubbery; and then I saw Teko's head pop up from underneath <sup>a</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>of arms</sup> pile and that's when I opened up with the machine-gun. All our reactions were too slow.

Yolanda -- Yeah, we all had a basic problem around the hesitation ~~XXXXXX~~. We also came to realize that it's foolish to send "hot" combat elements to do work that support elements can easily take care of. Our mistake was getting impatient for much needed supplies. Support elements can usually function above ground effectively without carrying arms and therefore wouldn't have had to deal

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By moving about heavily armed we were able to insure our safety, ~~as the~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~event of a~~ <sup>chance of</sup> ~~jam~~ <sup>counting</sup> but also we were taking the chance of counting safety, ~~but~~ <sup>as</sup> "fugitives" shouldn't be taking those kind of a jam like the freak trip at the sporting goods store. ph. con.

Toko -- Aside from the initial hesitation, once we got our shit together, <sup>and got moving</sup> everything went very smoothly. ~~once we got moving everything was cool. We even passed a motor-cycle pig as we were about to pull out of the parking lot and he didn't know what the hell was going on. We went about four blocks, turned into a residential area and pulled a switch, took another car... ditched ours and grabbed another one from a couple of cooperative people. We then went another couple of blocks, this car broke down but we just borrowed another one from some other very nice people. Then we split the area.~~

Yolanda -- ~~The reason we were able to do this so easily was that~~ we had previously discussed at length what we would do in situations like this, switching cars and so forth, it wasn't just something that we did off the top of our heads. It all came out of military preparedness.

Tania -- Hesitation is a very serious problem and white middle and upper class people have to really guard against it. Sometimes you get the feeling that you can talk your way out of a tight situation. In a police state, revolutionaries must realize that to try to talk your way out of an arrest is suicidal.

Q. Well, it was at this time and as a result of this incident that things got very much hotter for you in Los Angeles at

if we had <sup>paid</sup> attention to ~~the~~ <sup>Q2126</sup>  
dealt with in a different fashion, and potentially the prob-  
lem wouldn't have happened...but, that's essentially the way  
it came down. As it's clear, we maintained our security,  
unfortunately our comrades weren't able to do so with theirs.  
We don't <sup>exactly</sup> really know/what happened. The same thing can be  
said for the events that brought about the capture of our  
other comrades, Osceola and Bo. What I mean is, we're having  
to rely on the media to find out the particulars of those  
events. And looking at these <sup>events</sup> ~~things~~ critically, we can see  
potentially, or make assumptions about criticisms or things  
to learn about these situations. <sup>we can learn ways to prevent the same</sup>  
<sup>mistakes from happening in the future.</sup>

Yolanda-- ~~at~~ The media has so consistently lied about  
things that we've done, it's very hard to rely on them for  
information. ~~There's~~ <sup>become apparent</sup> some military errors though that  
we've kind of gotten by reading between the lines of news  
papers and listening to TV, and even if these errors didn't  
actually occur we'll take the lesson that we learned and <sup>try</sup>  
<sup>to ensure</sup> ~~are~~ that ~~at least~~ we don't commit them. One of the potential  
problems was that the six <sup>comrades</sup> ~~people~~ only went about three miles  
away from <sup>our</sup> the temporary safe house <sup>on 84th St.</sup> ~~that we've mentioned be-~~  
~~fore, whereas,~~ Los Angeles is so big they could have gone  
miles and miles away to more outlying areas <sup>safe houses in</sup> ~~to safe houses~~  
that we had already secured through our network. But, yet  
they went to this closer house.

Talia-- They seem to have been taken there... for some  
reason they decided to go...

<sup>Altho we do know</sup> Tokyo-- <sup>they were</sup> ~~remember~~ how that the question of the vehicles ~~they~~  
<sup>using</sup> ~~had~~ ~~of~~ ~~there~~ ~~disposed~~ ~~at~~ ~~that~~ ~~time~~ had a lot of potential  
heat on them, and they may have felt that they couldn't

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be driving too far ~~on these vehicles~~. At the same time Q2126  
<sup>Also</sup> though it appears that they might have made the error of  
parking them too close to the place where they were <sup>staying</sup>. If  
they were going to ditch them they probably should have ditched  
them somewhere else. ~~According to some reports,~~  
~~still we don't know if this is exactly true,~~ that they  
were traced to the area because of <sup>a pig</sup> ~~some~~ sighting of these  
vehicles, which had already gotten some kind of heat previously.  
And then there was the question of people going in and out of  
the house, too.

Yolanda-- ~~was~~, It came out in the paper that through  
out the day <sup>of May 17</sup> ~~at this house~~ there'd been <sup>neighbors</sup> ~~community~~ people  
in and out of the house to speak with Cinque and the other  
members of the SLA staying there, and it apparently <sup>our comrades had</sup> some amount  
of trust ~~had been built up~~ that these people were not going  
to go to the pigs. ~~and~~ The people apparently dug talking to  
soldiers of the SLA. But then later it seems that an older  
woman, a mother of one of the women who lived in the house,  
came and the SLA soldiers reacted to her in a similar way...  
they felt that she should have the freedom to come and go  
without realizing that <sup>maybe</sup> /because of her age/ because of her  
mistrust of white people in her daughters house, especially  
white people who are armed, that she might be afraid. ~~and this~~  
~~is one of the things that seems to directly related to the~~  
~~fact that she called the pigs and said that there were white~~  
~~people with guns at her daughters house.~~  
[ <sup>It's been reported that</sup> ~~finding the exact house where our comrades were...~~ ]

Q. I guess after the debacle with your six comrades you

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and ~~at complementary~~ <sup>as</sup> society & culture that are defined  
and controlled by men. Axiom like racism functions  
as a tool of those in power and permeates all levels  
of society to keep people divided, passive and  
confused.

started to understand the relationship between socialism and class oppression. I realized that as much as I needed to struggle with Teko or any other man on a personal level, my enemy was not all men as a group. My oppression as a woman was the result of an economic system, US imperialism, and a society and culture that are defined and controlled by men. Sexism like racism, functions as a tool of those in power and permeates all levels of society to keep people divided, passive and confused. 2/21

Both Teko and I were heavily influenced by the events of the late 60's. People were being beaten up in the streets of Chicago. Martin Luther King was assassinated. Cambodia was invaded by the US government resulting in mass demonstrations on the campuses and in the cities and the murders at Kent State and Jackson State. Black Panthers were murdered in Chicago, Oakland and LA. I was generally confused and pessimistic because I <sup>still had</sup> had questions but no answers. I could see that a lot of things were fucked up about this society and my personal way of living, but change seemed like such an overwhelming process because the US government was totally opposed to the people's desires for a better way of life.

In the Fall of 1971 Teko and I linked up with some progressive people in Bloomington. We all studied and talked about the struggles of the people <sup>throughout the world</sup> ~~in the Soviet Union and China~~ to destroy imperialism and develop socialism. I really got high reading about the freedom fighters in Vietnam, kicking the fat ass of US imperialism. But, my intellectual notions of revolution and my bourgeois longing for peace and an easy victory held me back from accepting the historically-proven fact that the conditions for change in this country can be built only through armed struggle. I still had the unrealistic dream that revolution could occur through gradual change in the consciousness of millions of Americans, who would then

✓ It's hard for them ~~to~~ to understand that female passivity ~~is not~~ and dependence is not part of "women's nature" and that women are <sup>in fact</sup> ready to do anything necessary to fight for their liberation. (These pigs consistently attribute revolutionary acts to men.)

~~Belva was a beautiful example of determination. At first, she was so physically weak that she could only do two or three push-ups, but she worked at it every day until she was doing 5 sets of 20 finger tip push-ups. She boosted everyone's morale by always attacking problems with a positive attitude.~~

Zoya, like some of the rest of us, didn't have much practice in being physically aggressive because she had always been a very gentle person, but one day at the Concord safehouse, she proved she really had her shit together. The doorbell rang; Zoya looked out through the peekhold and saw a boy of about 13 or 14, who she assumed was the paperboy. When she opened the door, she was looking down the barrel of a .22 in the hands of a ~~young~~ young kid. Zoya batted that kid's arm, forcing him to lose his grip on the gun; then she spun the kid around and kicked him off the front porch. In fact, just to give you an idea of the strength and abilities of the sisters in the SLA, I should tell you that the assault team for the Foster operation was made up of two women. Two righteous female soldiers <sup>assassinated</sup> ~~the~~ Foster and <sup>wounded</sup> Blackburn! (over)

Part of developing an aggressive attitude comes from developing technical skills -- knowing how to ~~KN~~ be a good shot and to shoot first ~~and~~ fast; learning forms of the martial arts, how to use a knife how <sup>acquire</sup> ~~learn~~ crouch, roll and dive. We had to ~~learn~~ aggressive nervous reflexes. By this, I mean the ~~KN~~ ability to make good offensive decisions in a combat situation; to react quickly and wisely. We plan each combat operation as extensively and in as much detail as we can, but we prepare for the unexpected by knowing that we must be ready to improvise and do anything to insure our success and sur-

If you are not successful your first call  
may have to do so often. The doctor will see  
you at his office, mine and home. etc. we will  
be about it.

#4 kidney

What your  
un-  
can-  
A

back for the past losses of flesh  
which drop and tremor. Not for the  
current suffering, they are no

abandoned by the Hearsts at any time within the people's hands never really received anything. For

desire to accept reform and revolutionism which are justified against true change in revolution. But for those who do see the

regret for his crimes against the

ՀԱՆՐԱՊԵՏՈՒԹՅԱՆ

Q2125

living now at sister's who is in  
Europe, phone disconnected

Northpoint - 2211 Stockton

Standard Oil Credit card  
Mobil

husband's mother is nearest relative

Jolene Kurpinsky

1002 D

Lacto

441-6965

1. 584 -1583

127 Atkins

~~230~~

230 + 230 + 100.

3BR

2) 146. Picalta

5 x m.s. fireplace  
car port / lot

823 York

Q213D  
Q



Q2130

Joann Kurpinsky  
work - Pacific Telephone  
444 Bush  
542-1977  
(Customer Services)  
since 11/66

David Kurpinsky      PhD Candidate  
Cal.  
Dept. of Educ.  
Ford Foundation Grant  
642-1011

Geraldine MacDonald      Macys (downtown)  
wife's      Beauty Shop  
sister-in-law      4 years  
397-3333  
her husband in army in Germany

previous landlord - George Thomas  
don't know his phone  
previous address - 1246 Dwight  
Bank - Wells Fargo Union Branch  
Berkeley

Yuma Club

\* (National) 220 Bush - 981-8634

(Area) 5608 College Ave, Oak. 658-7470

Jonathan Robinson (S.F. construction man)

Santa Rosa

Calif. Division of Forestry

2560 W. College (707) 546-1544

They supervise on all logging operations  
in the Coast Range; before they log they  
must file a Logging Plan with the exact  
locations

Water Quality Control Board

1000 Coalinga Town Center (707) 545-2620

They are sympathetic; kept track of all  
the logging operations & go in to see  
what's going on.

440 Bush St. → Phone Co. Library

C

(1) Indigo  
(2) Army  
(3) Steele  
(4) Ireland

62130

Mendocino County

Plan no. 1-75-230 Sec. 15, 16, 21, 22

Q2130

of T21N, R17W Between Lincoln Ridge & Wages Creek  
North of Westport  
Gruard Co. (M.C.) State School

Ap. 1270 acres

(near) Douglas Mountain

Forest Practice Act. 1973

Plan # 222 # 1-622

45 Acres - Ad. Humboldt St. Park

Bad Hills Road  
(near BTH School & Elk Camp)

Type of logging (grading) top road yard skid 199  
same sec. 31

Mr. Vern Osborn

PD. 1-75-240 H

Resources Manager  
Calif. Division of Forestry

P.O. Box 670 Santa Rosa Ca. 95402

3000

1-75-233 H	area under	see township	range the
SE 1/4	31	10 W	2 E
2 W 1/4	33		

Redwood & Live Oak Areas

1-75 240 H

PD 1-75-2331

Ap. 1-75-2375

Ap. 10 24

Jan. 3 1974 Arcata Red Co. Plank. 1-74-23 H

failure of revolutionaries to lead

People are desperate for change  
but lack leadership & examples

importance of  
mass struggle and its links to armed struggle

people must prepare themselves to fight because  
at some point masses may be needed to survive  
initially guerrillas form the armed axis } the balance  
while parallel and complementary } power  
tactics are <sup>also</sup> used - all intended  
to educate & mobilize the people for the  
all-out war

imperialism will only be destroyed by a conscious  
united people.

consciousness can be developed by linking  
day to day survival struggles with  
imperialism and capitalism

violence and the left. Nganya

revolution will encounter many years of  
failure

not all will fight or need to but all  
must prepare themselves just in case  
they are needed

guerrilla was an embryonic form of  
natl. liberation army

The guerrilla fighters must form the core of the struggle because unless there is an armed force representing the people the masses will lack the ability to "criticize" the enemy when all legal means have failed or to counter the enemy's attempts to use brutal force against the people. People who can must be ready to join and strengthen the ranks of the guerrilla fighters or to help them when necessary. Meanwhile the guerrilla fighters ~~must~~ <sup>must</sup> strive to represent the people's needs and interests and grow into their ~~own~~ army. The guerrilla forces are the proof that the people mean what they say when they declare, "Freedom by any means necessary." Guerrilla warfare and mass struggle together will solidify consciousness and commitment that will be the basis of an army of national liberation. This army will have the total support of the masses and will seize power.

### Crusade for Justice

central purpose - to release the vast energies of the people for their own liberation, to give the impetus to the formation of a People's Army.

— elements  
Party will form out of those who have demonstrated

armed struggle - military solution to political  
problems which can be resolved in  
no other way.



## Role of white revolutionaries

Q2130

1. combat racism
2. combat natl. Chauvinism
3. Working with white segments of working class
4. Working with TW groups, nationalist groups
5. Working in multi national grps. Potential for the
6. TW leadership

Armed Struggle here will encounter specific conditions which may take us a period of false starts and readjustments to take them into account. This is why flexibility is important as we constantly define the means by which our struggle may be successful both in mobilizing masses of people and in destroying the monster.

Debray "In order to destroy one army another army is necessary and this implies training, discipline & arms."

"The most important form of propaganda is <sup>successful</sup> military action"

Strategy springs from political & social conditions, from the population, from resources & terrain from an analysis of an opposing force.

mechanism to coordinate the military /  
political units — it is the collective  
leadership. The War Council can and  
should exist in some form or other whether  
~~or~~ not a party or the federation directs  
the struggle at any given time.

Summing up, the Federation is not  
an alternative to a revolutionary communist  
party but rather is suggested as a possible  
stage that may be necessary in the course  
of the revolution if the conditions of struggle  
have not led to the formation of a party  
or parties that ~~that~~ the people's respect  
and can then fore assume leadership.

Q2130

The Federation is a pre-party form of mechanism that will be necessary if there is not enough ideological unity to form a party or if a party forms representing only one segment of the population and there are ideological conflicts which prevent it from representing the whole population. For example, a Black Communist Party may form out of leadership elements of the Black liberation struggle. This party may not grow into a party that can lead the other elements of the population probably due to the racism of the white revolutionaries or the failure of whites to deal with the question of self determination. In this case the Federation would be the mechanism to unite the Black Communist Party with other elements fighting the struggle who have not been able to unite under the Black Communist Party. Or the Federation may be composed of several parties, groups and organizations. If no party or parties grow out of the struggle and demonstrate their fitness to lead because of their understanding and commitment to the people's interests; then the Federation can perform some of the leadership functions of a party but with the inherent weaknesses of course of ~~the~~ <sup>incomplete</sup> ideological unity. This weakness actually means that the leadership role is actually one of coordination and cooperation — the directing force of the limited front. The party is obviously a

re-analysis of Marx-Lenin working class

short term  
economic gains

privileges: - race  
- economic advantage  
- identification w/ system and white hierarchy

- bought off segments who feel privileges of status and race. Status in consumer class market
- these stand to side agt progressive forces and w/ ruling class

working class getting smaller (automation)

- effects of racism
- racial/national composition of the working class
- large segment of unemployed
- rank & file U.S. military
- prison workers - socialized environment of prison.

the brainwashing, reform process that has been launched agt labor for decades to undermine & destroy its revolutionary potential

"A16C" "building the revolution as we fight"

Survival programs - survival pending revolution

Q2130

We have a responsibility to teach people the link between the military and the political. We need to demonstrate how political goals can be achieved by military means. We need to be the finest examples of what military skills and knowledge if executed correctly can accomplish in terms of moving the struggle forward. When we expand our military consciousness we often increase our understanding, flexibility and imagination in considering ~~the~~ ways to achieve our political objectives. Thus we stimulate the people's minds to think and study and to understand

rip mask of fascism - demonstrate that there is fascism now and we are at war. The pigs are already operating at a very sophisticated tactical and strategic level - they use brutality and visible repression only when no other disguise will succeed but they are never afraid to use these methods. So we must not be afraid. We must above ~~prove~~ that we desire freedom ~~above~~ on the battle field ~~than~~ all else. When we draw violence and repression from the beast we pull off the mask and the people can see their enemy. A is an example of this.

Certain segments have not been so deeply ingrained by contra-positive brainwashing and have never had much access to consumer flea market. Their revolutionary potential has not been so diluted and they have far more potential to be the vanguard.

Consciousness alone cannot bring about a revolution altho it forms a good basis. People today are conscious of their oppression and the ruling class interests of gov't. Leadership can give the proper direction of consciousness and can inject it with a collective force that will make the revolution.

X Fascism re-organizes, <sup>centralizes</sup> and reforms capitalism in response to mobilization of class consciousness by working class and also in response to changing <sup>economic</sup> conditions and changing power within the ruling elite (power going from agrarian elite to industrial elite or from bourgeois democracy to monopoly capitalism).

Pitman is the primary fascist tactic in this present state of undeclared war.

Internal Corporate fascism has failed <sup>to pacify</sup> in two key areas

1. Third World poor & working people in U.S.
2. Third World victims or potential victims



Revolution here in U.S. is different than anywhere else! This is the center of imperialist power and fascist centralized and coordinated repression. Historical forces within the working class are unique. Old methods will no longer do because the fascists have learned how to deal with these thru the flexibility of their reforms, false promises, propaganda and other disguises. We must institute new tactics that its true are illegal but are effective simply because they catch the paper tiger off guard and unprepared — they make the beast lash out irrationally and expose his true nature. This does not mean we shouldn't learn from history and international examples of others — it does mean that we must take the lessons and ideas of others and understand them, not in a vacuum of past conditions, but in the incredible mish mash of experiences and realities that make up corporate/military fascism in the U.S.

Fascism always weak or ineffective dissent — it murders & destroys effective revolutionary dissent segments of working class — sick to core

How to un-do ~~the~~ counter-positive mobilization by sophisticated forces of fascism

authoritarian conformity  
 racist hatred  
 short term aspirations  
 status seekers  
 fearful & insecure  
 power/destructive ego  
 makes them prime  
 to fight for fascists

6. tighter links with labor elite
7. putting people with police backgrounds into other areas of control like welfare, education
8. create diversionary fears (outside enemy, ecology, terrorists, criminals)
9. opiates - religion, drugs (heroin by mafia & methadon by gov't) sports, natl causes (WIN program)
10. Consolidating <sup>coordinating &</sup> gov't agencies like housing, welfare etc for more efficient control of population
11. Segregation of TW communities in ghetto areas or relocation thru redevelopment so population is where pps want it for their programs of control.
12. ID programs in school & work places
13. Automation that makes workers expendable

## vulnerability of U.S. Ruling Elite

1. failure of reform fascism to pacify  
the segments of population & their leaders
2. failing economy that cannot give  
~~for~~ workers the means to survive  
and cannot even keep workers  
employed including white workers
3. international defeats by liberation  
movements (Vietnam, Cuba,  
Guinea Bissau, Mozambique)
4. TW countries getting their shit  
together to oppose imperialism's spoff  
(oil)
5. government corruption (Watergate)
6. repression esp. in TW communities  
that backfires because it "breeds  
resistance"
7. Necessary inflation to keep profits  
high that is making workers poorer  
and more militant and essentially  
backfires because workers cannot  
buy in consumer market
8. increasing strikes
9. too many fronts to protect here & international

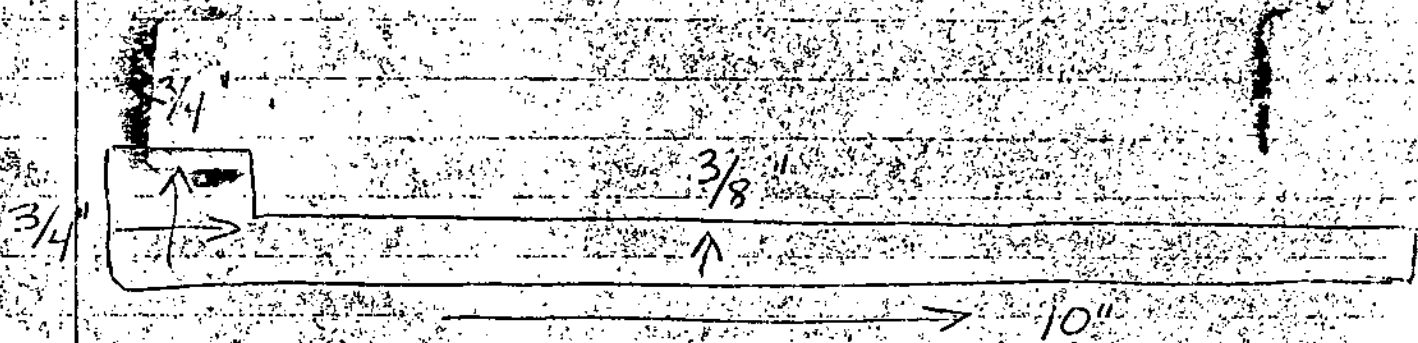
These conditions  
combined make  
the potential for  
revolution very  
high because many  
segments are disillusioned  
and are aware  
hard leadership  
to direct tactics  
and forge united  
front.

## Response of U.S. Ruling Elite to These Conditions

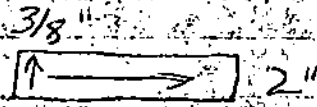
1. computer info on dissident elements
2. centralization of police, military and  
other forces of repression
3. more outright repression (L.A.)
4. more infiltration, intelligence work  
among potential revolutionary elements
5. increase racist fervor among whites to

Pins

Q2130



Small piece



leave  $\frac{1}{16}$ " cutting margin

material is cold rolled, round edge  
half hard temper steel bars  
 $\frac{1}{16}$ " thick by either 1" wide  
or  $\frac{3}{4}$ " wide

Small <sup>welded</sup> pin is tool steel rod  $\frac{1}{32}$ "

E

F



1 - Lab File

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: SAC, San Francisco (7-855)

December 9, 1975

From: Director, FBI

FBI FILE NO. 7-15200

LAB. NO. D-751001009 PF

Re: HEARNAP

OO: San Francisco

Examination requested by: San Francisco

Reference: Airtel dated 9/29/75

Examination requested: Document - Fingerprint - Radio Engineering  
Cryptanalysis - Firearms

Remarks:

The evidence described in the attached report is being returned separately. You are separately being advised of the pertinent latent fingerprint, radio engineering, cryptanalysis and firearms examinations.

For the information of recipient offices K118 consists of typewriting samples obtained from Royal portable typewriter serial number A-1362557 (288-A-FBR-10). K119 consists of typewriting samples obtained from Smith-Corona portable typewriter serial number 4C 250443 (401-BR-37).

Enclosures (61) (59 photocopies, 2 Lab report)  
2 - Los Angeles (7-1627) Enclosures (61) (59 photocopies, 2 Lab report)  
2 - Sacramento (7-203) Enclosures (61) (59 photocopies, 2 Lab report)  
2 - San Francisco (157-9806) Enclosures (61) (59 photocopies, 2 Lab report)  
1 - Bufile (157-30832)  
1 - Bufile (91-56075)

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

DEC 9 1975

REG-2

7 DEC 16 1975

7392

5048  
(over)

84 JAN 9 1976

Attached for the assistance of recipient offices are photocopies of the questioned pages on which writing identifications were made or on which similarities were observed.

For your assistance, significant similarities were observed in comparing the majority of the questioned writing on five Q2064 four inch by six inch cards with available writing of JOSEPHINE SOLIAH, which indicate she probably prepared this questioned writing.

Similarities were observed in comparing portions of the questioned writing on the Q2066 items with available writing of KATHLEEN ANN SOLIAH, which indicate she may have prepared these portions of questioned writing.

Some similarities were also observed in comparing portions of the questioned writing on the four inch by six inch Q2068 sheets of note paper with available writing of KATHLEEN SOLIAH.

Significant similarities were observed in comparing the questioned writing on the Q2072 sheet of notebook paper with available writing of JOSEPHINE SOLIAH, which indicate she probably prepared this questioned writing.

Similarities were observed in comparing questioned writing on the two Q2074 sheets of notebook paper with available writing of KATHLEEN SOLIAH.

Significant similarities were observed in comparing the majority of the questioned writing in the Q2079 notebook with available writing of KATHLEEN SOLIAH, which indicate she probably prepared this questioned writing.



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

SAC, San Francisco (7-855)

December 9, 1975

FBI FILE NO.

7-15200 7372

LAB. NO.

D-751001009 PF

Re: HEARNAD

Specimens received 10/1/75

- Q2064 One file folder entitled "CPEC" containing numerous sheets of paper, cards, newspaper and magazine clippings (#288-B-12)
- Q2065 Manila envelope marked "Ta. file - book" containing typewritten sheets of paper captioned on first page "Tania Interview" (#288-B-1)
- Q2066 Manila envelope containing numerous sheets of paper, photocopies and diagrams (#288-B-18)
- Q2067 Manila envelope labeled "Book" containing numerous photocopies of typewritten pages and two sheets of paper bearing writing (#288-B-13)
- Q2068 Blue portfolio containing numerous papers, pieces of identification and newspaper clippings (#288-B-5)
- Q2069 White envelope containing photocopies of various documents (#288-B-9)

Page 1

BRG:smk

712)

(over)



- Q2070 Green stenographic notebook bearing writing (#288-B-16)
- Q2071 Manila envelope marked "PG&E" containing photocopies of various documents and newspaper clippings (#288-B-15)
- Q2072 File folder containing periodicals of miscellaneous papers (#288-B-11)
- Q2073 White envelope containing photocopies of numerous documents (#288-B-10)
- Q2074 Manila envelope containing handwritten and type-written pages and photocopies of various documents (#288-B-7)
- Q2075 File folder containing various periodicals (#288-B-3)
- Q2076 Section of Los Angeles Times for June 15, 1975 (#288-B-8)
- Q2077 Empty file folder entitled "Book" (#288-B-14)
- Q2078 Photocopies of various documents (#288-B-2)
- Q2079 Spiral notebook bearing written entries (#288-B-6)
- Q2080 One "Northwest Cherries" box

Result of examination:

TYPEWRITING COMPARISONS

The K118 typewriting does not contain sufficient individual identifying characteristics to permit identification; therefore, in those instances described below where

questioned typewriting was found to be the same size and style as the K118 typewriter, a definite conclusion was not reached whether that questioned typewriting was prepared by the typewriter used in preparation of K118.

Q2064

The questioned typewriting on the one Q2064 typewritten page is the same size and style as the K118 typewriting.

Q2065

The typewriting on the eight-page typewritten document beginning on the first page "Q. Why did the SLA ..." and ending on the eighth page "in their rhetoric ..." was prepared by the typewriter used in preparation of K119. These pages have been marked with an asterisk in the lower right corner of each page.

The typewriting on the Q2065 twenty-seven page typewritten document captioned "Tania Interview" is the same size and style as the K118 typewriting.

Q2066

Typewriting characteristics in common were observed in comparing the typewriting on the photocopies of the seven typewritten pages in Q2066 with the K119 typewriting, which indicate the typewriting on the pages from which these photocopies were made was probably prepared using the typewriter used in preparation of K119.

Q2067

Typewriting characteristics in common were observed in comparing the photocopies of typewritten pages with the K119 typewriting, which indicate the typewriting on the pages

from which these Q2067 photocopies were made was probably prepared using the typewriter used in preparation of K119.

Q2071

The conclusion was reached that the typewriting shown on the photocopy pages of Q2071 was not prepared using the typewriters used in preparation of K118 or K119.

The typewriting on these photocopy pages correspond to Laboratory standards for a type style manufactured by Brother Industries, Nagoya, Japan, probably spaced 231 mm per one hundred characters and used on typewriters manufactured under brand names including Signatures, Wizard, Webster, Bradford, Typemaster and T.V.B.

Q2074

The conclusion was reached that the questioned typewriting on the three pages having typewriting on both sides of each page, with sides numbered 6, 7, 8, 159, 160 and 161, was prepared by the typewriter used to prepare K119. These pages were marked with an asterisk in the lower right corner of each page.

The remaining questioned typewriting on the Q2074 items is the same size and style as the K118 typewriting.

#### WRITING COMPARISONS

Q2065

The conclusion was reached that the questioned handwriting beginning "When in fact ..." on page six of the twenty-seven page typewritten document captioned

Page 4

D-751001009 PF

(over)

"Tonia Interview" with typewriting on page six beginning "Business. He's a ..." was prepared by PATRICIA CAMPBELL HEARST, K32, K92 and Kc125.

Also, significant similarities were observed in comparing the handwritten notation "In the evening news" on page four of the Q2065 eight-page typewritten document with typewriting on this page beginning "A. Con trary to ..." with the available writing of HEARST, which indicate she probably prepared this questioned notation.

Q2066

The conclusion was reached that the questioned handwriting on the Q2066 page with writing captioned "U.S. Gov't" except the notation "Supply Ag" was prepared by PATRICIA CAMPBELL HEARST, K32, K92 and Kc125.

Q2067

Significant similarities were observed in comparing the written entry "political statement from" on the photocopy of the typewritten page numbered eleven in a circle with typewriting beginning "organization of the ..." with available writing of PATRICIA CAMPBELL HEARST, K32, K92 and Kc125, which indicate she probably prepared this questioned writing.

The conclusion was reached that the majority of the green ink questioned writing on the Q2067 sheets of stenographic notebook paper was prepared by EMILY HARRIS, K5, K6, K8, K9, K20 and K37.

Similarities were also observed in comparing other written entries on several of the Q2067 photocopy pages with available writing of EMILY HARRIS, which indicate she may have prepared these questioned written entries.

Q2070

The conclusion was reached that the majority of the questioned writing beginning with the entry "19. Ex. Switchboard ..." on page five of the Q2070 notebook and the majority of the questioned writing on the backside of the fifth page was prepared by PATRICIA CAMPBELL HEARST, K32, K92 and Kcl25.

Also, similarities were observed in comparing the questioned notations "A Gentleman's Choice" and "Adelson's" on the fourth page of the Q2070 notebook and the notation "Answering & Bus. Serv." on the backside of that page with available writing of PATRICIA CAMPBELL HEARST, which indicate she probably also prepared this questioned writing.

The conclusion was reached that the majority of the remaining questioned writing in the Q2070 notebook was prepared by EMILY HARRIS, K5, K6, K8, K9, K20 and K37.

Q2074

The conclusion was reached that the questioned handwriting on the sheet of paper bearing carbon copy typewriting beginning "empty materialism of ..." and the handwritten notation "women at same time: 11 development" in the margin of the photocopy of the typewritten page numbered three in a circle with marked out typewriting beginning "who have brought ..." was prepared by PATRICIA CAMPBELL HEARST, K32, K92 and Kcl25.

Also, similarities were observed in comparing the following handwritten notations with writing of HEARST, which indicate she may also have prepared these notations:

The handwritten notations "(like Gloria Stinham & Jane Alpert)" and "devastating" on the typewritten page numbered seven with typewriting beginning "truly powerful ..."

The handwritten notations on the page of carbon copy typewriting beginning "exhausted and, to ..."

The handwritten notations on the page of carbon copy typewriting beginning "for oppression and ..."

The handwritten notation "not strong enough" on the page of carbon copy typewriting beginning "preconceptions of ..."

A definite conclusion was not reached whether the remaining unidentified questioned writing on the items described in this report was prepared by PATRICIA CAMPBELL HEARST, K32, K92 and Kcl25, EMILY HARRIS, K5, K6, K8, K9, K20 and K37, WILLIAM HARRIS, K45, STEVEN SOLIAH, K120, or PAT JEAN MC CARTHY, K486, whose writings were previously submitted in this case, or by JOSEPHINE M. SOLIAH, Kcl and K4, KATHLEEN ANN SOLIAH, K3, or WILLIAM KILGORE, K2, whose writings were submitted in case captioned "UNSUBS (5); CROCKER BANK, 5746 MARCONI AVENUE, CARMICHAEL, CALIFORNIA, 4/21/75; BR," due to the limited amount of some written entries, the presence of unexplained handwriting characteristics or the lack of sufficiently comparable writing.



The documentary evidence described in this report was compared insofar as possible with documentary material previously submitted to the Laboratory in bombing matters wherein the Weather Underground organization, the New World Liberation Front or the Red Guerrilla Families claimed responsibility, but nothing of particular significance was noted nor were any associations made.

The evidence described in this report, which has been photographed, is being returned separately.



business. He's a real rig, but he usually makes a good first impression. My mother... when we were in Atlanta in June of '73 she went crazy. "I was 'nigger' and 'we're in jig town now.'" There were no street signs in the Black areas of Columbus and her comment about this situation was, "niggers don't need street signs. They only travel in this small area and they know who they're going to see and how to get there." These same rigs smile and tell their ruling class pals how much they're going to help the Spanish speaking communities-- at the same time reaping incredible profits from these communities, and from their imperialist possessions in Mexico and Puerto Rico.

5. Your mother is a member of the Board of Regents at the University of California. What is her attitude toward regent's business? For example the Eldridge Cleaver, or Angela Davis cases or any other cases that she may have talked about at home?

. People like the Berkeley student body president would come over to  
he house to talk to her during the 60's, and her way of dealing with  
he situation was to direct them to the swimming pool and send out  
sandwiches. She's always prided ~~xxx~~ herself on how much the students  
~~were coming to her house and talking to her about their problems~~  
like her... ~~she's a total~~  
~~stupid thing like that.~~

I remember my mother talking at the dinner table when Angela was being fired from her position in the philosophy department at UCLA. She was saying, "Angela Davis is not being fired because she's a communist-- it's because she hasn't finished her dissertation. She was given a certain amount of time to do it in and she was irresponsible, thank God." She wanted Eldridge out fast, and went on and on about how the "tax payers" didn't want a person like him teaching at the university. It wasn't Catherine Hearst and the fascist board of regents who didn't

7-15100-7391 EBF

7-15200-7392 EBF

A. Contrary to media lies there was much community protest and organizing against the FYIP coming from the Black Panther Party and the Save Our Schools (SOS) Committee. Our main criticism of the operation is that we misread the militancy of the community leaders who had been organizing against the program. We didn't expect their uncompromising support, but we ~~didn't~~ never expected them to do a total about-face in their position against Foster.

Part of the reason for this betrayal was that no one had ever heard and didn't know how to relate to us. of the SLA before. Some people thought that we might be a CIA front and that the assassination was just a way to frame the BPP and SOS leadership, and get them out of the way. We're not saying that we support their stand; only that we recognize the fear which fascist amerikkka is able to generate.

Because <sup>of</sup> the protests Foster ordered the Alameda Regional Criminal Justice Planning Board to re-word the program several times, although its essence never changed, in a feeble attempt to pacify the community. The focus of the protests, however, generally stayed on the level of attacking the "armed pigs on campus" aspect of the plan. <sup>In the evening news</sup> The media chose to overlook the aspect ~~of~~ of bio-dossiers, fingerprinting, photographing and permanent computer classification of the children. ~~Because of~~ Because of media censorship, many people (especially those living in areas not directly affected by the program) were not fully aware of what the Forced Youth Identification Program exactly was. Censorship and lies about the intention of the program was intensified after Foster's assassination, and our first communique concerning this ~~act~~ was printed in only one of the Bay Area papers.

Because we had studied the FYIP the execution of Marcus Foster seemed self-explanatory. especially since our objective (the halting of the program) was achieved. We have seen, however, that ~~ixx~~ 5

Q2066

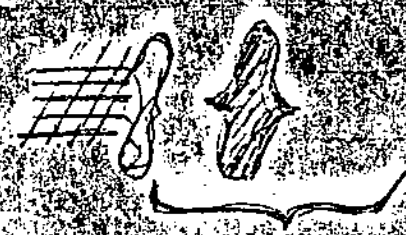
San Mateo County

Defense Dept

- ✓ Defense Contract Am Main Of Supply Ag
- 866 Malcolm Rd (Burl)
- ✓ 520 S El Camino Real (S.M.)

Justice Dept

- ✓ \*Board of Parole - W. Regional Off
- 330 Parnose Rd (Burl)
- ✓ \*Bureau of Prisons - same
- same
- ✓ \*Immigration Violations (I & N. Sec)
- 630 Sansone (SF)
- ✓ \*LEAA - 1860 El Camino Real (Burl)
- Internal Revenue Service (Treasury Dept)
- 2121 S. El Camino Real (SM)





1. Frank — Vietnam: GI's in VA  
 Vietnamese people  
 Anti-war shit  
 esp. veterans

Chicago Convention demonstra-  
 tion/riot

Black lib. struggles Black  
 Panther Party, BPP  
 Eldridge Cleaver  
 Malcolm  
 George Jackson  
 Huey Newton  
 Marin County

Venceremos - armed struggle  
 Prisons

2. Eva Women's movement - young white  
 Th; democ campus or working  
 class; women workers  
 together

Venceremos - Wounded Knee  
 UFW

Prisons + Puchell  
 + George Jackson

- Clark Squire
- Marilyn Buck
- Assata Shakur
- Anything w/ prisons  
like Attica rebellion

### 3. Pearl

family  
kidnapping  
classical w/ potato masher  
Heart Corp, foundation  
food program  
Lyone Dayton  
original Tania  
Photo of Pearl w/ can open

### 4. Ideology section

The leadership  
armed struggle  
guerrilla warfare  
internatl struggles  
mass organizing  
women as guerrilla fighter  
internatl unity



Q2067

5. Cin - leadership question  
formation of group

5A. Foster

6. Ossie & Bo

7. kidnapping, food program,  
graphics, pictures of  
poor & working people

8. Cell life

9. Pearl deciding to  
stay

10. bank robbery

11. L.A.

12. media - straight & non-establishment

Q2067





Book

Q7070

feedback from R.

how to f.

10% to groups

5% to us

f. told which groups

R. making up list of groups  
we need some control over groups  
we need to be able to say that  
we are giving money to groups  
groups need to know where money  
came from

Q7070

Action now

Q2070

1. Pig cars - bl. powder

2. Levi Strauss  
incendiary  
bl. powder

fact.  
250 Valencia  
790 Mkt.  
Sales

3. Telephone - incendiary

4. St. Marys

5. nursing home guy

6. welfare

965 Mission AFDC  
1680 Mission GA  
870 Market S.S. Comm.  
HEW

7. Japanese corp. - Kintetsu  
1520 Webster

8. Redevelopment  
Wet. Ad - 762 Fulton

9. Bi-Centennial  
Administration 2 Embarcade  
entry



14. AID in 450-66?

525

Print Log

220

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

11/20/2011

**Abstract**

3. *Thelypoda* - Newberry

17. 11. 12. 11

1891

2000

A-2 100 500 1000 5000 10000  
B-2 100 500 1000 5000 10000

078

4346

17. *Phragmites communis* Trin. - *Phragmites communis* Trin.

1250 10/27/74

11/11/1964

1947. 5. 17. - 5. 20. 1947.

١٠٠٠

الحمد لله الذي جعلنا من عباده الصالحين

1. book

graphics	}	pins
women's section		
communiques		
introduction		
& warrants		
pers. part		
ideological section		
cover		

2. surveillance

3. pins work on  
metal for small pin

4. file magazines

5. birth certificates / ID

place to  
send

6. communication system

7. insurance

(10) 3" pipe

(8) test device (m)

(11) mailing service

9. pads

2000



Ans. / Mailing Service

Q2010

1. Zenith 31.75 (ans.)  
15.00/mo 260 Kearny St

Arons

Attorney's

Dial

Exec. Asst

~~Ans~~ Zee

2. Artson \$10/mo mail Mrs. Henry  
17.50 ans. 30 calls  
West. Tele. Ans. System  
Four Other Number  
A Gentleman's Choice

3. Toni 6.50/mo mail

4. Secretarial Service 7.50/mo  
781-8390 mail  
Mr. Adelson  
Adelson's

Q2010

5. Tel Page \$30 w 65 calls
6. Sunset \$7.50 mail
7. Strang Shirley \$10.00 mail  
Answering & Bus. Serv.
8. Shangu-la \$25.00 ans.  
mail  
Miss Farley (call back)  
AM
9. Message Phone 8AM - Midnight  
\$15.00 mo (\$5)  
\$3.50 mo w/ans. serv.
10. Market Street \$29.00 mo. ans.  
\$15 mo. mail
11. Kelly's \$6.50/mo. mail
12. Jumbo \$10 /mo. mail
13. \$5/mo. ans. ~~\$15/mo~~ \$17/mo. 8AM - 12  
mail 3.50 subscribers only



Q2070

14. Flash

\$10 mo. mail

15. Glass

\$7.50 mail

16. Intrastate

\$29.00 mo. ans.

17. Bay-Tone

\$10.00 mail

18. Central

\$17.50 mo calls 30¢

7.50 mail w/ ans. service

\$15.00 mail w/o ans. service

19. Ex Switch board  
The Exchange

till midnight \$5 -  
w/ mail + \$3.50

~~20. A-LIVE~~  
20. A-LIVE

29.50 answering  
mailing 5. - mo w/ op

21. A-1

29. - mo. ans  
\$15 - mail  
will forward you envelope  
\$17 + postage

22. A-A Answering 30. - no ans  
10. - mail

23. Alert Tele-Service 29. - no ans  
Answering Bureau of SF. 1st 2 m. in  
(Mrs. Bellamy) 15. - mail

24. Ann Puett & Staff 15. - mail  
Your Branch Off. postage only charge  
for forwarding

25. Telephone Answering (do have 24. he trunk)  
Service Co.

26. Anxtra Voice 29.50 ans  
5. - mail

27. Apex 10. - mail

28. Echo 30. -  
We Langlois & (Strange man) 7.50 mail



\$615

\$100

\$100

60

25

480

120

---

1500

Q2070

Q2070

preconceptions of themselves as inadequate and passive people. This we must do together, apart from men, to understand what we are now and to create the ideas of and conditions for achieving what we want. Second, and concurrently, we must struggle and work with men to fight for and build a new society that allows us all to be free. Men have to understand as much as we do, that their freedom lies in the gaining of women's freedom.

Women are looked to for leadership on all levels of struggle, in both the mass front and the guerilla front. We have already seen fine examples of this leadership throughout the world, and have been deeply inspired by our sisters in Vietnam, China, Latin America, Africa, the Weather Underground and the Black Liberation Army. Through their active participation in the struggle, revolutionary women provide their sisters with righteous examples of strong, aggressive leaders, soldiers, organizers, writers and speakers. Reactionary women like Gloria Steinham and Jane Alpert must be identified for what they are, agents of the ruling class, and denounced as such. We cannot afford to be liberal in regard to our own sex when certain members work against our struggle. Education about women revolutionaries, both past and present, is a <sup>(powerful)</sup> weapon against the enemy. It raises peoples' consciousness as to the potential of women in revolutionary struggle and increases women's militancy and confidence to join the battle.

Out of the Women's Movement, we see emerging the potential leadership of white people in the coming revolutionary struggle. Throughout the past ten years among white people, women have shown consistently the most initiative and creativeness. They have effectively united the personal with the political, a crucial aspect for revolution in a cynical, alienated society.

The counter-culture movement in the sixties created a new consciousness among the white youth of American society. They began to reject the

for oppression and what changes are needed. *But* To achieve true and complete liberation, women must now begin to develop and coordinate a strategy through which that can be done. *Q2074*

Liberation is, first of all, in women's self-interest. Our oppression is a basis for the recognition and understanding of the oppression of other people in our society. While we fight to educate and struggle with men about the nature of sexism and the need to change it, we must also struggle with our own oppressive tendencies in regard to racism and classism. We must understand that if we want to be free to express our full potential, we must fight for a society in which all people can be free. Otherwise, if we fight only for equality, which constitutionally, we supposedly already have, we will be merely as free as the half-free men of our society. Consequently, our struggle has to work in concert with other struggles in progress here, in the United States, and throughout the world. *our struggle is a liberation struggle*

However, feminism is different from liberation struggles in that, instead of involving certain segments of the population, it encompasses 51% of the entire people. Sexism is an economic tool of the ruling class used to keep half the people down; working for wages lower than men's with greater job insecurity and worse working conditions. (Sexism also divides women and men.) Through the institution of the nuclear family, it keeps women isolated from each other. The nuclear family bestows on the economy a free domestic labor force that keeps its male workers well-fed and taken care of, negates the need for government-sponsored day care centers, and gives oppressed male workers their own slave to dominate so that they won't take their frustrations out on the ruling class men.

We see Feminist Revolution as the next logical step for women. It involves two major concepts: 1. Internal liberation and, 2. Political liberation. First, women individually and as a group must combat their



Q2074 1-1-68 10-1-68 JWWII  
exhausted and, to a great extent, coopted. The winning of the vote sent the movement into a lull that lasted for forty years.

In the 1960's, the Women's Liberation Movement was reborn. The first national organization in years was founded in 1966 by Betty Friedan called the National Organization for Women (NOW). This group and its sister organization worked for political and civil equality. They are composed of basically professional white, middle-class women. Meanwhile, in reaction to the New Left, white male-dominated politics of the Civil Rights and Anti-War Movements and due to a rising national interest in women, a more loosely based younger women's movement arose. The latter was fairly unstructured and anti-leadership. Its main organizing tool was consciousness-raising implemented through the rap group structure. The under-30 Women's Movement was spontaneous and far-reaching. Thousands of women came together to share their experiences of isolation from each other and discovered a common ground of oppression. Through sisterhood, they began to reject the cynicism and alienation of the predominant white male culture and to build their own. Countless groups sprang up around the country that focused on women-centered issues such as birth control, day care, and lack of equal opportunity.

The Feminist Movement has given rise to a tremendous upsurge of energy among women. That energy has spawned a vitality and creativeness much more encompassing than the New Left Movement of the sixties because it has reached more levels of society. Because the liberation of women cuts across class and racial lines, it has unlimited potential to unify all strata of people.

The Feminist Movement, up until this time, has been white and middle-class. It has centered on normally one of two issues; either gaining equal economic opportunity or introspective-oriented consciousness-raising. The many women's groups have formulated ideologies that explain the reasons



truly powerful.

Women are looked to for leadership on all levels of struggle, in both the mass front and the guerrilla front. We have already seen fine examples of this leadership throughout the world, and have been deeply inspired by our sisters in Vietnam, China, Latin America, Africa, the Weather Underground and the Black Liberation Army. Through their active participation in the struggle, revolutionary women provide their sisters with righteous examples of strong, aggressive leaders, soldiers, organizers, writers and speakers. *(Cite Maria Shuman & Jan Alpert)* Reactionary women must be identified as what they are-- opportunist agents of the oppressor class-- and denounced, because liberalism only impedes our progress. Education about female revolutionaries-- both past and present-- is a *devastating* weapon against the enemy. It raises the peoples consciousness as to the potential of women in revolutionary struggle, and increases women's militancy and confidence to join the battle.

*Our strategy involves women & men working*  
The SLA does not advocate a separatist strategy in dealing with the problems arising from sexist attitudes. We feel instead that women should engage in active struggle with men on a day to day basis in order to build proletarian unity between the sexes. However, we realize the urgent need for greater unity among women as a group. Too often meetings are disrupted by male supremacist attacks in the ~~xxxxx~~ collective, mass organization or union hall leaving work unfinished and important questions unresolved. Because ~~xxxxx~~ of this we see that separate caucuses and organizations are often necessary in order to build this unity and develop women's revolutionary self-reliance. Revolutionary women have a responsibility to demonstrate the strong leadership qualities which give comrades a basis for following them. Comrades of both sexes must continue to prove that

out in one of their communiques, the United States has more prisons than every other country of the world combined. Just in Calif. alone here we have nearly 22,000 men and women locked up in prison! This is outrageous, and when you check and see who these people are, every one is from the poorer classes, Black, Brown, Indian, Asian or whatever.

Yolanda-- And it's becoming harder and harder for them to get out. In Calif. the number of people paroled is going down each year so that fewer and fewer people that are in prison have any hope of getting out.

Teko-- The level of gov't corruption... I think that just to examine the tip of the iceberg you might call it, because we're <sup>just recently examine</sup> getting to see the tip of the iceberg in terms of gov't corruption, and some people have the mistaken opinion that <sup>because</sup> the fact that some of these criminals are being harrassed by the Justice Department <sup>this</sup> somehow attests to the fact that things are getting better. Well, I would ask these <sup>Amer.</sup> people to examine how many <sup>prison</sup> people are being jammed v.s. how many people are corrupt, and how much corruption is there in the gov't of the United States <sup>on</sup> and all it's different localities? It would probably be mind boggling to people who could even understand that to the level....

Tania-- This country's controlled by a corporate-military dictatorship... it's run by a handful of big business pigs whose main concern ~~are~~ is how much money they can make by exploiting people all over the world while, at the same time, trying to keep their shit somewhat together here so that they won't have to resort to <sup>the</sup> more obvious fascist tactics out of <sup>that</sup> that

his source/Bookfeller's nominated for V.P.

3

~~who without direct involvement with Third World people have~~  
who without direct involvement with Third World people have  
been able to follow the example of John Brown and initiate  
guerrilla actions.

~~In the area of revolutionary organizing the same~~  
~~pattern has held true~~

In the area of revolutionary organizing the same <sup>general</sup> pattern  
has held true ~~in general, which has been the one pattern~~  
~~which has been the one pattern~~

The ~~Third~~ Third World advocates of non-violence in the  
early sixties demonstrated how to organize people around

XXXXXX reformist demands. Later in the sixties the Young  
Lords, the Black Panther Party, and the Detroit Revolutionary

Union Movement broadened the perspective of organizing around  
specific demands <sup>connecting the demands to</sup> fighting imperialism and  
building for a socialist revolution in this country. In more

recent times the American Indian Movement and some East Coast  
Chapters of the Black Panther Party have XXXXX evolved to

a level of operating on a military/political level strategically.  
They have combined <sup>open m/h</sup> support and defense of the

people XXXX of their nations with revolutionary politics.

At this point in time no white <sup>a-3 organization</sup> groups have been able  
to achieve a level of organization which XXXXXXXX incorporates

a military and political strategy. However, the surge of the

women's movement in the white community may provide the impetus

which will bring large numbers of white revolutionaries to the

realization that they must support and participate in the armed  
struggle now.

more specific  
survival  
programs  
same thing

women's movement in the white community may provide the impetus  
which will bring large numbers of white revolutionaries to the  
realization that they must support and participate in the armed  
struggle now.

potential



empty materialism of their parents' generation and to search for self-fulfilling alternatives. The Student and GI Movements became leading elements in the protest against the Vietnam War. Young whites directly confronted police state tactics in demonstration after demonstration. Finally, the movements fizzled out after what people conceived as too much retaliation, particularly in the case of Kent State. The search for a better lifestyle still continues, albeit more individualistically than in the sixties when the first surges of rebellion created a momentary feeling of unity in the struggle against outdated mores. However, the idealism and energy of youth still remain potent reservoirs of potential revolutionary consciousness.

TW Leadership

Women's Movement

OUR STRATEGY

Define Feminist Revolution

1) means economic revolution

2) means armed struggle

Women have to unite around Feminist Revolution  
via battle anti-cultural brainwashing

real oppression of women vs. guilt of the 60's  
women can maintain their momentum in  
struggle for liberation

Q2064

Standard & Poole 1973  
Earnings increase 1972 up \$15,000 from '71

Williamson Bros Internat'l Corp -  
(a unit of Wm. Cos. announced  
it had received a contract from  
Arabians for construction of  
about 280 mi of pipeline in  
Saudi Arabia - begun Dec 72  
completed - Oct. 73

Q2064  
Q

Williamson Bros Internat'l Corp  
Standard & Poole  
Chairman of Standard Oil?  
G. W. Miller - other vice. - address  
American American Oil Co.

Thurs - Evening

Texas Inc  
Stand. oil of Ca  
"Mobil oil Corp" Co (N.Y.)

Q2064  
Q

CalTex -  
jointly owned  
by Texaco & Standard  
Oil



Texaco -

11100009

Q2064

56% ownership of Caltex  
12% Gromas  
7% Iranian Consortium

Net income increased 23% in '74

Office 135 E 42nd St N.Y.  
Ann. mtg - 4th Tues - Apr.

Chrm - M.F. GRANVILLE  
Pres - J.K. MCKINLEY  
Sec. - C.B. DAVIDSON  
TREAS - R.G. BRINKMAN

read  
J

Standard oil - <sup>FTC</sup> F-310  
<sup>Charges dropped</sup>  
225 Bush St SF.

July 73 - FTC - charged 8 nations &  
largest oil co. w/ unlawful  
monopolizing the refining of  
Crude oil into petroleum products -

Directors -

O.N. Miller Chmn. 14,616 shares

H.J. Haynes - Pres. 10,528

J.A. McCone - 25,060 shares

Legal Counsel - Pillsbury, Madison  
Sutro - S.F.

read  
J

Moody

in N.Y. -

23% increase in profit in '74

Exxon - World's largest oil Co -

in N.Y. -

J.K. Jamieson - Chr.

A.C. Hamilton - Treas.

Annual meeting - <sup>Last Thurs.</sup> in April

12% in Aramco -

56% in Bahrain - Caltex Corp. -

7% in Iranian Consortium

Net income increased 15% in '74

Treasurer - R. E. Willoughby

Secretary - H. L. Severance

Chairman - H. J. Haynes

Pres - G. R. Grey -

(3) Exxon

Participation is an attempt to tie together the interests of the producing countries, the consuming nations & the oil companies in a mutually beneficial arrangement while also allowing the countries to have majority control over their natural resources, as opposed to nationalization, which would be a unilateral expulsion of Western interests

Caltex - Chmn - James Voss

Exxon Cont

(4)

Oct 5th '72 - a group of companies reached agreement on the issue of participation w/oil minister of S. Arab.

Agreement called for each Gulf state to negotiate separate agreements w/ the companies operating within its territory to implement the overall arrangements. Among the principle provisions of the agreement was a clause under which the %age interest of the Gulf state signatories would gradually rise after a period of yrs to attain a maximum participation level of 51% in the operating concessions of the companies concerned.

Mobil -

1971- 371 new wells (321 in U.S. & Canada and 50 in other countries) -

Refineries - 1971- owns 20 ref. -  
(9 in U.S. - 11 overseas) -

Was originally owned by Standard Oil then split and remerged until 1962 when Mobil became sole owner -

Chm & Chm Exec commt# - Rawleigh Warner Jr.

Pres & V. Chm. Exec commt# - W.P.

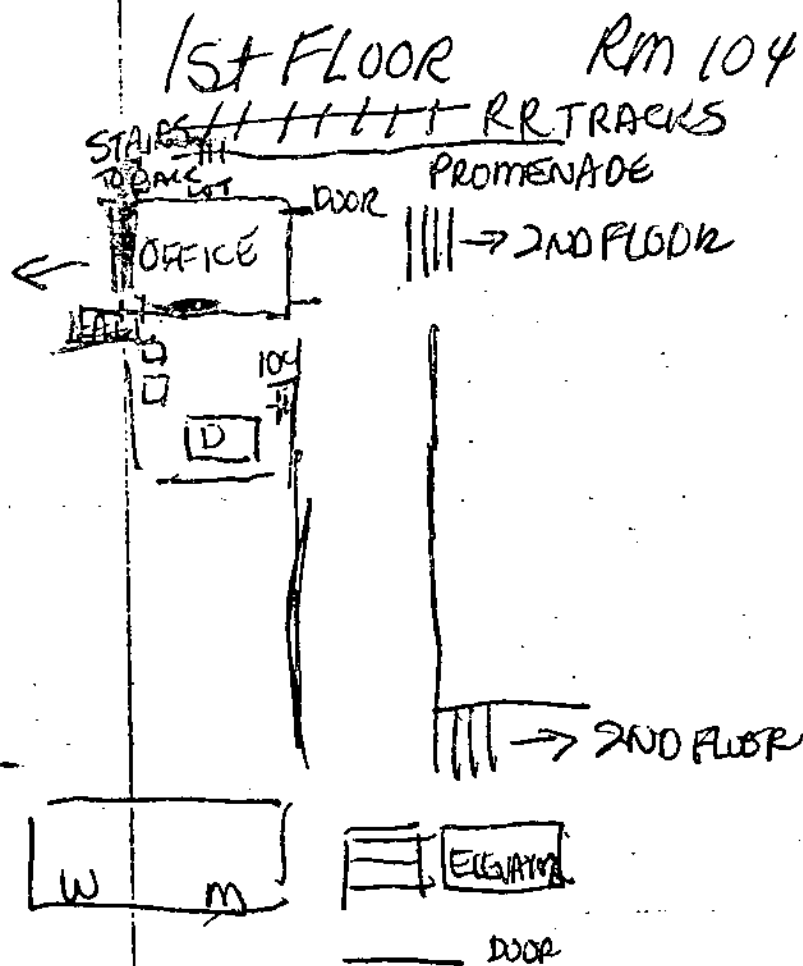
E.P. Fischer - Treasurer. <sup>Torvaldson</sup>  
Main off - 150 E 42nd St. N.Y.

Exx<sup>o</sup> Standard Oil of N.Y.

① net earnings down from 1971 to '72 by \$1,000 in 1st 3 mos - and down \$44,000 for whole year  
changed name to Exxon Corp. - in '72 (Nov 1).

Oct 71 - Esso Eastern Inc., a unit of the Exxon Co said it had proposed that the govt of India acquire a 74% interest in Esso East. - offer looked attractive but complicated to India.

Q1066



Close by 5:00  
Janitor

8 31-75

3 FLOORS

August 7

(LEAA OFFICE  
BURLINGAME)

OIL-CO.

PARKING  
LOT

Black powder  
1-San Mateo  
2-

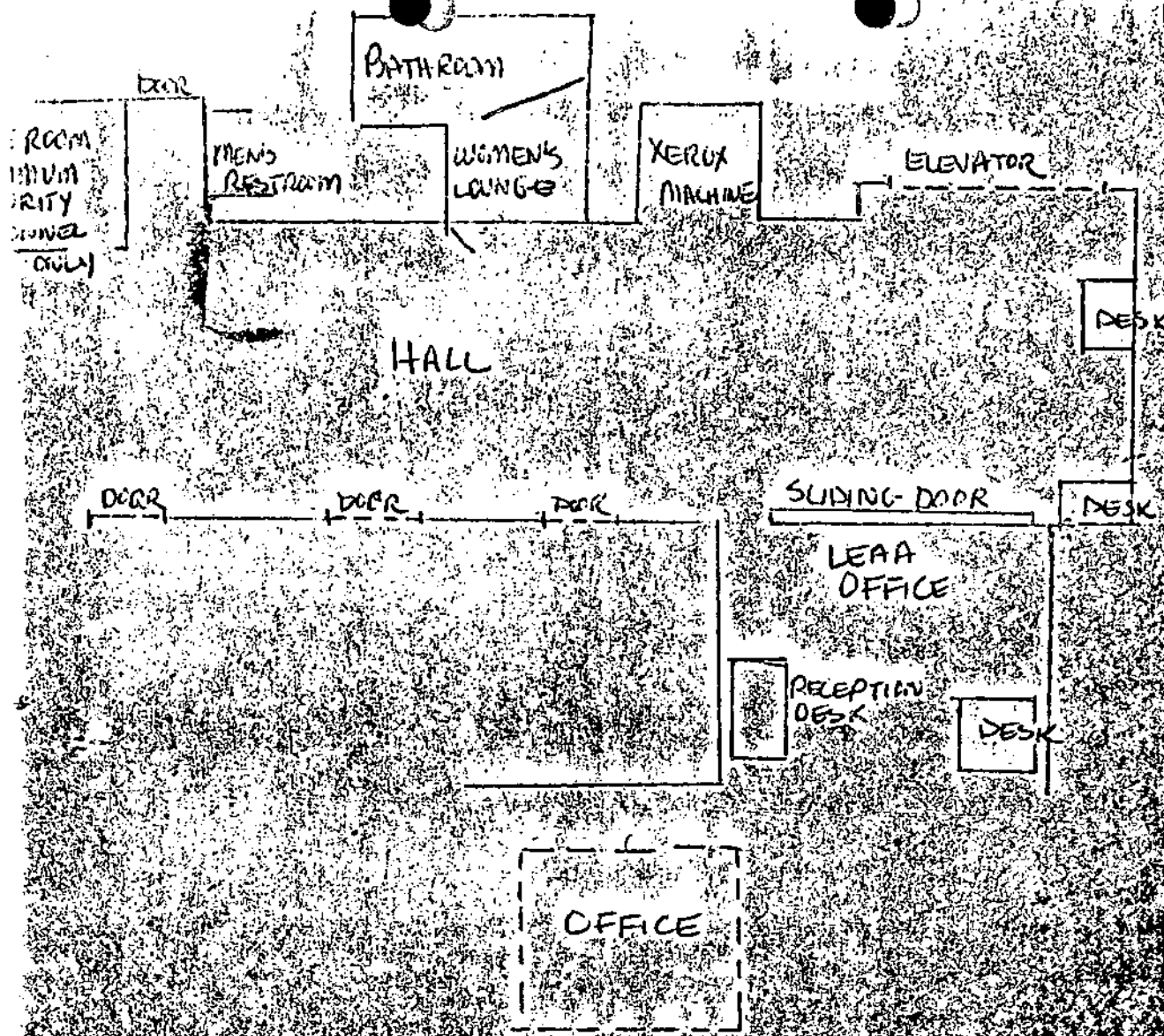
LEAA

1860 EL CAMINO

REAL

BURLINGAME

Q2066





LEAA

Q2066

STOP  
LIGHT

MILBRAG  
CITY CENTER

MURKINSON DRIVE

76 STATION

1870 OFFICES

1860 \*

1850 JOHN HANLEY

1848 FOR LEASE

1844 BUTCHERS UNION  
LOCAL #516

1842 TRAVEL BUREAU

1836 MILLS ESTATE  
OFFICE BLDG

PARKING LOT

1828 MILLS ESTATE  
MEDICAL CENTER

1818 LIQUOR STORE

BIG  
PARKING  
LOT

EL  
CAMINO  
REAL

ONE  
WAY

STANDARD  
STATION

TRUSEDALE  
ROAD

ING  
ER

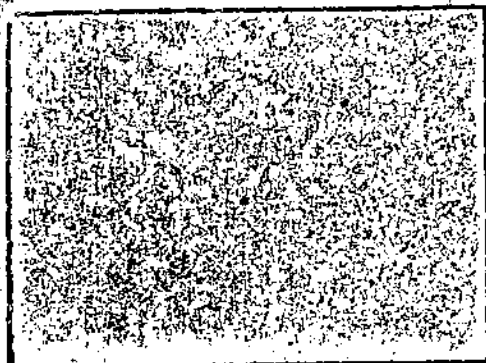
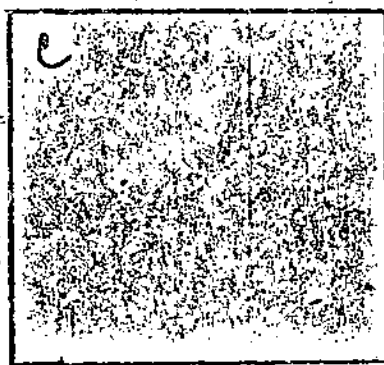
IRS

21

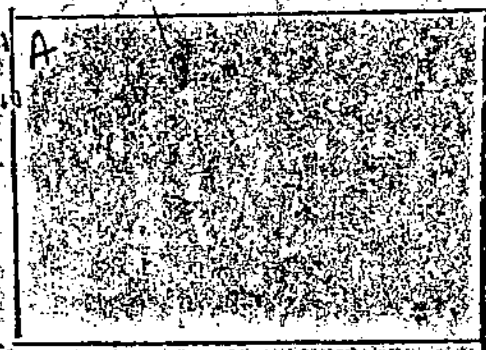
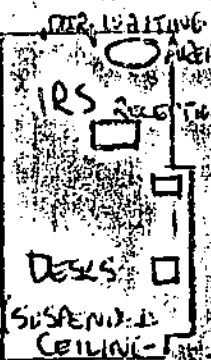
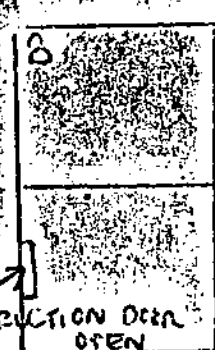
S. EL CAMINO

SAN MATEO

QY066



SOUTH  
EL  
CAMINO



ARKING

CONSTRUCTION DOOR  
OPEN

21st

AVENUE

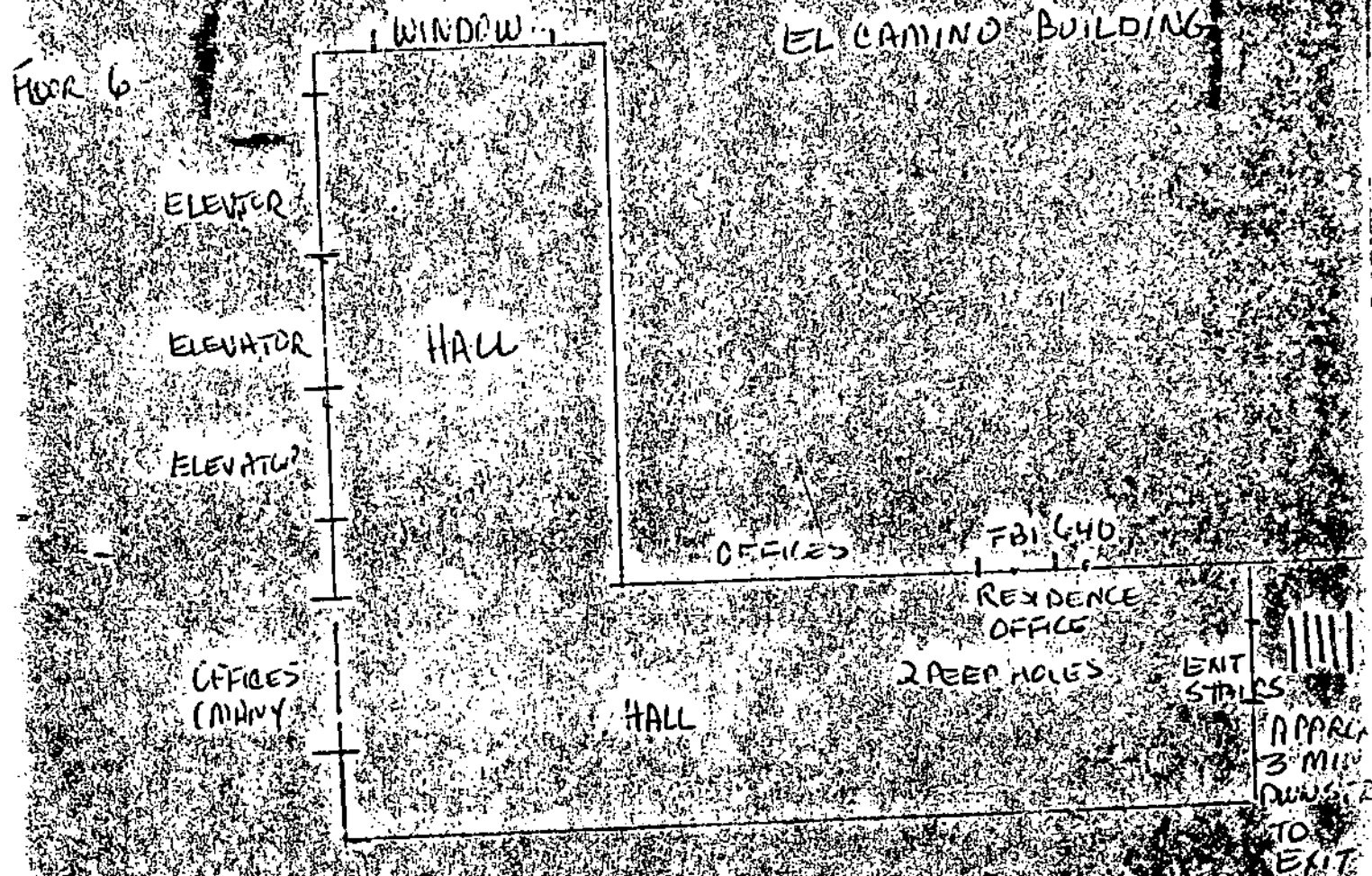
2ND FLOOR ABOVE IRS UNOCCUPIED





520 SOUTH EL CAMINO

Q7066



3 ELEVATORS : OPERATIONAL UNTIL 8 P.M

HUNGRY TIGER RESTAURANT & TRAVEL BUREAU 1ST FLOOR

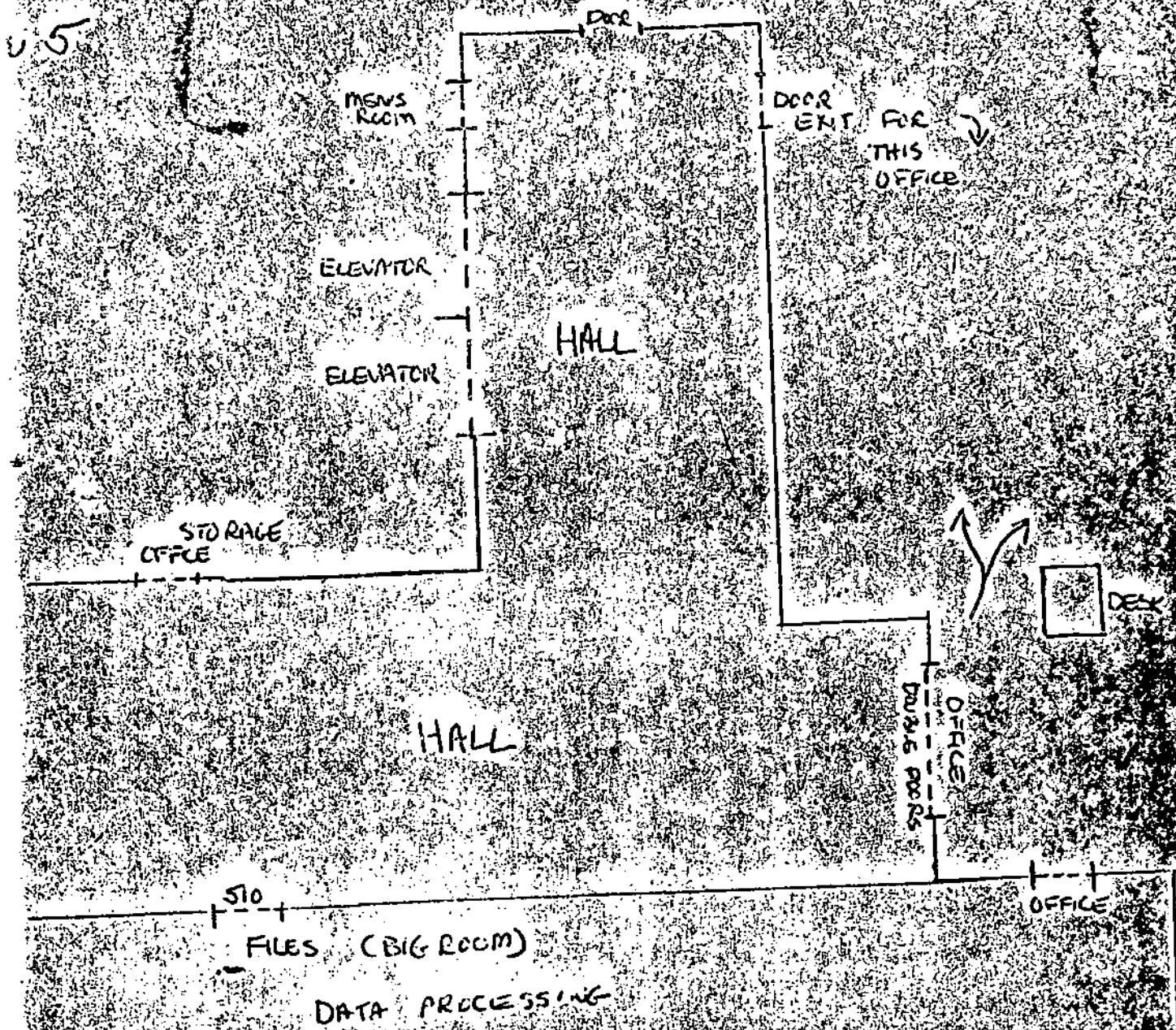
Board of Parole

330 Primrose

Primrose & Donnelly

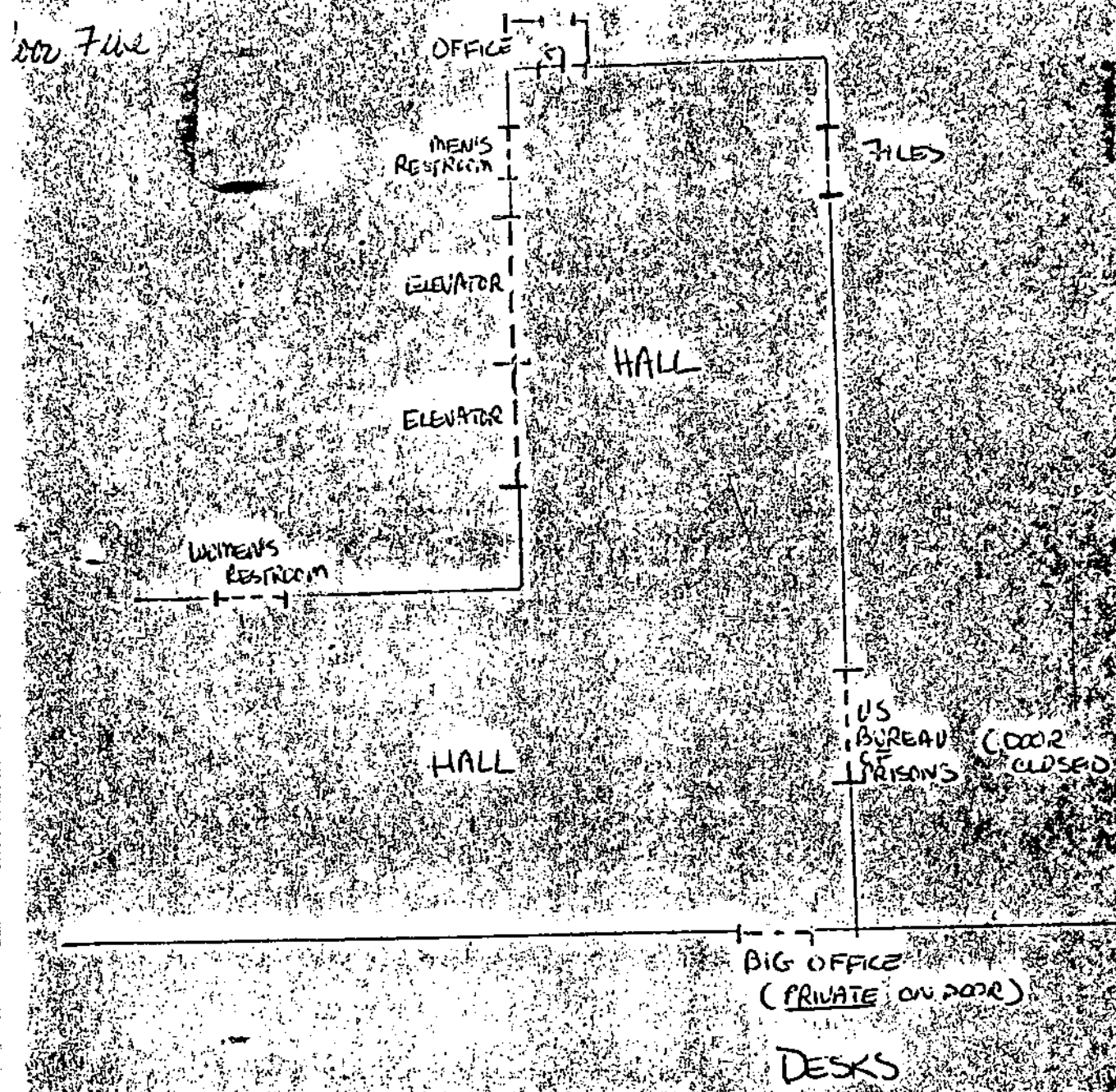
Crocker Bank Building

Q2066





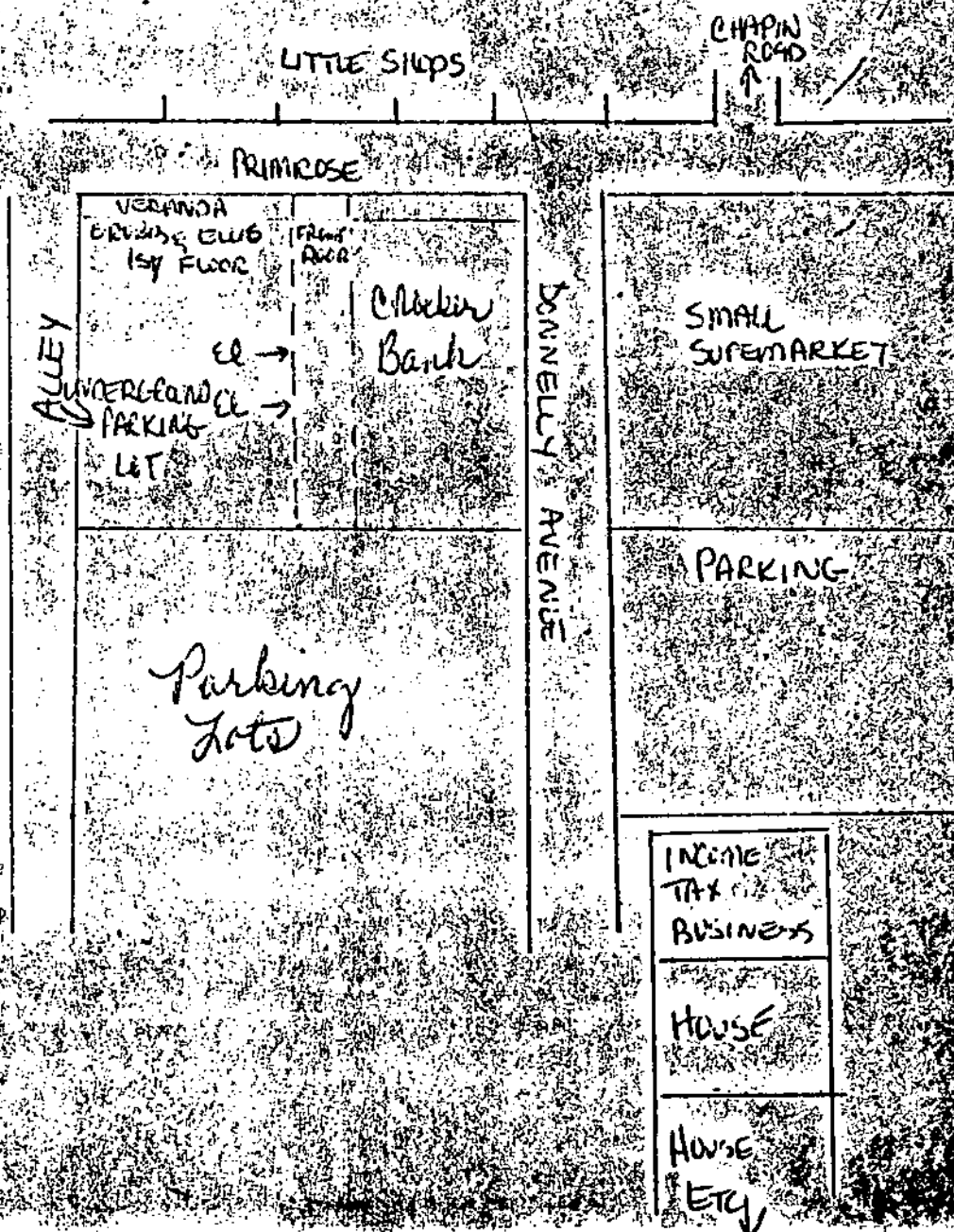
Bureau of Prisons 330 Primrose  
Primrose & Bonney  
Crocker Bank Building Q7066



410 Bureau of Prisons  
 406 American Bureau of Creditors  
 412 WF McEleanan  
 411 HBE Leasing Co  
 412 Hodges Chemical Co  
 400 Benjamin Tynan  
 400 RJE Field Enterprises

Q7066

5th Floor U.S. Bureau of Prisons  
 Western Regional Office  
 U.S. Board of Parole





Lynda T. Bernasconi

2561 25th Ave

Mary Lewis

146 Victoria

585-3957

Diane Seay

2779 McAllister

Q2068  
Q

Lynda T. Bernasconi

2561 25th Ave

94116 25th Ave

Mary C. Lewis

146 Victoria

585-3957

~~Joseph~~

Diane Seay

2779 McAllister

387-1195

Box 124

Q2068  
Q

Q2068

1011 E. Orange St  
#83

Tempe, Ariz

85Q81

(602) 967-3463

Q2068  
Q

Richard Grant  
2405 Calif. Bk.  
TH3-5848

Q2068  
Q

Q2068



- Hair 11  
 - Bath  
 - Glasses  
 - Dressing  
 - air  
 - white  
 notebook 11

wig  
 mirrors  
 soap  
 bathing suit

Q 2068

+ air touch  
 phones  
 meetings  
 a) Copper Wheel  
 Central S. Falls  
 Roundhouse Sun-Mon - 6am to 12 PM  
 Fri Sat 24 hours

breakfast  
 b) Mr HOP  
 2299 Lombard  
 Albany Va. near  
 (Mr. Wilmore)

c) Drops  
 Q your Parents selling money  
 items on the worn  
 farm  
 A. Infila couple 100 lbs  
 last week

O's statement  
 RGF - BIA TISH  
 CLA - statement of trial  
 OR

Q 2068

Q 2068

71st Comm. to pres for Irelag  
4400 S. Huntington Drive  
L.A., Ca 90032

Channing - ...  
KPFA  
History BOF  
NULFR  
Climber

heard 5/10  
being explosive  
(part ampb.)  
part wrote  
about - at MIT or  
City Light  
02 sq. according  
to D working state  
Change

~~for~~ PB  
Sister  
Peters

Women's Center <sup>Channing</sup> ~~Way~~ - forced Sterilization article  
in the newsletter

Sunday - 10 AM - 61st & Shattuck  
Washington School (Elem) - QOTV  
Membership Meeting -  
discuss conference in Ohio  
1st 1/2 of meeting - then discuss  
next 6 month focus - strategy for  
the Union -

open to  
anyone

Conference - 1600 people - All coming  
from different places. Some not  
even socialist so there wasn't  
a whole lot of solidarity on issues -  
Made it impossible to come up with  
a common strategy -

Subscribe to newsletter -  
Not much of a clearinghouse - of info  
on other project groups  
About 100 members -

Their structure has been  
focus groups that bring their  
projects together at big meetings  
but otherwise work fairly autonomously  
she sd. That a few of the focus  
groups have disbanded or fizzled  
out so they're thinking about  
finding a more common ground  
project that they can work  
on as a whole union - Vague -  
Still in ~~st~~ stage of building  
a new, more productive structure



~~Women and youth are the~~  
 Women and youth are the most progressive elements among white people today. The women's movement, since its resurgence in the sixties, has been continually struggling and growing. Women are consistently showing ~~and~~ more leadership in all areas of organizing, ~~activities~~

## A. Women & Youth - Leadership

### 1) General Statement

### 2) GO - now -

#### a) Split

#### b) Developing their own theories and strategies i.e.

#### 3) Feminist Revolution

### 3) Historical Background

#### 1) Basis of Oppression

##### a) Economic

##### b) Cultural

##### c) Relate to other oppression

### 5) Feminist Revolution

#### a) What does this mean

#### b) 3 focus

##### 1) Sexism

##### 2) Classism

##### 3) Racism

#### c) Primary focus - F.R.

##### 1) Freedom & Self Determination

##### 2) Cultural & Economic

##### 3) Armed Struggle - does not



Women & youth are the most progressive elements among white people today. The women's movement, since its resurgence in the sixties, has been continually struggling and growing. The need for change is felt most directly by these two groups. Women need to free themselves from the shackles of sexism and

- 1) Recognize the existence of nations and oppressed nationalities within the U.S
- a) Recognize the validity of national liberation struggles & self-determination for oppressed nations
  - nationalist organization
  - independent parties
  - national united fronts
  - secession
  - states

Independent basis for struggle

- 2) Embrace internationalism

a) stresses alliance between nations based on equality of all working people

(multi-nationalism leaves relationships unclear - "conglomeration?")

Councils of Co-ordination

- 1) Indochina - unified Laos, Cambodia, & Vietnam

02029

We must make alliances with <sup>other</sup> ~~the~~ national liberation struggles Q2079  
~~while recognizing~~ At the same  
time, we must recognize that conditions  
culturally, economically, and politically  
differ with each organization.  
Consequently, our alliances have to  
be based on mutual respect and an  
understanding of <sup>the</sup> individual aspects  
each struggle.

As whites, we must ~~be~~ <sup>we must</sup> come  
to grips with our racism. ~~we must~~ help  
organize our sisters and brothers  
around the imperative ~~of~~ need for  
the support and aid of ~~the~~ our  
third world comrades, here and  
abroad.

C

Q2079  
Q2



Q1079

The ruling elite of the United States desperately promotes an "us" and "them" philosophy, the powerful U.S. and its allies against the have-not nations who want what we got. This attitude serves to keep the oppressed apart, nationally and internationally. We believe that revolution against imperialism ~~is~~ is a global conflict. ~~Revolutionaries fight~~ There can be no ~~revolt~~ anti-imperialist revolution here unless it is occurring simultaneously worldwide. We call for cooperation between all revolutionaries and all workers in all countries. We must work together in mutual support of each other's struggles, realizing that a victory anywhere is a victory for all fighting people.

Q1079

January 1970 - Black Militant Front changed its name to Black Guerrilla Family

1. A Communique to the People Supportive of Other Revolutionary Organizations, The BGF
2. On and Before This Honorable Mayday of the people



Prime  
Mach

Research

MS 9/6



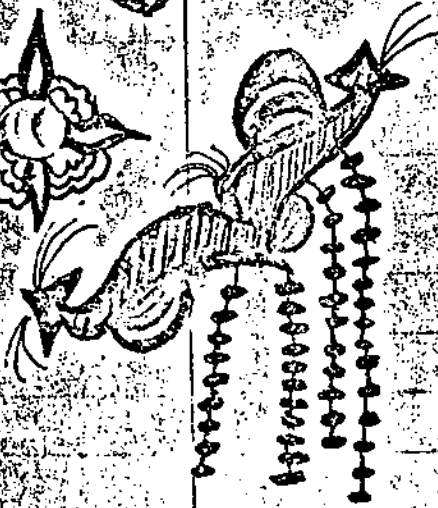
Q7079

2000  
Reports —

Contacts

Tactical — Ideology  
a) basis

Q7079



Q2079

Medical Services for members injured in  
Performance of Duty

Minor First Aid Care  
Alemany Emergency Med Aid Station  
35 Broadway Avenue

Central Emergency Med Aid Station  
50 City Street

Harbor Emergency Med Aid Station  
1490 Macon

Park Emergency Med Aid Station  
Hanyan Street - opposite Bunkah

Acute Emergency  
Mission Emergency Hospital  
2nd & Paterick

Station Platoon Office - deploy in place  
1st/Watch : 0700 to 1500  
2nd/Watch : 1500 to 2300  
3rd/Watch : 2300 to 0700

LEAA

100 Webster, Oakland - Alameda Criminal  
Justice Regional Planning  
Board

John V. Lenser - Director

Dicks  
10787 S. Park



Women -

Much to teach men

- objectivity in struggle
- day-to-day struggles
- non-masculine
- honesty

1) Change structures in which people interact (not just personal attitude)

autonomousness (not isolation) issues not separate - structure to show interrelation of sexism on many levels with many issues

understand our own oppression (Moral guilt - self-repudiation)

organization of ~~up~~  
recognition of own oppression  
— don't "do" it to them

relate needs of individuals  
to needs of the organ-  
~~to~~ needs of both to  
the people being organized

Revolutionary is an example  
but remember if the  
Revolutionary fails, the  
whole revolution doesn't  
— implies moral superiority  
no moral superiority

embodiment social relation-  
ship different from  
bourgeois society



no moral grounds

simply understand that  
how we ought to be,  
~~and~~ but how we  
want to be

— understand our need  
to make a revolution  
share it w/ others

Emphasize internationalism  
more - no revolution  
here without the  
participation of revolutionaries  
worldwide - mutual  
support to bring the  
global monster down -  
look to struggles -  
successful and (un)  
or in progress - aid  
and abet as well as  
organizing here

Third World - a great  
example of revolution  
in action - they  
affect us and we  
affect them - the  
success of struggle here depends  
greatly on success elsewhere  
weaken imperialism all  
over the globe

Pg 10

Q2079  
29

Q1079  
1. Material basis for sep

2. What have been the  
progressive women's  
movement

- a) other countries
- b) armed struggle

3. Unique conditions here

- a) other movements here?  
(lesbians)
- b) armed struggle

4. Where are we?

Jill Johnston

Q1079  
1079



Lesbian Feminism least a White Male Tip Q2079

Media (authorities) infer criminal violence on feminist movement

Sexual identity: the priority any woman places on her being politically and spiritually as a woman, either as a woman who continues to relate sexually to males or as a woman who relates sexually to other women

no essential connection between

- a) sexual activity & political persuasion
- b) political persuasion & feminism

late '60': 3 types of political women

- 1) Those associated exclusively w/ the Left
- 2) Those identified exclusively as feminists and/or lesbians
- 3) Those who related ~~above~~ across the boards as feminists, socialists, pacifists and everything

Lesbian/feminist movement much subtler and more subversive than the male models of historical change

Q2079  
38

Q2079

true revolution a glacial process of  
unknown cell structures that will evolve  
out of shared bits of profoundly internalized  
consciousness

NO organized lesbian feminist action against  
the state or individuals

paternalist context  
fathers (right) vs son (left)

Conventional women relate to the oppressors  
by opposing them

### Conclusions

- 1) Don't oppose because then you  
participate in an already  
persuasive structure that feeds  
on opposition to keep it strong
- ? 2) Changes internal not external  
profound internal relationships  
will affect the external to  
affect the internal

Q2079



3) No lesbian movement = unorganized  
anti-violence  
Violence is male

? violence as self-preservation

- prepare lest you be swept along  
by state perpetrated violence  
whether you do anything or not  
(happens everyday)

make change - don't let them do  
call men) what they did to  
your mothers)

Can you be free if your external  
environment is a slave state?

Yes! internally if have opportunity -  
help make opportunity available  
to all women (then men too?)  
all people have to be free for the  
oppressed to be free

Q2079

The Dialectic of Sex: The Case for Feminist  
Revolution by Shulamith

Firestone

A Attempt to develop a materialist view of history based on sex itself

1. Marx & Engels filtered everything through a net of economics

2. Love analysis on sexual reproduction and the biological family

a) Women at mercy of their biology throughout history and dependent of males for physical survival

b) Human infants take a long time to grow up and are helpless for some period, thus are dependent on adults

c) A basic mother/child dependency has existed in some form in every society, past or present, and has shaped psychology of mother, female and child

d) Natural reproductive differences led to first division of labor at the origins of class

3) "Natural" is not necessarily "permanent"

a) Humans take control of nature and do not passively submit



Conclusion Q2079

1) 205 to end

2) Chap 8 & 9

Male Culture

Dialectics of Culture/Hetero

Women -

- private labor
- reproduction is private production
- left out of boys' play
- unprepared to face production work
- existence of a dual morality
- sanctions oppression of women in everyday relationships
  - a) men: sexual aggressivity
  - b) women: masochistic procreancy

South

280 - 85 - 9 - 35 (Skyline)

Women indirect relation to  
Culture

- a) Women spend their  
emotional energy on men
- b) Inspired it

authenticity: what is women's  
experience

women never see themselves  
culturally through their  
own eyes

Schism of reality itself must be  
overthrown before there can be a  
true cultural revolution

Science

2 modes of cultural history  
idealistic  
scientific

The Dialectic of Sex Chapters 1, 2 & 3  
 Engels: All past history (with the exception of the primitive stage) is the history of class struggle

Develop a materialist view of history based on sex

De Beauvoir: all cultural systems, including epistemology, are themselves determined by sex dualism  
 Man  $\rightarrow$  Other

## I. Biology

### A. The origin of dualism

1. Sex class sprang from a biological reality
2. Biological family is inherently an unequal power distribution
  - a. Women, throughout history at the mercy of their biology dependent on males
  - b. Human infant takes a long time to mature
  - c. Basic mother/child dependency has existed in some form in every society. Shape perception of every mature female and infant
  - d. Natural reproduction of sex



e. "Natural" is not necessarily  
"Human" humanity has beyond  
its outgrown nature

B. Women must revolt and seize  
control over reproduction

a. Man will not cede his  
control over women

a. Breaking the tyranny of the  
biological family would break  
the psychology of power

II Radical Feminism: Overthrow of  
the oldest, most rigid Class/Caste  
System in existence

A. American Feminism was in full  
swing with the emergence of the  
Industrial Revolution

1. First National Women's Rights  
Convention - Seneca Falls in 1848

2) American W.R.M. was radical -  
tied to Abolitionist movement

3) Early Feminism a true grass-roots  
movement

4) 1890 - National American Woman's  
Suffrage Assoc. merged  
A.W.S.A. with N.W.S.A. Susan

5) The granting of the vote to the suffragists killed the WRM.

B. Fifty Year Backlash

led to analogy in 60's between racism & sexism - closet women come to recognize their own oppression during the backlash.

Feminism: inevitable response to the development of technology capable of freeing women from the tyranny of their sexual-reproductive roles.

### III The Women's Liberation Movement

A. Three Camps

1. Conservative Feminists

a. Exemplified by NOW began in 1966 by Betty Friedan

b) Concentrates on the superficial aspects of feminism

1) Legal inequalities

2) Employment discrimination

c. Stress equality with men - winning of single-issue political gains

## 2. Politics

- a. Women whose primary loyalty is to the left
- b. See feminism as only "target" to "real" radical politics (women's issues proletarian instead of central)
- c. Ladies' Republics of the Left  
1. Women's full laudances in each org.
- d. Middle-of-the-Road Politics
- e. Feminist Politics - conservative feminism w/ political left overtones

## 3. Radical Feminism (See)

feminism as central theme  
larger revolutionary analysis

- a. Radical feminist movement  
has many assets no other movement can claim

- 1) Distribution. Unlike minority groups (a historical accident) or the proletariat (an economic development), women have always made up an oppressed majority class (51 percent), spread evenly throughout all other classes.

- 2) Personal Politics: The feminist movement is the first to combine effectively the "personal" with the "political".
- 3) The end of Power Psychology.

## I Freudianism: Our modern Church

"Freudianism is so charged, so impossible to repudiate because Freud grasped the crucial problems of modern life: Sexuality."

## II The Common Roots of Freudianism and Feminism

- 1) Freudianism and Feminism grew from the same soil.

a. Began his work at the height of the early feminist movement.

- 1) At the turn of the century, in social and political thinking, in literary and artistic culture, there was a tremendous ferment of ideas regarding sexuality, marriage and family and women's role.
- 2) Freudianism and Feminism: reactions to Victorian Era



## Egoism

2. Freudians and Feminism  
made of the same stuff

a. Freud rediscovered sexuality

b. Oedipus Complex - make sense  
in terms of power

1) Child at mercy of two parents

2) Father wields more power  
so child prefers more

3) oppressed mother  
wields affection to father  
because father opens the  
road to the world

c. Electra Complex

1) Little girl loves mother  
more at first

2) Sees father's greater power  
and wants it

d. In a family-based society,  
repressions due to the  
incest taboo make a  
totally fulfilled sexuality  
impossible for anyone, and  
a well-functioning sexuality  
possible for only a few

e. Separation of emotion from  
sex

1) Good-Bad Woman Complex

Feminism (like Freudians)  
does not accept the Good



- Repression grows as immutability

3. Freudianism subsumed Feminism  
as the leader of the two girls  
a) Therapy aimed at healthy  
acceptance

Marcuse

- 1) If already oppressed, tough  
luck, accept it and JUST.
- 2) Therapy became a "course in  
resignation"
- 3) Freudian theory was regressed  
to project social adjustment
- 4) Freudianism had a safety  
catch - it never questioned  
the given reality

Seana - Talk about Contradictions  
Discussion Decision - What is it?  
Rudy

No growth - militarily  
M. C. group discussion

1) Obstructionist

2) Woman's Group

General to Specific

What happened - year

No specifics at start -

no self-motivation

Resistance to "roots" talk

Ego-centered

no (or  
for  
stays

Operative  
and 7?

Patricia Mack — Sleepy

Surgeon - Parents - Dependence

- Car a) Security

- Money

- Nursing a) Knowledge

b) Medicine

c) Single 1st Aid

Individualistic : non-collective

---

LEAA  
Letters

# Chap 14 Women in Childhood

Women and children bound by "shared oppression"

Sexual repression originated with monogamy (cf. Engels, Rich, etc)

Matrarchy a stage on the way to patriarchy to man's fullest realization of himself

To be worshipped is not freedom

[ Philippe Aries' Centuries of Childhood - a Social History of Family Life ]

Modern Nuclear Family

- Only recent development (evolved from 19th century on)

## I. The Myth of Childhood

### A. Middle Ages - No Childhood

1. Children not distinct from adults
2. No special vocabulary to describe children
3. Children were differentiated from adults only by their economic dependence

### H. History of Construction

- B. Fourteenth Century and after
1. Concepts of Childhood developed as adjusted to the modern family
  2. Vocabulary to describe childhood developed
  3. 1600 - Children's legs respected (even then not used beyond age of 3 or 4)
  4. Childhood "in" by 17th century
  5. Costume
    - a. Boys went in stages to male adulthood
      - 1) Swaddling clothes
      - 2) Dresses - i.e. no differentiation from girls
      - 3) After five - male collar and robe
      - 4) Pants
    - b. Girls went from swaddling clothes to adult dresses
      - 1) Childhood did not apply to women
      - 2) Girls didn't have to go thru costume ritual since they grew into nothing but servants to men (women and lower-class boys)

Intro  
Struggle  
racism  
national  
culture

Great ● leading element about  
white people  
G.I.'s white-collar culture  
types

Culture  
Women's - centered issues 1960's  
process

I W  
Racism  
Abolition  
Civil War  
Resurgence

Labor  
Suffrage  
Liberation

Sell-out  
38-35 year dull period  
60's

Why progressive?

Nuclear Family - Women & Children  
Economics - Free  
labor force

Women's Oppression  
(Leadership) - Strategy & Tactics

Self-interest

Basis for oppressed solidarity  
women-led white ppl

National Party - "Nationalism"

when working  
together



## C. Schooling

1. Developed by moralists and pedagogues of the 17th c.  
(i.e. Jansenists, Jesuits, Oratorians)
2. Key word - Discipline
3. New schooling effectively segregated adults and children - lead to growing disrespect for childhood activities
4. After the 18th cent. a rigid separation & distinction of school grades took place

C. Development of mod. family meant breakdown of large, integrated society into small self-centered units

- a) Oppression of Women
- b) Leadership of Women

2) Racism

Q2079

Preconditions

ed nation

Self-Determination for  
and Leadership of Women  
(Explain)

? Unity between Whites & Col.

Abolition - underground work  
illegal work  
narrow it down

Why are we

→ 60's 1st / then relate back  
~~why~~ accepted in  
just place

Welfare  
Day Care  
Cent  
Socialization

Q2079

Wed Dec 4

Why progressive at the

Guerillas - how  
Community Organizers

Feminist Rev, by definition  
an Electronic Revolution  
General State 3) TW People  
60's 1) Women  
NOW (2) 2) Youth

Splitting off and why  
Histories  
Basis of Oppression

Women are showing leadership  
— Movement

Youth, because of alienation, —

Feminist Revolution —

1) Freedom & Self-Determination  
2) Cultural & Economic Rev (Social)  
3) Fighting a Revolution

# Recommendations for Party Q2079 Strategy for a Feminist Rev

3 focuses  
all have a  
happen

sepsism  
classism  
racism

Feminist Revolution - primary focus

feminist rev - insures  
liberation from sexism

will not support fed. or  
party that does  
not insure ow lib  
women are in  
as well of men

- 1.) Personal
- 2.) Politically

\* Fred unless sepsism is a  
primary issue won't  
be in it -

Fri 4  
Mon 7:30 - 4:00  
Tue 1:00  
Mon 7:30



Q2029

5

513

Boil

Red Beans - save Beans juice  
rice

ground beef  
vegetables

corn - seasoning chili powder  
cumin



1 - Lab File



**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535**

To: SAC, San Francisco (7-855)

December 9, 1975

From: Director, FBI

FBI FILE NO.

7-15200

LAB. NO.

D-751001009 PF

Re: HEARNAP

OO: San Francisco

Examination requested by: San Francisco

Reference: Airtel dated 9/29/75

Examination requested: Document - Fingerprint - Radio Engineering  
Cryptanalysis - Firearms

Remarks:

The evidence described in the attached report is being returned separately. You are separately being advised of the pertinent latent fingerprint, radio engineering, cryptanalysis and firearms examinations.

For the information of recipient offices, K118 consists of typewriting samples obtained from Royal portable typewriter serial number A-1362557 (288-A-FDR-10). K119 consists of typewriting samples obtained from Smith-Corona portable typewriter serial number 4C 250443 (401-BR-37).

- Enclosures (29) (27 photocopies, 2 Lab report) DEC 16 1975  
2 - Los Angeles (7-1627) Enclosures (29) (27 photocopies, 2 Lab report)  
2 - Sacramento (7-203) Enclosures (29) (27 photocopies, 2 Lab report)  
2 - San Francisco (157-9806) Enclosures (29) (27 photocopies, 2 Lab report)  
1 - Bufile (157-30832)  
1 - Bufile (91-56075)

Page 11K  
BRG:Emk  
(12)

MAIL ROOM ☒

1976

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE DEC 19 1975

(over)

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

91-56075-6232

ENCLOSURE  
EXC. BEH.

MAILED 25  
DEC 9 1975  
FBI

5046

Attached for the assistance of recipient offices are photocopies of the questioned pages on which writing identifications were made or similarities were observed.

For your assistance, similarities were observed in comparing the majority of the questioned writing on Q2151 with writing of KATHLEEN SOLIAH, which indicate she probably prepared this questioned writing.

Similarities were observed in comparing the questioned writing on the three Q2150 pages with questioned writing beginning "On the subject ..." and some unidentified written notations on items previously submitted in the green and gray metal file boxes which context indicated might have been written by WILLIAM HARRIS. Also a few similarities were observed in comparing this questioned writing with the limited available known writing of WILLIAM HARRIS.

Similarities were observed in comparing the questioned writing on Q2170 with available writing of JOSEPHINE SOLIAH.

Significant similarities were observed in comparing the majority of the questioned handwriting on the Q2176 items with available writing of WILLIAM KILGORE, which indicate he probably prepared this questioned writing.

Similarities were also observed in comparing the questioned writing on Q2180 and Q2183 with available writing of WILLIAM KILGORE.

of the



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: SAC, San Francisco (7-835)

December 9, 1975

FBI FILE NO.

7-15200 7112

LAB. NO.

D-751001009 PF

Re: HEARNAP

Specimens received

10/1/75

- Q2150 Envelope addressed to "Miss B. Wilder ..." containing written letter and numerous photographs (#288-A-FBR-25)
- Q2151 Red theme book containing various pages of handwriting from the black handbag which is described as an ALSO SUBMITTED item (#288-A-FBR-42)
- Q2152 Spiral bound index cards bearing writing (#288-A-FBR-13)
- Q2153 File folder bearing photocopies of documents (#288-E-LR-4)
- Q2154 "The Korean War" publication bearing written notations (#288-C-RBR-35 QQ)
- Q2155 Photocopy of article and documents bearing handwriting and typewriting (#288-C-RBR-24A, 288-C-RBR-24B, 288-C-RBRE and 288-C-RBRD)

Page

BRG:BMK

(12)

(over)

- Q2156 Red spiral notebook bearing some writing (#253-B-21)
- Q2157 Book entitled "WHAT IS TO BE DONE?" by V. I. Lenin bearing some written notations (#625-D-FBR-13 + 16)
- Q2158 Book entitled "The DIALECTIC OF SEX" bearing some written notations (#625-D-FBR-13 + 16)
- Q2159 Book entitled "EXPLOSIVES AND HOMEMADE BOMBS" bearing some written notations (#625-D-FBR-13 + 16)
- Q2160 Spiral note pad containing written notations (#625-B-E-19G)

The following described items, Q2161 through Q2162 and ALSO SUBMITTED items are contained from cardboard box (#625-C-RBR-8):

- Q2161 VIETNAM INC. containing small slips of paper bearing written notations marking several pages (#625-C-RBR-8)
- Q2162 Sheet of paper bearing written notations (#625-C-RBR-8)
- Q2163 Spiral note pad containing written notations, photocopies of documents and kleenex wrapper (#625-D-FBR-13)
- Q2164 Red spiral notebook containing written notations (#625-D-FBR-21)
- Q2165 Carbon copy of typewritten rental agreement for 625 Morse St. signed "Charles Adams" (#625-D-FBR-21)
- Q2167 Carbon copy of Artson Answering System Business Agreement signed "Ron Adams" (#625-D-FBR-21)

- Q2168 Two L & S Property Management Co. checks #199 and #217 both payable to "Steven Soliah," pieces of torn white envelope with written notations, white envelope addressed to "Steven Soliah," white envelope bearing written name "Steve" and torn pieces of form (#625-D-FBR-13)
- Q2169 Sheet of paper bearing written notations beginning "History of Oil ..." (#625-D-FBR-21)
- Q2170 Three sheets of paper bearing writing (#625-D-FBR-21)
- Q2171 Small spiral notebook, slip of paper, business card and note pad bearing written notations (#625-D-FBR-12)
- Q2172 Sheet of paper bearing diagram and writing beginning "Pat & Bob ..." (#625-B-K-25)
- Q2173 Copy of three-page "A Communique" dated 9/4/75 (#625-K-B-15)
- Q2174 Dog License Canvass - Notice form and piece of note paper bearing writing beginning "(clean up front ...)" (#625-B-K-17)
- Q2175 Red spiral notebook containing writing (#625-C-FBR-10)
- Q2176 Blue Cal Book spiral notebook containing written entries (#401-KT-19)
- Q2177 Small spiral notebook bearing written entries (#401-K-4)



- Q2178 Piece of white note paper on letterhead "GranTree" bearing written notations (#401-KT-28A)
- Q2179 Carbon copy of rental agreement dated 5/15/75 signed "Charles Barber" (#401-K-9)
- Q2180 Several pages of typewriting with written notations (#401-KT-19A)
- Q2181 Small spiral notebook bearing written notations (#401-KT-20)
- Q2182 Sheet of paper bearing written notations beginning "J.D. - Our two ..." (#401-LR-6B)
- Q2183 Green spiral notebook bearing written notations (#401-LR-46)
- Q2184 Small red address book bearing some written entries (#401-KT-6)
- Q2185 Stub number 7213 bearing some written notations (#401-E-1)
- Q2186 One 3 x 5 card bearing typewritten and handwritten notations (#401-KT-31B)

Eight customer's record copies of Federal Home Loan Bank of San Francisco money orders further described below:

<u>SPECIMEN</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>SIGNED</u>
Q2187	4-05444372	Charles Barber (#401-H-10)
Q2188	4-05444417	----- (#401-H-11)

<u>SPECIMEN</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>SIGNED</u>
Q2189	4-05444465	----- (#401-H-12)
Q2190	4-05444515	----- (#401-H-13)
Q2191	4-05444516	<u>Charles</u> (#401-H-14) <u>Barber</u>
Q2192	4-05444558	Mrs. C. (#401-H-15) Barber
Q2193	4-05444695	Charles (#401-H-16) Barber
Q2194	4-05444697	Mrs. C. (#401-H-17) Barber
Q2195	Book entitled "Shooting" bearing written name on inside "Herbert E. Clark, Jr." and a Smith & Wesson .38 Chief special revolver pamphlet (#401-LR-2)	
Q2196	Piece of spiral notebook paper bearing red writing (#401-KT-28F)	
Q2197	Four sheets of paper, two bearing typewriting (#401-KT-22)	
Q2198	Ten sheets of paper, eight bearing typewriting (#401-KT-16)	
Q2199	Copy of birth certificate of "Mignon Wong" (#625-E-6-I-9)	

- Q2200 Brown memo pad bearing written notations  
(#625-E-6-P)
- Q2201 Piece of paper bearing typewriting beginning  
"1. DAMKI ...." (#625-E-6-I-8)
- Q2202 Two pieces of small paper bearing written notations,  
one beginning "BJSE ...." and one beginning "MBFX ...."  
(#625-E-6-I-6)
- Q2203 Three pieces of paper bearing written notations,  
first beginning "BHX ....", second beginning  
"MBFX ...." and third beginning "GBMZ ...." and  
Oriental language booklet in plastic holder  
(625-E-6-C4D)
- Q2204 Sheet of note paper bearing written notations  
beginning "charcol & fluid ...." (625-E-5-C10)
- Q2205 Piece of paper bearing typewriting beginning  
"1. DAMK ...." (625-E-5-C4)
- Q2206 Laminated Sacramento City College student identification  
card signed "Sue L. Hendricks" (625-E-C3)
- Q2207 Sacramento City College Registration and Library  
card signed "Sue Hendricks" (625-E-5-C2)
- Q2208 Brown folder containing writing tablet bearing  
written notations (625-E-5-C9)

**ALSO SUBMITTED:**

One gray metal file box (288-B-34); brown paper  
bag containing miscellaneous trash (625-C-RBR-1);  
black wallet (288-E-LR-7); five ten-cent U.S.

Postage stamps (288-E-LR-7-L); business card of Sherwood Distributors Inc. (288-E-LR-7-M); PSA ticket stub (288-C-RBR-44); green metal file box (288-B-35); two California license plates #935 KVV (288-B-35); manila envelope marked "Keys" and numerous keys (288-B-35); Florida Orchid grapefruit box containing numerous pamphlets, books and literature (288-A-FBR-20); booklet captioned "less 1973" (288-C-RBR-29-A); two pamphlets entitled "Songs of Rage" (288-A-FBR-40); large blue spiral notebook (288-B-33); one message pad and one scratch pad (288-A-FBR-30); one Rogers, Texas, grapefruit box containing numerous publications, maps, and periodicals (288-B-81); black handbag containing one mioplex strip printer, book entitled "Roget's International Thesaurus, two file folders and publication "Seize the Time" (288-A-FBR-42); brown purse containing numerous papers and birth control material (288-A-FBR-13); three paperback books, pack of cigarettes, two matchbooks, one watch and box of blank envelopes (625-B-K-196); cardboard box containing briefcase, various periodicals, books and documents (625-C-RBR-8); map, card of thumbtacks, California Driver's Handbook, tune-up guide and 1964 Oldsmobile service manual (625-D-FBR-12); portions of newspapers and periodicals, automobile forms, yellow pages of telephone directory and Crocker National Bank savings account book (625-D-FBR-21); receipt #5023 (625-E-6-I-7); piece of paper (625-E-5-C16); numerous notebooks, maps, pamphlets and documents (288-E-83)

Result of examination: 7.

TYPEWRITING COMPARISONS

Q2153

Portions of the typewriting on Q2153 correspond to Laboratory standards for an Olympia elite style of type. Other portions of the typewriting on Q2153 correspond to Laboratory standards for a Smith-Corona (SCM) elite style of type. The remaining portions of the typewriting on Q2153 correspond to Laboratory standards for an Underwood pica style of type. The Q2153 typewritings were not associated with the typewriting on K118 and K119.

Q2155

Portions of the typewriting on Q2155 correspond to Laboratory standards for a Hermes or Halda/Facit elite style of type. Other portions of the typewriting on Q2155 correspond to Laboratory standards for a Smith-Corona (SCM) or Remington elite style of type. The remaining typewriting on Q2155 corresponds to Laboratory standards for an IBM style of type. The conclusion was reached that the typewriting on Q2155 was not prepared by the typewriters used in preparation of K118 or K119.

Q2163

The typewriting on the six photocopy Q2163 typewritten pages is the same size and style and bears characteristics in common with the typewriting on K119, which indicate that the typewriting on these Q2163 pages was probably prepared by the typewriter used in preparation of K119.



Q2168

The conclusion was reached that the typewriting appearing on Q2168 was not prepared by the typewriters used to prepare K118 or K119.

Q2173

The conclusion was reached that the typewriting on Q2173 was not prepared by the typewriters used in preparation of K118 or K119.

The typewriting on Q2173 corresponds to Laboratory standards for an IBM elite style of type.

Q2180

The typewriting appearing on Q2180 is the same size and style as the K118 typewriting; although, due to the lack of sufficient individual identifying characteristics, a definite conclusion was not reached whether the Q2180 typewriting was prepared by the typewriter used in preparation of K118.

Q2186

The conclusion was reached that the typewriting on Q2186 was not prepared by the typewriters used to prepare K118 or K119.

Q2197

The questioned typewriting on the two Q2197 typewritten pages except the typewritten caption on one page reading "MARXISM\*LENINISM-MAO TSE-TUNG THOUGHT" was prepared by the typewriter used in preparation of K119.

The typewritten caption on Q2197 quoted above on one typewritten page is the same size and style as the K118 typewriting; although, due to the lack of sufficient individual identifying characteristics, a definite conclusion was not reached whether this typewritten caption was prepared by the typewriter used to prepare K118.

Q2198

It was concluded that the questioned typewriting on the two Q2198 typewritten pages bearing typewritten captions in the upper left corners "MARXISM" and "LENINISM" was prepared by the typewriter used to prepare K119.

The questioned typewriting on the remaining five Q2198 typewritten pages is the same size and style as the K118 typewriting; although, due to the lack of sufficient individual identifying characteristics, a definite conclusion was not reached whether these items were prepared by the typewriter used to prepare K118.

Q2201

The questioned typewriting on Q2201 is the same size and style and bears some characteristics in common with the K119 typewriting, which indicate this questioned typewriting may have been prepared by the typewriter used in preparation of K119.

Q2205

The questioned typewriting on Q2205 is the same size and style and bears some characteristics in common with the K119 typewriting, which indicate this questioned typewriting may have been prepared by the typewriter used to prepare K119.

WRITING COMPARISONS

Q2155

It was concluded that the questioned handwriting on the sheet of Q2155 notebook paper with questioned writing captioned "Ramparts March 67" was prepared by EMILY HARRIS, K5, K6, K8, K9, K20 and K37.

Q2156

The conclusion was reached that the majority of the questioned handwriting on the Q2156 page captioned "General" was prepared by EMILY HARRIS. Also, similarities were observed in comparing the questioned writing on the page of writing captioned "Sterilization" with the writing of EMILY HARRIS, which indicate she may also have prepared this questioned writing.

Q2158

The conclusion was reached that the questioned handwritten notation "see: 'The Role of Black Women' in Seize the Time (May 75)" on page 125 was prepared by PATRICIA CAMPBELL HEARST, K32, K92 and Kc125.

Q2160

Significant similarities were observed in comparing the questioned writing on the Q2160 note pad with the available writing of PATRICIA CAMPBELL HEARST, K32, K92 and Kc125, which indicate this questioned writing was probably prepared by HEARST.

Q2174

Similarities were observed in comparing the questioned writing on the piece of Q2174 note paper with the writing of PATRICIA CAMPBELL HEARST, which indicate she probably prepared this questioned writing.

Page 11

D-51001009, PF

(over)

Q2175

Similarities observed indicate that the questioned writing on Q2175 and the questioned writing on Q2100 and Q2101 was prepared by the same person.

Q2192 and Q2194

Similarities were observed in comparing the "Mrs. C. Barber" signatures on Q2192 and Q2194 with writing of PATRICIA CAMPBELL HEARST, which indicate she may have prepared these signatures.

Q2204

Similarities were observed in comparing the questioned writing on Q2204 with the writing of PATRICIA CAMPBELL HEARST, K32, K92 and Kcl25, which indicate she may have prepared this questioned writing.

Q2206 and Q2207

Similarities were observed in comparing the questioned writing on Q2206 and Q2207 with writing of PATRICIA CAMPBELL HEARST, K32, K92 and Kcl25, which indicate she may have prepared this questioned writing.

Q2208

The conclusion was reached that the questioned handwriting on Q2208 was prepared by PATRICIA CAMPBELL HEARST, K32, K92 and Kcl25. Also, similarities were

observed in comparing the questioned hand printing on C2208 with available writing of HEARST, which indicate she may have prepared this questioned writing.

A definite conclusion was not reached whether the remaining unidentified questioned writing on the items described in this report was prepared by PATRICIA CAMPBELL HEARST, K32, K92 and Kc125, EMILY HARRIS, K5, K6, K8, K9, K20 and K37, WILLIAM HARRIS, K45, STEVEN SOLIAH, K120, or PAT JEAN MC CARTEY, K486, whose writings were previously submitted in this case, or by JOSEPHINE M. SOLIAH, Kc1 and K4, KATHLEEN ANN SOLIAH, K3, or WILLIAM KILGORE, K2, whose writings were submitted in case captioned "UNSUBS (5); CROCKER BANK, 5746 MARCONI AVENUE, CARMICHAEL, CALIFORNIA, 4/21/75; BR," due to the limited amount of some written entries, the presence of unexplained handwriting characteristics or the lack of sufficiently comparable writing.

The documentary evidence described in this report was compared insofar as possible with documentary material previously submitted to the Laboratory in bombing matters wherein the Weather Underground organization, the New World Liberation Front or the Red Guerrilla Families claimed responsibility, but nothing of particular significance was noted nor were any associations made.

The evidence described in this report, which has been photographed, is being returned separately.



c) Govt. spending increased, increasing the total demand for goods and services

d) Tax cuts in '62 & '64

e) Interest rates on long-term loans kept low

## B. The War Overwhelms the Economy

### 1. Unpopularity of War

usually done to financial markets

a. Couldn't increase taxes

b. Couldn't cut back non-military programs

c. Govt had to rely on expansion of deficit spending

Usually this stimulates economy if there's high unemployment (creates more jobs)

2) Govt unemployment in 1966 - led to inflation

d. Unemployment rose in 1965

### C. Anti-Inflationary Policies and the Rise of the Dollar

a) 1966-1968 used only

b) During the late 60s, the share of national income going to labor rose and the share going to corporate profits fell.

c) Workers' average real take-home pay has remained roughly constant since 1965.

1) Increases in money wages quickly eroded by inflation and rising taxes.

d) From 1965-69, real value of corporate profits declined by 4%.

D - The Limitations of the Hoot's Options

1. Tried to solve problems in the traditional manner

a) Causing a contraction of demand by eliminating govt deficit

① Raising taxes or lowering govt spending

b) Raising interest rates

c) Controls designed to

② Control economic activity

③ Reduce unemployment

④ Thus, slow down wage increases

prices & inflation would slow down

⑤ interest wage pressures

Waged labor coupled with their advanced technology.

c) However, competition gradual not qualitative

d) U.S. in 60-64 had a trade surplus of 2 billion (mostly) 1) One billion from aid-financed exports (not related to international competitiveness.)

2) One billion genuine increase in private market trade

e) 1964-68, U.S. went from a net trade surplus (trade balance excluding aid financed exports) of 4 billion to a net deficit of 1 billion - drop of 5 billion in 4 years

f) This fast caused by differences in the rate of inflation

1) 1964-68, US export prices rose 10%

2) Average for all industrial countries rose only 3%

E. Costs of Empire

1. U.S. has to arranged long run programs to maintain "smooth functioning" of international situation to maintain international involvement & multilateralism

2. Must aid friendly, weak govts to keep them favoring

3. 1960-65, U.S. spending abroad  
on costs of empire averaged 5.5  
billion a year

4. 1966-71, major spending on  
Vietnam War raised costs  
to 9.9 billion a year

a) spending greater than these  
figures suggest

b) decrease held down to  
1.4 billion a year only  
through cutbacks in aid  
and military programs  
in rest of the world

5. Long-run Investments & Profits

1. Foreign investment created  
outflow is offset by the  
foreign profits on previous  
investment returning to the  
U.S.

2. The total of foreign investment  
plus profits on past foreign  
investment has been positive  
in U.S. balance of payments  
for more than a decade

3. Direct foreign investment  
carried on by multi-  
nationals - 2 contradictory aspects

in foreign investment in  
U.S. Corps can facilitate  
foreign competition and

b. Facilitates unified control of world industry under U.S.

c. Which aspect, in the long run, will prove most important is unknown yet

d. Short-Run Capital Flows - Precipitating the Crisis

1. Created balance of payments difficulties - began to appear in 1966 and more serious in 1967-69

2. Short-term investments were facilitated in 66 by rising U.S. interest rates and economic difficulties in Europe

3. 1970, severity of inflation forced govt to lower interest rates to stimulate investment in productivity

4. Short-term Capital didn't invest in U.S. production

a) Fled to more stable Europe

5. 1969 - short-term Capital inflow 9.6 billion

1970 - 5.8 billion outflow

unprecedented change 15 billion in one year

6. 1971 - balance of payment deficit running at an annual rate of over 10 billion

7. The importance of short-term Capital flows

a. Increasing internationalization



Conditions present to help I develop

New kind of character. Personality is women  
who are showing strong leadership.  
Passively in that men will not front  
us on our ideas - Some will withdraw  
separately because they cannot dominate  
& they sometimes allow women to do the  
strategic thinking while they sit quietly.

Passivity - one thing that keeps people  
from changing & getting better.  
Men use passivity as a weapon just  
as harmful as the aggressive put down.

# Manipulation of mid-East countries

## nationalize Aramco

- History of Co's
- Places we looked at
  - Palestine
- McArthur - Broadway - Shell - Suite 700
- 560 Independent road - Union 76
- Standard oil - Emerville - No matches
- Mobil - 1197 Jerry - Blast - Near Toll plaza
- 5801 Christie - Suite 590 - Union 76

E



Less Energy - More profits

More profitable to import

- 2) 1950's - Nationalist & popular gov'ts began to replace regimes that had been subservient to the Western powers  
CIA Coup in Iran (because Mossadeq had been elected in 1951 (progressive nationalist) and had nationalized oil - Shah of Iran took over in 53 -

'56 - Egypt nationalized the Suez Canal  
See p. 16 for rundown.

OPEC - Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries  
Demands - p 16 {

# TOWARDS AN INTERNATIONAL STRATEGY DON BARNETT

- ① Theory precedes strategy which precedes tactics.
- ② Most NA revolutionaries believe the correct unit of analysis is the U.S. Barnett contends the correct unit is the U.S. empire.
- ③ 3 main contradictions in the modern empire
  - a) Metropolis' ruling class & combined worker-peasant class of neocolonies
  - b) Ruling class of neo-colonies and their domestic worker-peasant classes.
  - c) Metropolis' ruling class and its domestic proletariat.
- ④ These contradictions are of varying relative importance at different times. The first is of fundamental importance. Wars of national liberation try to resolve the first two - first the second, then the first (i.e. two stages revolution).
- ⑤ At present, metropolitan class struggle is less acute due existence of imperialism which affords metropolis' proletariat with share of imperialism's profits. Development of revolution in colonies is dependent upon success of national liberation struggle so share of profits.

the struggle should be viewed as a single revolution within the multinational imperialist system with the revolutionary armed struggle spreading from the more oppressed people in the countryside to the increasingly exploited proletariat of the metropolis.

⑦ Not a question of when the American revolution is going to begin but how to employ our forces in the anti-imperialist revolution which is already well under way.

⑧ Most important question for those in the cities is how to best relate ourselves to the revolutionary struggles occurring in the "countryside". Barnett says a dual "urban-rural" strategy is needed.

⑨ (a) Rural - direct participation, recruitment, provision of funds, material, propaganda.

(b) Urban - harass and morally isolate the ruling class regime.

Metropolitan revolutionaries tend to take technical skills & resources at their disposal for granted and often think they can't be of any aid to the international socialist revolution.

⑩ Since blacks represent an internal colony they will channel most of their energy on the domestic front.

⑪ White students, intellectuals, & workers



The prerequisite for unity between aboveground revolutionaries and guerrilla fighters is the development of a strategy for revolution in the U.S. which is both military and political in character. In the past, most revolutionaries have made the mistake of seeing only the importance of the political side of the m/p dialectic. We of the SLA emphasize the military aspect of the struggle because we believe I have referred to the only strategy <sup>past</sup> which can eventually lead to total victory. Every ~~revolution~~ successful revolution in recent times has been won by a protracted people's war. Though most of the victories over imperialism have been won in non-industrial nations and have based their organization on the peasant masses of the Vietnamese, Chinese, Cuban, Mozambican, Guinea-Bissau, (Korean, Albanian, Yemeni?) has been that only the people served the need of the people.

our era, which demonstrated unequivocally the need for armed struggle was the fascist coup in Chile in 1973. Many revolutionaries have failed to learn the lesson which the fate of the Chilean revolution should have taught us. Allende is often seen as a well-meaning person who did the best he could under the circumstances. ~~Things~~ We certainly respect the courage with which Allende faced his attackers. The picture of him marching <sup>madly</sup> ~~in~~ <sup>hand</sup> through the presidential palace, in a storming on indeed, still, the force of repression were able to win out in Chile because the government of Salvador Allende had an incorrect political line. They placed no emphasis on arming the people. They were not forceful in moving toward the dictatorship of the ~~people~~ <sup>proletariat</sup>. Their orientation was totally political, based on changing the ideology <sup>leading to</sup> of the people and ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~country~~ <sup>country</sup> ~~to~~ <sup>to</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~majority~~ <sup>majority</sup> of the people to socialism rather than military / political i.e. developing and armed force which would guarantee a

demanded by us during the kidnapping of Patricia Hearst that guerrilla activity can arouse the consciousness of the masses. The left must capitalize on these opportunities, not use the ~~same old~~ ~~adventurous~~ ~~adventurous~~ ~~adventurous~~ media platform ~~you~~ provided many revolutionaries by guerrilla actions to merely opportunistically put forth their own more correct political line. It is time many revolutionaries realize that nearly every prisoner of war in the U.S. whom most revolutionaries are so quick to defend is a guerrilla fighter, to the core. From Russell Meyer to B. J. to Martin Sostin to Solid. Fabian to the Altier Brothers, these people are guerrillas. The left must recognize this and give the same kind of support to those who carry on the armed struggle outside the walls as they do to those who are locked down.

Long live the Guerrilla!!  
DT/FIT/PUT/LOTT



## HEART

## General symptoms

- ① Chest pain - nature of pain usually substernal & generalized in chest - usually a crushing pain like a belt around the chest. Often radiates to neck or inner part of left arm; differentiate between pleuritic pain - pleuritic pain hurts on breathing or coughing, cardiac pain does not.

Angina - nerve fibers triggered when heart doesn't get enough O<sub>2</sub> e.g. arteriosclerosis

- ② Dyspnea (shortness of breath) esp on exertion because heart can't increase its cardiac output ~~retention~~

- ③ Orthopnea - difficulty breathing upon lying down. Due to fluid overload. Having the day of going to the legs and into tissues. At night gravity pulls the fluid up and back into the

in chest. The key to living this is that the person has to stand or sit up to cure the ~~drop~~ orthopnea. If person has been sleeping 4-3 pillows, etc. (he may have orthopnea (in this case called PND - paroxysmal nocturnal dyspnea))

(4) Edema (swelling) - usually starts at the ankles. This is due to ~~excess fluid~~ <sup>(SYMPHIC)</sup>

(5) Fainting - often due to heart valve problems, usually upon exertion often due to rheumatic fever. (A rheumatic fever antibody to beta hemolytic strep attacks cells of the heart; calcium builds up in valves) Rheumatic starts 7-10 days after strep.

Common cause of heart disease in younger people is rheumatic fever. Ask about heart murmur also. Also people have migratory arthritis (goes from joint to joint).

(2) Hot joints. (3) Possible twitching when

22/18/83



1-3 are related to the note for specifically

young (called chorion or St. Vitus' dance)

(4) Congenital heart disease (may be caused by blue baby & difficulty in birth)

(5) Family Hx - especially sudden death in young person in immediate family

(6) Syphilis - usually causes a murmur - takes  $\geq 10$  yrs.

(7) In older people ask about hypertension or diabetes.

(8) In older people - pain right straight thru to the back - it is a leak in the aorta - very serious - often instant death. Tx - lower b.p. which reduces tendency for leak to tear

(9) Ask Q about b.c. pills - it can cause thrombosis & emboli.

25% of all pts. die on the spot of heart attacks

25-30% - never even notice it

45-50% - just classic symptoms - pain in chest, nausea, etc.

Q2183

First Tx in any heart attack is  
to tell pt to lay down and  
relax. ~~Also give them O<sub>2</sub>~~

Pain of heart attack may last  
1 or 2 days.

One test for blood clot in vein  
have pt. grab toe w/ leg  
extended and pull foot up quickly.  
If pain is there, p. legs possible  
clot. Clot often will break off  
a piece of ~~the~~ and this will  
flow somewhere until it can't  
flow any more because it is  
too large to move.

O<sub>2</sub> may help a heart attack pt.

[ 95% of sore throats are viral

People w/ virus usually have  
other upper respiratory symptoms, <sup>runny</sup> nose,  
coughing, stiffness or pain in joints, and  
other glands. Swollen <sup>sore</sup> throat  
neck. People w/ strep too often  
have shaking chills enough  
to shake a tree, high WBC,  
No rheumatic fever in 7 days.

Q2183  
5

Also strep has pustules,

Most important difference is  
virus has general cold symptoms  
(a) coughing (b) runny nose (c) eyes  
watering (d) pain in joints

Sudden onset is also suggestive of  
bacterial infection

Only 1% of streps → rheumatic fever

### Physical Exam of Heart

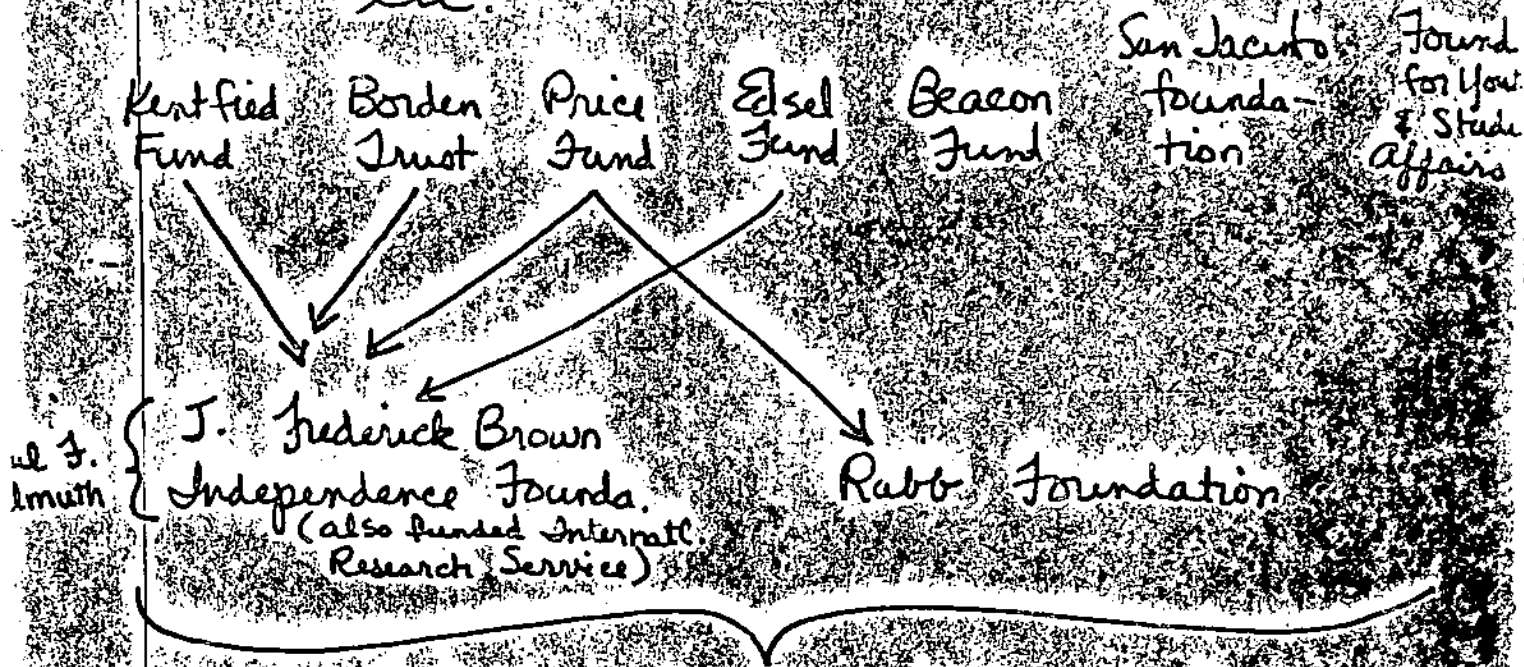
- ① Inspect - look for heaves & their direction
- ② Palpation - point of maximum  
impulse - look for impulses  
in > 1 rib space. This is  
abnormal
- ③ Percussion - Look for border of  
heart extending beyond  
l. clavicular line  
or beyond side of sternum
- ④ Auscultation - Listen





# Ramparts March 67

CIA funnelled money thru various foundations to Natl. Student Assoc. (NSA) mainly to be used internationally  
 NSA people were then recruited by the CIA to snoop at internatl. conferences etc.



Found. for Youth & Student Affairs

exec. secretary - Harry

Lunn

ex-pres. NSA

Dept. of Defense

Amer. Embassy Paris

AID

IRS

General

Q2156

Sister - July 75

S. Saxe

Mexican women

For White Women Only?

For middle class women only?

Women's Press - Feb. 75

(Hetero) Sexual Politics - Su Negrin

Poem p. 12

Lesbian Voices

Lesbian Separatism - Nikki Park

Off Our Backs July, 1975

Interview w/ Shoshone

Susan Saxe Statement

Redstockings Statement

Raleigh, N.C. Women's Prison Protest

Plexis August 1975

Berkeley Barb May 30 - June 1975

Gloria Steinem

15200 PF 02156



Q2156

Sterilization

Off Our Backs July 75

P. 13, Bolivia

Triple Xpandy Summer 75

P. 16 Indian Women

Berkeley Barb- July 18-24

Sterilization

15200 PP Q2156

# THE DIALECTIC OF SEX

rs. And notice the capitalization of the title: a the sister to start toeing (the line?)

she does toe the line, her reward will not be a od kind of love, as in the letters to Beverly but an impersonal one addressed through her k Womanhood. Here is Bobby Seale from his ished *Letter To My Wife* (like the budding rription on his girlfriend's Christmas gifts, in- appearing in the spring issue of the college poetry

y . . . in't in love with you because I saw something on the other morning that said you were a revolution- something is wrong. . . . What's Malik [their three- on] doing? Teach him how to serve the people by les, Artie. . . . Artie, I hope you are not being self- eeping this letter to yourself. Aw, I know you are o the other party members. . . .

, black women, so shrewd about their men in tle for this patronizing, impersonal, and unin- d of love? Because of The Triangle: as we have black woman has played Whore, used and white men (her "tricks") and black men (her for centuries. All this time she has looked with e white woman's legitimacy and security. Now, at legitimacy, under whatever crude guise, she l to set it up for herself, not knowing the hor- re. The Wife is the only one who could tell her, re not on speaking terms. For, as we have seen, learned to focus her frustrations on the other. ; antagonism makes it hard for them to trade ole (and painful) lessons they have learned Man. If they could, they might soon discover r Wife nor Whore grants freedom, for neither oles is self-determined. They might alert to leaver's warning, as he anticipates his future

## The Case for Feminist Revolution

125

male power, in one of his rare moments of honesty with women:

NOW TURN THE RECORD OVER AND PLAY THE OTHER SIDE

I have tried to mislead you. I am not humble at all. I have no humility and I do not fear you in the least. If I pretend to be shy, if I appear to hesitate, it is only a sham to deceive. By playing the humble part, I sucker my fellow men and seduce them of their trust. And then if it suits my advantage, I lower the boom mercilessly. I lied when I stated that I had no sense of myself. I am very well aware of my style. My vanity is as vast as the scope of a dream, my heart is that of a tyrant, my arm is the arm of the executioner. It is only the failure of my plots I fear.

see: "The Role of Black Women" in *Seize the Time* (May 75)

2157



Q2160

*[Handwritten musical notation]*

cat food  
beef bouillon cubes  
strainer/drainage  
wine

screw driver  
hammer

~~money order  
material  
knee-to stockings  
oven cleaner~~

stopper for tube

92160

Q2160

money order

## Woman's Estate

Book

Doris Lessing book

L.L. papers

Lamme

toilet road (over there)

strainer & chocolates



Q2160

Crusade of the Left

Robert H. Rosenstone  
(Pegasus)

Mau Mau From Within

Donald L. Barnett  
Karari Njama  
(Modern Reader Paperbacks)

The Morning Deluge

Han Suyin  
(Little, Brown & Co.)

Notes From The Warsaw Ghetto

The journal of Emmanuel Ringelblum  
ed. Jacob Sloan  
(Schocken Paperbacks)



11111111111111

The American Revolution  
and  
Racism and The Class Struggle  
James Boggs  
(Modern Reader)

Marxism and The National-Colonial Question  
Joseph Stalin  
(Proletarian Publishers)

The Winter Soldier Investigation  
An Inquiry Into Am. War Crimes  
U.V.A.W., Inc.  
(Beacon Press)

Q2160

Q2174

plant poison  
plastic spoons  
stamps

check zip code  
boots  
map of SF

note to C about rent

curtain rods  
dish rags  
chain lock

Q4112

(clean up frontent y)

Door for front in  
toilet (no)  
which utility (no)  
garbage (where show)  
mail box (broken - key)

envelopes  
kitchen curtains  
rods  
stamps  
garbage can

NEWSPAPER

(phone?)

SF  
spr 27C  
gas

2471



Q-192

VOID IF FOR CUSTOMER'S RECORD COPY OF PERSONAL MONEY ORDER  
OVER \$1000.00 DRAWN ON FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO 30-860  
IN EVENT OF INQUIRY ADDRESS DRAWER C, WALNUT CREEK, CALIF. 94596 1211  
DATE July 1 1975 No 4-05444558

PAYEE

Pacific Telephone

Paym't  
of

38.12 Cts



FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK  
OF SAN FRANCISCO

PLEASE COMPLETE AND SIGN PERSONAL MONEY  
ORDER FORM - PROMPTLY SAVE THIS RECORD

NON-NEGOTIABLE

Mrs. [Signature]  
1246 Green Ave

Q-194

VOID IF FOR CUSTOMER'S RECORD COPY OF PERSONAL MONEY ORDER  
OVER \$1000.00 DRAWN ON FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO

90-860  
1211

IN EVENT OF INQUIRY ADDRESS DRAWER C, WALNUT CREEK, CALIF 94596

DATE 11-19-75 No. 4-05444697

PAYEE

PACIFIC TELEPHONE

Circle 7 Note



FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK  
OF SAN FRANCISCO

PLEASE COMPLETE AND SIGN PERSONAL MONEY  
ORDER FORM. PROMPTLY SAVE THIS RECORD

NON NEGOTIABLE  
*M. C. GENEVA*  
1246 GENEVA



Q2204

chair & fluid

pens

small spiral pad

toilet paper

bay leaves

cumin


coriander

sage

shampoo & lice

Q2204

QY06

	SACRAMENTO COLLEGE
	LOS ANGELES DISTRICT
	STUDENT IDENTIFICATION CARD
	HENDRICKS, BUS MCULISE
	565-69-8426 10/31/48
	Social Security No. Birth Date
	3097 Freeport Blvd., Sac
	Address
1974-75	



Q2207

SACRAMENTO CITY COLLEGE  
REGISTRATION AND LIBRARY CARD  
SPRING 1975

(Please Print)

NAME

S. Hendricks

ADDRESS

3017 S. Street

CITY

Sacramento

SOCIAL SECURITY NO.

575/69/1000

Signature

S. Hendricks

1) Is there a contradiction between  
anti-imperialism & communist  
revolution in this country?

2) What is our role as white people?

3) How to carry out anti-imperialist  
struggle in U.S.

4) Who are we trying to win? (rel. to  
no)

5) What is our political goal?  
- which leadership serves  
that goal

- which strategy serves this  
goal

6) What is our relationship to people  
not engaged in armed struggle?

(e.g. party builders, what kind of  
party, non-political people)

1) 3) & 5)

2) 4) & 6)

national question  
women's question

7/19/75

2203



Q 708

- 1) material basis for oppression
- 2) what have been the progressive women's movements
  - a - other countries
  - b - armed struggle
- 3) unique conditions here
  - a - other movements here
  - b - armed struggle
- 4) where are we

Q 720

1/10/82



FBI

Date: 1/7/76

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via

AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (7-15200) ATTN: GID & INTD  
 FROM: ADIC, LOS ANGELES (7-1627)(P)  
 SUBJECT: HEARNAP  
 OO: San Francisco

Re Los Angeles tel to the Bureau 1/6/76, concerning civil suit naming CLARENCE KELLEY, Director, FBI; ET AL, as defendants.

Enclosed for the Bureau are two (2) copies of the complaint.

Enclosed for San Francisco is one (1) copy of the complaint.

The Bureau will be immediately advised when ADIC GEBHARDT, Los Angeles, is served.

EX-110

REC-62

7-15200-7458X

JAN 12 1976

- ③ - Bureau (Encls. 2)  
 2 - San Francisco (Encl. 1)(AM)  
 2 - Los Angeles

JCA:jah  
 (7)

Approved: *[Signature]*

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

Per *[Signature]*

34 MAY 17 1976

1 MARK ROSENBAUM  
2 FRED OKRAND  
3 JILL JAKES  
4 MARY ELLEN GALE  
5 VIRGINIA SLOAN  
6 ACLU Foundation of Southern California  
7 633 South Shatto Place  
8 Los Angeles, California 90005  
9 Telephone: (213) 487-1720

10 LEONARD I. WEINGLASS  
11 RUTH ASTLE  
12 2025 Avon Street  
13 Los Angeles, California 90026  
14 Telephone: (213) 748-6100

15 Attorneys for Plaintiffs,  
16 EMILY HARRIS and WILLIAM HARRIS

17 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
18 CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

19 EMILY HARRIS, WILLIAM HARRIS,  
20 Plaintiffs,  
21 -vs-

22 CHARLES W. BATES, *individually & officially*  
23 Special Agent in Charge,  
24 F.B.I., San Francisco, California;  
25 ROBERT E. GEBHARDT, *individually & officially*  
26 Assistant Director in Charge,  
27 F.B.I., Los Angeles, California;  
28 CLARENCE KELLEY, *individually & officially*  
29 Director, F.B.I.;  
30 L. STEELE LANGFORD, *individually & officially*  
31 Chief, Criminal Division, U.S.  
32 Attorney's Office, San Francisco,  
California;  
JAMES L. BROWNING, JR., *individually & officially*  
Assistant U.S. Attorney, San Francisco, California;  
ROBERT L. STEVENSON, *individually & officially*  
Public Relations Officer, Justice  
Department, San Francisco, California;  
ERIC A. NOBLES, *individually & officially*  
Chief, Criminal Division, U.S.  
Attorney's Office, Los Angeles,  
California;  
DWAYNE KEYES, *individually & officially*  
U.S. Attorney, Sacramento, California;  
JOHN HOWARD, *individually & officially*  
Acting District Attorney, County of  
Los Angeles, June 27-October 14,  
1975;

FILED

JAN 5 1976

CLERK, U.S. DISTRICT COURT  
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
NM DEPT

NO CV 76 0034 ALS

EXHIBITS TO  
COMPLAINT

see summons -

7-15200-7458x EBF

1 JOHN VAN DE KAMP, *individually + Officially*  
 District Attorney of  
 Los Angeles County;  
 2 SAMUEL MAYERSON, *individually + Officially*  
 Deputy District Attorney,  
 Los Angeles County;  
 3 WILLIAM B. SAKBE, *individually + Officially*  
 Attorney General of the U.S.,  
 January 4, 1974 - February 6, 1975;  
 4 EDWARD DAVIS, *individually + Officially*  
 Chief of Police, Los Angeles  
 Police Department;  
 5 DONALD H. SCOTT, *ind. + Officially*  
 Chief of Police, San Francisco  
 Police Department;  
 6 DON HANSEN, *indiv + Officially*  
 Assistant Inspector, Inspectors'  
 Bureau, San Francisco Police  
 Department;  
 7 GARY KERN, *indiv + Offic.*  
 Inspector, Inspectors' Bureau,  
 San Francisco Police Department;  
 8 JOHN M. PRICE, *indiv + Offic*  
 District Attorney, Sacramento  
 County;  
 9 GEOFFREY BURPOUGHS, *indiv + Offic*  
 Chief Deputy District Attorney,  
 Sacramento County;  
 10 GARY BRODA, *ind. + Officially*  
 Officer, Los Angeles Police Dept.;  
 11 JAY R. STROH,  
 Chief of Police, Inglewood,  
 California;  
 12 EDWARD LEVI,  
 Attorney General of the U.S.,  
 13 EARL WHITMORE,  
 Sheriff, San Mateo County;  
 14 EVELLE YOUNGER,  
 Attorney General, State of  
 California;  
 15 SAMUEL WILLIAMS,  
 Commissioner, Board of Police  
 Commissioners, City of Los Angeles;  
 16  
 17 Defendants.  
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22 Fort I-Sat, Sept. 27, 1975 Los Angeles Times

## LAPD Seeks to Link SLA, Police Death

Guns Seized in Arrests of Harris, Patty Tested for Bullet Comparison

BY DAVID NORENZWEIG  
Times Staff Writer

Laboratory tests are being conducted to determine whether one of the guns seized during the arrests of Patricia Hearst and William and Emily Harris was used in the killing of an off-duty Los Angeles police officer, it was learned Friday.

The officer, Michael Lee Edwards, 25, was found manacled with his own handcuffs and shot six times at close range in an abandoned fire-gutted apartment house in South-Central Los Angeles on May 12, 1974.

His slaying came four days before the Inglewood sporting goods store shooting spree in which the Harris and Patty were implicated, and five days before the South-Central shootout that claimed the lives of Donald DeFreeze and five other suspected Symbionese Liberation Army members.

Federal and local investigators believe the entire SLA contingent had arrived in the Los Angeles area about the first week of May, 1974.

Edwards, who had been assigned to the LAPD's 77th Street Division, was shot through the hand, neck, back and leg with a large-caliber weapon, believed to have been a 9-mm. handgun. Three bullets were recovered during an autopsy.

Two 9-mm. pistols were among 15 weapons confiscated from the apartments used by Patty and the Harris after their arrests by FBI agents in San Francisco last week.

In Los Angeles, homicide investigator Gary Broda said the gun believed used by Edwards' killer or killers was "similar" to one of the weapons seized in the Hearst-Harris arrest. He declined to describe the bullets recovered from Edwards' body, but other sources close to the investigation said they came from a 9-mm. gun.

Beyond the similarity of weapons, Broda said investigators had unearthed "some other evidence" that pointed toward a link between the SLA and the officer's killing. He refused to elaborate.

The weapons taken from the Harris and Patty's San Francisco apartments have been sent to the FBI crime laboratory in Washington where they are being tested.

Broda said his office has requested data from the test firings so it can be compared with bullets taken from Edwards' body. Results are expected within the next two weeks.

This is not the first time investigators have tried to establish a connection between the SLA and Edwards' murder. After the SLA shootout in South-Central Los Angeles on May 17, 1974, detectives tested the weapons used by the slain SLA members but were unable to link them to Edwards' death.

For a time, authorities thought a large key found on DeFreeze's body might have belonged to Edwards, but that also fizzled out.

Edwards was last seen alive late Friday night, May 11, 1974.

On temporary assignment to a street gang task force at the 77th Street Division, he went off duty after dark, then, dressed in civilian clothes, drove to the Police Academy in Elysian Park where he attended a party for a fellow officer. The Police Department maintains recreational facilities there for off-duty personnel.

He was believed to have left the party about 10:30 p.m., apparently bound for his parents' home in Long Beach.

He never made it. His body was discovered about 8 a.m. the next day by two boys in the abandoned and boarded-up single-story apartment house at 1201 S. W. 32th St., 10 miles from his parents' home.

His hands had been clamped behind his head in his own handcuffs and his red sports coat had been yanked up over his head. Missing were his wooden service revolver and his gold 1973 Ford Pinto. The car was discovered abandoned the next day at 185th St. and New Hampshire Ave.

Inside the charred apartment, police found a number of discarded film wrappers, giving rise to some speculation that the killers might have photographed their victim before fleeing.

But investigators at that time discounted such speculation, saying the film wrappers apparently had been left by arson investigators a month earlier after a blaze that had gutted the building.

exh.A

# Quincy Is Held Delays Harris' Arraignment

Emily Seeks Team  
That Is Politically  
in Tune With Her

BY WILLIAM FARR  
and PHILIP HAGER  
Times Staff Writers

The arraignment of Emily and William Harris on an 11-count Los Angeles County Grand Jury indictment was postponed for a week Friday to give the pair more time to decide on

To Los Angeles  
**Times**

CC PART II 1

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1975

On Thursday, Robert L. Stevenson, a Justice Department public information officer, had called the Rolling Stone article "essentially correct."

Bates confirmed reports that the FBI laboratory had been asked by local authorities to perform ballistic tests on weapons recovered in the arrest of Patty and the Harrises to see if the weapons could be connected to the murder by a sniper of Union City Police Chief William Cann. Results of such tests have not yet been disclosed.

Later Friday at a noon briefing with reporters, Stevenson said there would be no indictment of the Scotts "in the next few days," but would not foreclose the possibility of charges being brought later. Again, he called the Rolling Stone story "essentially correct," but added he was "not going to go through the article item by item."

In another development Friday, Terence Hollinan, one of Patty's attorneys, disclosed that an affidavit she signed when asking for release on bail was based initially on information provided by a source other than Patty.

The affidavit, filed in federal court after her arrest Sept. 18, said Patty was terrorized by her SLA captors and forced to take part in their activities.

"I was told about Patty's life in the underground by someone else, and then I confronted Patty with the facts about what happened to her," Hollinan said. "She broke down and changed right in front of my eyes."

Patty then confirmed and embellished on information supplied by the other source, Hollinan said.

At the San Mateo County Jail in Redwood City, where Patty is being held while undergoing psychiatric tests, a Catholic priest was refused permission to see the newspaper heiress because she was "fired and emotionally distraught."

"Everyone else is trying to get to her mind," the Rev. Sylvio Marante, 65, said of the psychiatrists and attorneys who have spent hours interviewing Patty. "But what about her soul?"

Marante said he decided to try to see Patty, who was raised a Catholic, after he learned that no priest had been able to visit her since her arrest.

exh. B



## MAJOR BASE

# Patty Hid Out 3 Months in Sacramento

BY LARRY STAMMER  
and WILLIAM ENDICOTT

Times Staff Writers

SACRAMENTO—For at least three months, Symbiote Liberation Army fugitives Patricia Hearst and William and Gail Harris made Sacramento a major base of operations during which time detailed plans for a half dozen bank robberies were prepared, The Times learned Monday.

The proposed Sacramento area robberies, which were previously conceived down to the drawing of floor plans and timing but which never came off, were in addition to two other holdups that are suspected of which noted \$120,000 and resulted in the death of a woman customer.

The Times also has learned that William Harris, using the alias of Steve Broder, bought a station wagon which authorities believe can be linked to the robbery of the Crocker National Bank in Carmichael at which the woman, Myrna Opsahl, was killed by a shotgun blast.

Both U.S. Atty. Dwayne Keyes and Sacramento County Chief Dep. Dist. Atty. Geoffrey Burroughs were reviewing evidence Monday preparatory to filing murder and robbery charges stemming from the two hold-ups—at the Crocker bank and the Gold Springs Loan Area.

There was no indication whether Patty would be one of those charged.

However, in San Francisco, the FBI said that among the effects found in the Outer Mission District apartment where Patty and Wendy Yoshimura were arrested just 12 days ago were papers from the Crocker bank and a green scarf similar to one worn by a suspect in that robbery.

Also found by authorities at the Hearst-Yoshimura apartment were a .44-cal. automatic pistol and live ammunition (9-mm. bullets were found on the floor of the bank after the robbery) and a red notebook with notations about San Francisco banks, along with six pages ripped out of a San Francisco telephone directory listing San Francisco banks.

Please Turn to Page 4, Col. 2

L.A. TIMES - 9/30/75

exh. C

## Sacramento Was Major Base for Patty, Harrises

Continued from First Page

Though the FBI and local law enforcement agencies would neither confirm nor deny it, The Times learned that plans for the proposed robberies were recovered from the Precita Ave. flat in San Francisco where the Harrises were captured.

Indications were that all the banks had been carefully cased and that the Crocker bank, which had no camera surveillance system, ultimately was chosen to be hit. It was robbed April 21.

According to an inventory released Monday by authorities in San Francisco, pages from a loose-leaf notebook found in the Harrises' apartment contained references to at least two Sacramento banks.

The banks were identified as "Wells Fargo-La Sierra" and "B of A—Marysville."

There is a Wells Fargo branch bank on La Sierra Drive in Sacramento and a Bank of America branch on Marysville Blvd.

The inventory also showed a page headed, "savings and loan," which contained several addresses not released by the FBI.

Two months before the Crocker holdup, the Guild Savings and Loan Assn. in north Sacramento was hit, and money from that robbery reportedly was used by Harris the following day, Feb. 26, to buy a 1965 Chevrolet station wagon from a Sacramento produce house.

The car, which was bought in response to a newspaper ad, was paid for with \$20 bills.

Hundreds of identifiable \$20 bills reportedly were taken in the Guild holdup.

Then, on April 7, a Ford Mustang, one of two getaway cars used in the Crocker bank robbery-murder, was stolen in Sacramento. On April 8, a local garage was rented to house the vehicle. Four days later, a Pontiac Firebird also used as a getaway car was stolen in Oakland.

Sources said that on April 16 and 17, stolen license plates were placed on the two getaway cars. The robbery was executed four days later. Both cars later were found less than two miles from the scene.

The purchased station wagon has not been found but is believed to have been used by persons involved in the Crocker robbery to make good their escape from the Sacramento area, along with a second car, a 1967 Ford Galaxie, which was bought nine days after the holdup—again with \$20 bills.

The Galaxie, believed by authorities to have been bought by SLA sympathizer Steven Seish, was recovered in Pacifica, a San Francisco suburb, on the day Patty and the Harrises were arrested.

Seish was arrested the same day and since has been indicted on a charge of harboring a fugitive.

His fingerprints, along with the prints of another SLA sympathizer, James W. Kilgore, were found during the course of the Crocker robbery investigation, according to Times sources. Kilgore still is at large.

Harris used the Broadway alias in obtaining a student identification card from Sacramento City College. His wife, Emily, and Patty also held such cards under fictitious names. Emily used Suzanne Langhear and Patty used Sue Hendricks.

## Direct Hearst Link to Killing Denied

BY ROBERT FAIRBANKS  
and ROBERT KISTLER  
Times Staff Writers

SACRAMENTO—Law enforcement officials indicated Thursday they have no evidence that would link Patricia Hearst directly with the killing of a Sacramento woman during a bank robbery here last April.

However, reliable sources said money taken from the San Francisco apartment used by Patty and Wendy Yoshimura has been tied to the crime and is the immediate cause of an intense new phase in the Patty Hearst-SLA investigation.

Although FBI officials, as well as state and local law enforcement officers, declined all comment, this much has been revealed.

—Money from the robbery was in Patty's apartment, though apparently not in her immediate possession.

—Steven Solish, 27, accused of harboring fugitives because he rented the apartment, was Patty's close associate and his fingerprints were found during the bank robbery investigation.

—A composite drawing made from witnesses' descriptions of a woman involved in the robbery resembles Patty. However, it has also been said to resemble Kathleen Solish, Steven's sister, who was still sought for questioning Thursday.

—Two 9-mm. pistols were taken from the apartments used by Patty and by William and Emily Harris (it was not known which gun came from which) and several 9-mm. bullets were found near the bank.

The bullets bore markings indicating that they had been in a pistol and ejected without firing. There is a possibility that the markings can be traced to a particular gun.

Also, police reportedly were checking the 9-mm. pistols against the bullets that killed prison reformer Wilbert (Woopye) Jackson and school teacher Sally Vole in San Francisco last June.

—Pieces of cloth found in Patty's apartment are being checked to determine if they may have come from garments used in the bank robbery.

9-20-75

exh. D

## EXCERPTS FROM MANUSCRIPT

# SLA Plan to Trade Patty for Two Suspects Told

BY PHILIP HAGER and WILLIAM FARR  
Times Staff Writers

SAN FRANCISCO—The original intent of the Symbionese Liberation Army in kidnaping Patricia Hearst was to trade her for the freedom of two SLA members held in the murder of an Oakland school superintendent, it was reported Wednesday.

This initial purpose of the abduction was given in a manuscript—apparently written by several SLA members—found in the home of William and Emily Harris after their arrests, according to the San Francisco Examiner.

Purported excerpts from the manuscript were published in the Examiner, whose president is Miss Hearst's father, Randolph.

The U.S. attorney's office here and Charles W. Bates, agent in charge of the San Francisco FBI office, "explored" apparent leaks that might have resulted in the publication of parts of the manuscript.

Demands for the release of Russell Little and Joseph Renfro were never made, the manuscript reportedly said, because of Randolph Hearst's

handling of a free food giveaway forced upon him by the SLA.

"Hearst offered a few crumbs of food to some of California's poor people and expected everyone to sympathize with him," the manuscript was quoted as saying.

"Actually, he had decided to gamble with his daughter's life in an attempt to keep the masses of people ignorant of his total wealth and power."

Little and Renfro were convicted in Sacramento—on a charge of venue—of the murder of the school superintendent, Marcus Foster. They are now facing trial in Los Angeles—on another charge of venue—on charges arising from a shootout with Concord police.

The manuscript reportedly also gave details of Miss Hearst's abduction in Berkeley on Feb. 7, 1974.

"We had two backup teams. They were positioned about three-quarters of a block away from Miss Hearst's apartment . . . one to the north and

Please Turn to Page 31, Col. 1

exh.E

## SLA Intent to Trade Patty for 2 Murder Suspects Told

Continued from Third Page

one to the south.

"By the night of the assault we were psyched up and ready to go. We had carefully tested all our equipment; we had studied maps and floor plans.

Sтивен "Weed (Miss Hearst's fiancé) screamed so loud that about 25 neighbors and cheering bystanders poured into the street, and then a few even tried to get involved. We fired over the people's heads.

"Our retreat was beautiful. One of the backup cars led and the assault car followed."

Neither Robert L. Stevenson, a Justice Department press officer serving as spokesman for U.S. Atty. James L. Browning, nor Bates would

comment on the validity of the Examiner story.

Bates, however, said: "It's not the thing (releasing such information) that law enforcement is supposed to do. We've been extremely careful here about this kind of thing. Very few people in our office have access to this kind of information. I don't want anything to harm any prosecution."

In Los Angeles Wednesday, Will Lewis, general manager of radio station KPFK, refused to turn over to the Los Angeles County Grand Jury the original copy of a "communique" he purportedly received from the SLA.

He told reporters he was willing to go to jail again "if necessary" rather

than produce the document for the grand jury.

Dep. Dist. Atty. Stephen Trott said the document is being sought in connection with a continuing grand jury inquiry into the SLA's activities in Southern California and the group's threats to kidnap persons.

Lewis' attorney, Mark Rosentbaum, filed a motion to quash the grand jury subpoena seeking the document, and a hearing to argue the issue has been scheduled for Oct. 24 before Superior Judge M. Ross Sigelow.

The communique believed to be from the SLA was delivered to KPFK, The Times, the San Francisco Chronicle, the San Diego Union and radio station KGB in San Diego last Saturday.

It was addressed to the Weather Underground and "other comrades in arms." Authorities are not yet sure of its authenticity.

Trott said the reason investigators want the original from KPFK is to check it for fingerprints. He pointed out that The Times already has surrendered the copy it received.

Lewis spent 18 days in jail for contempt of court last summer after refusing to comply with an order to turn over to a federal grand jury a tape that contained the voice of Miss Hearst. He also refused to deliver a written letter from an organization that identified itself as the Weather Underground.

Ultimately, however, he surrendered both the tape and the letter.

L.A. Times 10/9/75

exh.E



# Hearst Broke With SLA, Magazine Reports.

## Converted to Feminism by Radical Companion, Rolling Stone Claims

SAN FRANCISCO (U) — Patricia Hearst, in her last days as a fugitive, switched allegiance from the Symbionese Liberation Army to feminism and became homesick for her family, Rolling Stone magazine said Saturday.

In a copyright story made available to news media 10 days before its scheduled publication date, the magazine told of the heiress' growing disillusionment with the SLA and a nagging desire to visit her family secretly.

"She was beginning to feel that the SLA's macho style did not fit with her new sense of feminism," the magazine said. "Patty had also expressed an awakening homesickness for her family; she even had talked of secretly visiting them."

In the lengthy article, Rolling Stone also said that:

—The SLA once planned to assassinate Oakland A's baseball team owner Charles O. Finley but decided instead to kill Oakland School Supt. Marcus Foster.

—Under the influence of sister fugitive Wendy Yoshimura, Hearst split with SLA members William and Emily Harris.

—An effort by Kathy Soliah to mediate the dispute among the four SLA fugitives inadvertently led to their capture.

—It was Yoshimura who supplied details for an attorney's controversial sworn affidavit signed by Hearst and claiming she was brainwashed and tortured by the SLA.

—Hearst has admitted to psychiatrists interviewing her in prison that she was lured by the intrigue of life with the SLA, saying, "I was sick of the middle-class life I was leading. The SLA members seemed to have some purpose to their lives."

—Sports activist Jack Scott tried to negotiate with Hearst's parents for various concessions, indicating he might be able to get her to return, but the negotiations ended after her

L.A. TIMES 10/26/76

exh. F

mother, Catherine Hearst, alerted the FBI.

The magazine said that Hearst, now jailed in Redwood City on federal bank robbery charges, has admitted to the doctors her role in robberies of a Hibernia Bank branch in San Francisco and of another bank at Carmichael, near Sacramento. A woman was killed in the latter robbery.

The article by Howard Kohn and David Weir said the arrests of Hearst and the Harrises at separate houses came after the FBI tailed Miss Soliah in her travels between the two fugitive hideouts as peacemaker between the two groups.

"By late summer, 1975, she (Hearst) had lost almost all fascination for the intrigue of the underground," said the article. "Most of her time was spent away from the Harrises, who no longer seemed like the brother Teko and sister Yolanda she once admired."

Teko and Yolanda were the SLA names of William and Emily Harris.

Hearst was deeply influenced by Yoshimura, a militant feminist, the article said. "When Wendy initially criticized the SLA as racist, Patty

had defended Cinque (SLA member Donald DeFreeze) and Teko (Harris)," it said. "But over the summer her opinion changed. She was beginning to view the SLA as a gun-toting gang heavy on machismo."

In early September, the magazine said, Hearst wrote a seven-page letter to the Harrises expressing her disillusionment.

The magazine said that in the letter Patty and Wendy "suggested that the SLA's past violence had more to do with chauvinism than radical politics."

When the two women delivered the letter to the Harrises the evening of Sept. 14, a loud argument ensued which kept neighbors awake all night, the magazine said.

Miss Soliah, another Bay Area feminist who had helped the fugitives before, was called in to mediate and began traveling between the two houses, the magazine said. The FBI, which had been following her, noted the addresses she visited and found the fugitives.

L.A. TIMES 10/26/75

exh. F

The Rolling Stone article was the second article by Kohn and Weir which purported to give inside details of the Hearst case.

Several publications reported an earlier installment was based at least partially on conversations with Scott, who has refused to confirm or deny that he was the source.

The latest article reconstructs the beginnings of the SLA, telling of the military attitude adopted by Cinque, who reportedly originated the idea of SLA assassinations.

"His first choice was Charles O. Finley, the Oakland A's owner depicted on many sports pages as the petty tyrant of baseball. Cinque expected Finley's execution to produce a media splash for the SLA.

"But Cinque changed his mind," the magazine said, "when he heard that the Black Panthers were criticizing the conduct of Marcus Foster, the first black superintendent of Oakland's schools." Rolling Stone said Cinque, a black, ordered Foster's killing.

Two white SLA "soldiers," Joseph Remiro and Russell Little, were convicted of the Foster slaying and are serving life sentences.

Hearst and the Harries set up headquarters in Sacramento with the idea of "liberating" Remiro and Little during their trial, the article said. The plan was eventually abandoned as unworkable.

Following Cinque's death in a fiery May, 1974, Los Angeles shootout, the article said, Harris took command of the SLA remnants.

"He reinstituted Cinque's rigid rules and decorum. When giving orders to his soldiers—Patty and Emily—he stood at strict attention and addressed them from 4 or 5 feet away."

While in Sacramento, the story said, the three fugitives read newspapers at the Sacramento public library to keep up on developments involving Scott, the sports activist who reportedly helped them hide in a Pennsylvania farmhouse in the summer of 1974.

After the arrests, the magazine said, lawyer Terence Hallinan drafted the affidavit based on his talk with Yoshimura.

"Patty realized that the full story of her conversion was much more complicated than Wendy's one-sided recounting," the article said.

"But Patty hated jail and harbored a nagging fear that she might never get out. After a long hesitation, she agreed to sign an affidavit that told of brainwashing, fear and intimidation."

When attorney F. Lee Bailey entered the case, the article said, he and Hallinan split over the affidavit which Bailey felt had damaged Patty's credibility.

"She had liked Terence Hallinan but understood that the affidavit was a blunder," the article said. "It's too bad about what happened to Terence," she remarked.

LA TIMES 1/16/78

exh. F

## SLA Sympathizers Plotted to Kidnap Brown's Sister

BY GEORGE REASONS and DAVID ROSENZWEIG

Times Staff Writers

Mrs. Kathleen Rice, sister of Gov. Brown, was targeted for kidnaping by Symbionese Liberation Army sympathizers who plotted to exchange her for the freedom of their imprisoned friends. The Times has learned.

The plot was hatched by members of the Black Guerrilla Family, a San Quentin prison gang closely linked to the SLA, informed sources said.

The plan was to hold Mrs. Rice hostage to force the release of Russell Little and Joseph Remiro and possibly of William and Emily Harris, authorities said.

Little and Remiro were convicted in Sacramento last spring for the 1973 slaying of Oakland School Supt. Marcus Foster and are on trial here in the attempted murder of a Concord policeman.

The Harris are awaiting trial

here on robbery, assault and kidnaping charges.

An FBI spokesman Monday acknowledged existence of the kidnap plot but refused further comment.

"The threat is still there, the plot is still there," he said.

Los Angeles police assigned men to guard Mrs. Rice, her husband and three small children around the clock after evidence of the plot was first uncovered the first week of October, Asst. Chief Daryl Gates said.

"We will continue to provide whatever protection we consider appropriate to the situation," Gates added.

Asked about the plot by The Times three weeks ago, Mrs. Rice was visibly shaken and declined comment except to say "it's really scary."

A spokesman for the governor said Brown was told of the plot some time

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## SCHEME TO KIDNAP BROWN'S SISTER TOLD

Continued from First Page

ago and that it was being treated "as a serious matter."

He said Brown was kept informed of the steps being taken to protect his sister, who is a member of the Los Angeles Board of Education. But he declined to confirm reports that Brown's father and mother also were placed under police guard.

Evidence of the plot first came to the attention of the FBI a day or two after several news media received photocopies of a memo purportedly from the SLA calling on sympathizers to unite in a "mass effort to make nationwide arrests of the rich, fascist insects—to be released only when bail has been posted for all our comrades with funds from the honey-laden hives of the ruling class."

Gates, however, said he doubted that the SLA communique was related to the plan to kidnap Mrs. Rice.

The FBI turned its information over to the LAPD which began an investigation of the kidnap plot.

Gates refused to identify the suspects or confirm the involvement of the Black Guerrilla Family in the plot to kidnap Mrs. Rice.

However, other law enforcement sources told The Times that a central suspect in the plot was James Harold (Doc) Holliday, 33, who was paroled from San Quentin July 23 after serving nearly 15 years for murder.

Holliday was known as a leader in the BGF, according to intelligence

sources, and was closely associated with the Harnres who paid him numerous visits while he was in prison in 1973 and 1974.

During the LAPD investigation of the kidnap plot, Holliday and more than five other BGF members were kept under surveillance, an informed source said.

The surveillance of Holliday ended Nov. 1 when he and Michael Cowars, 29, were arrested as suspects in a double murder in a South-Central Los Angeles apartment house.

Cowars was sent to San Quentin in 1968 for kidnaping and ransoming a 16-year-old girl and was paroled last Dec. 31. When arrested on the murder charge, he reportedly bragged that he was "high up" in the SLA.

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named Holliday and Michael Cowans, also arrested, as suspects in the killings.

Investigators said they believed the two killings were connected to narcotics traffic and had nothing to do with any plans to kidnap Mrs. Rice.

Officially, the Los Angeles Police Department and the governor's office said that Mrs. Rice was never a kidnap target of the Black Guerrilla Family and the SLA.

However, the Examiner was told, both Mrs. Rice and the governor, and their parents, former Gov. Edmund G. Brown and his wife, Bernice, were told of the plot.

Mrs. Rice said she did not want to comment on the plot.

Asked if she had been told by Los Angeles police of such a plot, she replied: "There was some talk but I don't want to comment."

Holliday, who was considered so dangerous in prison that he was housed in a San Quentin segregation unit until the day he was released, was informed of his parole date July 1, just 22 days before release.

He was an old friend of the SLA and was visited by William Harris seven times in prison, the last visit occurring Nov. 22, 1973, two weeks after the SLA assassination of Oakland School Superintendent Marcus Foster.

Holliday now is in jail in Los Angeles along with SLA members William and Emily Harris, who

are awaiting trial there for a crime spree that preceded the May 17, 1974, shootout with Los Angeles police in which six SLA members were killed.

The Harrises were removed to Los Angeles after their arrest here last Sept. 16 along with Patricia Hearst, Wendy Yoshimura and Steven Sollah.

Also in jail down there are SLA members Joseph Remiro and Russell Little, convicted of Foster's assassination. They are on trial, under a change of venue, on charges stemming from a shootout with Concord police that preceded their arrest for the Foster murder.

One of the connections between Holliday and Cowans, who reportedly bragged that he was "high in the SLA," Los Angeles police sources said, was that the pair were said to have escorted a girl friend of Remiro when she visited him in the Los Angeles jail.

Remiro and Little were the only two SLA members in prison at the time the plot concerning Mrs. Rice was said to have been formulated.

In this connection, it was recalled that documents reportedly seized after the Harrises' arrest indicated that the original motive for the kidnaping of Miss Hearst by the SLA Feb. 4, 1974, was to bring the release of Little and Remiro.

Holliday, who was sent to San Quentin Aug. 8, 1961, after conviction as the driver in a fatal liquor store robbery, had been held in

San Quentin's north cell block maximum-security unit until the day of his release.

Examiner sources expressed astonishment that he would have been paroled, inasmuch as he was regarded as a dangerous prisoner because of his Black Guerrilla Family affiliation.

Corrections Department spokesmen, however, said that convict regarded as dangerous, other prisoners and guards inside prison was not necessarily regarded as a menace on the streets.

A spokesman noted that Holliday had served a long time and it was impossible to say how he would behave once released.

Also, it was noted, there has been considerable impetus on the part of the Adult Authority to fix parole dates for convicts in view of the increasing opposition in recent years to the indeterminate-sentence system, widely criticized as a cause of prison violence.

Information that the plan to keep a watch on Mrs. Rice as a potential kidnap target was developed while Holliday was in prison meant the plan was worked out while the Harrises were still at large.

## Governor's sister SLA kidnap target

By Stephen Cook  
1975, San Francisco Examiner

Gov. Brown's sister, Kathleen Rice, was a target of friends of the Symbionese Liberation Army who wanted to kidnap her to force release of imprisoned SLA members.

The plot was hatched in San Quentin and was to have been carried out under direction of James H. "Doc" Holliday, suspected leader of the Black Guerrilla Family, the Examiner was told by a reliable, well-placed law enforcement source.

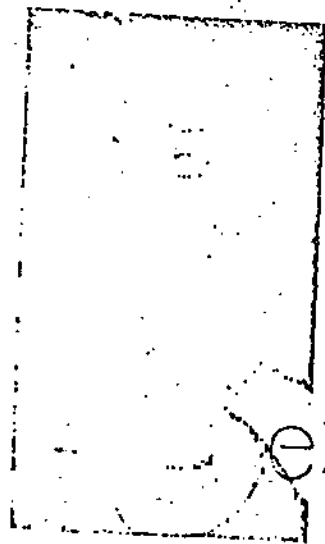
Holliday, a friend of SLA and Weather Underground members, was paroled from San Quentin last July 23 from a life term he was serving for murder.

He and SLA sympathizers had Mrs. Rice, a 29-year-old member of the Los Angeles Board of Education, under surveillance, the criminal conspiracy section of the Los Angeles Police Department learned.

The plot was aborted when Holliday, 30, was arrested after a shootout with Los Angeles police Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) officers Nov. 1.

The arrest came shortly after two men were murdered and a man and woman injured in a

Page 24-S.F. Examiner \*\* Mon., Nov. 10, 1975



exh. G

## Patty, Harrises Enrolled in College During Manhunt

Used Aliases and False Biographical Data to Obtain Student Identification Cards With Their Photos

BY BILL HAZLETT and ROBERT KISTLER

Times Staff Writers

Patricia Hearst and two of her fugitive companions, William and Emily Harris—while being sought in one of the nation's most intensive manhunts—were enrolled as "students" at Sacramento City College. The Times learned Saturday.

Each of the three fugitives managed to obtain, using fictitious names and biographical backgrounds, student identification cards which carried their real photographs, it was learned.

Intelligence sources told The Times that none of the trio is believed to have actually attended classes at the junior college, however.

Sources close to the investigation said all three of the fugitives enrolled at the college last January and would have had to make personal appearances at the campus in order to obtain their student identification cards.

The Times has confirmed that the identity cards for the Harrises—using the aliases of Steve Droudy and Suzanne Lamphar—were found by FBI agents in the house in which they were living when arrested in San Francisco.

The identity card used by Patty also was found by agents at the time of the Sept. 13 arrests, but it was not immediately known whether it was found in the house used by the Harrises or the one in which Patty and Wendy Yoshimura, another fugitive, were living.

The alias used by Patty was not immediately learned.

The Times also learned Saturday that authorities are intensifying their probe of a second bank robbery in the Sacramento area in which SIA fugitives, or their supporters, now are believed to have possibly participated.

Sources told The Times it is believed that the Feb. 25 robbery of

the Guild Savings and Loan at 4375 Arden Way in Sacramento, in which two men and an accomplice in a getaway car made off with \$3,720, may have been the work of the Harrises and their associates.

On the day after that robbery, it was learned, a 1967 Ford Galaxie was purchased for \$429 in cash by a man responding to a classified ad in a Sacramento newspaper.

The name and address given by the auto's purchaser have proven to be fictitious, sources said, but authorities now believe the buyer may have been Steven Seftish, currently under indictment on charges of harboring Patty.

The car, which was found by FBI agents in Pacifica, a San Francisco suburb, was traced to a San Francisco address.

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## FUGITIVES ENROLLED IN COLLEGE CLASSES

(Continued from First Page)

suburb, on the day Patty and the other fugitives were arrested, reportedly has been traced to Soliah.

Both Soliah and James Gilgore, also a known supporter of the S.L.A., have been linked by authorities to the April 21 holdup of Crocker National Bank in Carmichael, near Sacramento.

At that robbery, a woman was shotgunned to death and the bandits escaped with \$15,000.

The disclosure of the trio's registration at Sacramento City College is another in a series of strong indications that the fugitives and their helpers may have used the Sacramento area as a staging ground for some time prior to moving to San Francisco.

The FBI, both in San Francisco and Sacramento, declined to confirm or deny the registration reports.

However, Dr. Richard Gillies, dean of students at the college, told The Times the three had indeed registered—all on Jan. 31.

However, according to Gillies, all three of the "students" were administratively withdrawn from the college for nonattendance of classes sometime later.

Gillies, who confirmed that federal agents had questioned school authorities about the trio, said the student now known to have been Emily Harris enrolled for a data processing class and that William Harris, using his alias, had signed up for a general education course.

The woman now known to have been Patty signed up, Gillies said, for the following courses:

- Business English.
- Secretarial practices.
- Intermediate typing.

Gillies said he could not immediately recall the name used by Patty.

"In the case of these three," he said, "it was quite evident from the

beginning that they would be 'no shows.'"

According to Gillies, a student who misses twice the number of classes as the course meets per week is automatically dropped from class rolls.

The school administrator said he did not know of any place in school records where photographs of any of the three would have appeared, other than on the identity cards.

However, intelligence sources told The Times that photographs of the trio had been located in other "school records."

A school spokesman said students are not required to have a photo I.D. card, but that they may be obtained for a small fee from the Student Body Assn.

In order to get an identification card, however, the student must present a certificate of registration at the two-year college, and, usually, a driver's license.

In order to register at the college, the student also must provide a detailed biographical sketch of himself or herself, as well as high school transcripts, authorities said.

The specific information contained in the "biographies" or transcripts supplied by the terrorist fugitives was not immediately learned.

A Times reporter who took photographs of the HARRISes to the address listed on the I.D. card bearing the name of Lonshear (Emily Harris) Saturday could find no resident of the area who remembered the pair.

Authorities said it was likely the fugitives had not actually lived at the address (1050 V. St.) given to acquire the student I.D. card.

Carrying false identification of various kinds, including phony birth certificates and driver's licenses, is

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exh.H

# PATTY, HARRISES

"Continued from Third Page  
common in the fugitive underground,  
authorities said.

Frequently, members of the underground try to obtain several different pieces of phony identification to form an "I.D. package" for a single alias.

This, according to sources, was the apparent motive behind the trio's enrollment charade at the junior college.

Sources close to the investigation have told The Times that "many" different types of false identification cards and credit cards were discovered in the houses used by the Harises, Patty and Yoshimura.

Those sources also have said that no evidence presently exists that "personally or directly" links Patty to the murderous Conradt bank robbery.

However, money taken in that robbery was found at the house on Morse St. in which Patty and Yoshimura were arrested.

The money was part of so-called "bait money" that, by Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. regulations, must be given to anyone robbing a bank insured by that organization.

Such money, usually kept in bundles of \$20 bills, the serial numbers of which have been recorded, is a prime means of tracing bank robbers, authorities said.

Meanwhile Saturday, Patty was accused in a "communiqué" from the New World Liberation Front received by a San Francisco radio sta-

tion of returning to the "ruling-class vipers."

The NWLF, which authorities now believe may have been a direct outgrowth of the SLA, was critical of claims, made by Patty in an affidavit filed with the federal courts, that she had been "brainwashed" by her captors following her abduction Feb. 4, 1974.

In Berkeley, about 100 members of the radical community gathered at "Ho Chi Minh Park" near the University of California campus to show support for Patty and the SLA.

Many of the speakers called on Patty to say whether she has re-

nounced the SLA and its revolutionary principles.

"We call on Patty Hearst to clarify the statement her lawyers have released," one woman told the crowd. "If she is collaborating with the enemy (presumably, her defense team), she must be denounced."

Others said they believed that Patty has not been able to express her true feelings and that lawyers hired by her family are holding her in virtual "incommunicado."

At Redwood City, where Patty is being held in the San Mateo County

Jail, Terence Hallinan, one of several attorneys representing her, said the former fugitive had undergone "tough" psychological testing Saturday.

Hallinan said he had been present during an examination of his client by Dr. Margaret Thaler Singer, a UC-Berkeley clinical psychologist and a member of the panel appointed to examine Patty by U.S. Dist. Judge Oliver J. Carter.

"These tests are tough on her," Hallinan said. He declined to discuss the test session further.

L.A. TIMES 9/28/75

exh.H

## Harris Bombs Same as on Cop Car

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — Bombs found in the hideout of Patricia Hearst's comrades are "identical" to one used in an unsuccessful attack on a police station last month, it was reported Saturday.

The San Francisco Examiner quoted police sources as saying each of four bombs found at the apartment of Bill and Emily Harris was the same as the unexploded pipe bomb discovered under a patrol car behind the Mission District Station on Aug. 8.

Police at that time said the bomb "could have blown up the whole block."

"These bombs were the same thing and obviously came from the same place," an official source told the Examiner, using the word "identical."

The source said the wires were color-coded and the color codes were the same in the bombs found at the apartment and at the police station.

The San Francisco Chronicle reported that a federal source close to the investigation said that one of the explosive devices was a pipe bomb similar to an unexploded bomb.

FBI Agent Charles Bates said he had no knowledge of any connection between the police station bomb and the explosives in the Symbionese Liberation Army hideout.

Inspector Dan Hansen, head of the city bomb squad was seen Friday emerging from the Harris apartment with a cylindrical object wrapped in a newspaper. He refused comment.

Meantime, police searched for two "armed and dangerous" sisters of the man charged with harboring Miss Hearst and another fugitive in a gun-stocked apartment.

Inspector Jim Molinari said Kathleen Soliah, 28, and Josephine Soliah, 24, were wanted for investigation of possession of explosives and illegal weapons, conspiracy and possession of explosives in a specified area.

An all-points bulletin issued Friday night described the women as "armed and dangerous" and warned officers to be "very cautious" when approaching.

They are the sisters of Stephen Soliah, a 27-year-old housepainter charged with harboring Miss Hearst and fellow fugitive Wendy Yoshimura.

At the Harris apartment, authorities said they found at least four explosive devices, including a pipe bomb.

Police Inspector Gary Kern said the apartment also con-

tained three Weather automatic capines, two shotguns and two pistols, plus ammunition.

A search of Miss Hearst's apartment, 2 1/2 miles away, netted two loaded sawed-off shotguns and six pistols with ammunition, plus a pot containing several marijuana plants, a federal source reported.

At Soliah's arraignment Friday, Asst. U.S. Atty. Dan Rancourt said FBI agents observed the Soliah sisters moving back and forth between two SLA apartments here.

HERALD-EXAMINER 9/25/75

exh. I



### SLA-Bombing Links Probed.

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — Amid reports that Patricia Hearst opposed some revolutionary tactics of her Symbionese Liberation Army associates, FBI agents searched on Monday for possible links between the SLA and terrorist bombings.

The discovery of explosives in the apartment where SLA members William and Emily Harris were captured last Thursday, combined with other leads in FBI files, have raised anew the possibility that the SLA became the New World Liberation Front, investigators say.

The NWLF has claimed responsibility for 23 bombings and one arson since surfacing a year ago — three months after Harris said in a taped communique: "Let it be known that the Malcolm X combat unit of the SLA proudly takes up the banner of the New World Liberation Front."

HERALD EXAMINER 7/23/75

exh J

## 2 More Suspects Sought in 'Execution' Slayings

Two more suspects were hunted Sunday in an execution-style double murder that led to the arrest of two prison parolees and to a futile 12½-hour police siege of a South-Central Los Angeles apartment house.

Police did not identify the pair still being sought, nor indicate whether they—like the two in custody—had any possible connection with the Symbionese Liberation Army.

James Harold (Doc) Holiday, 33, captured near the 1433 W. 59th St. scene of the bloody 2 a.m. Saturday attack, is a reputed Black Guerrilla Family prison gang leader who was visited in prison by SLA members William and Emily Harris during preflight days.

Michael Cowans, 29, arrested late Saturday night at a friend's home on W. 59th St., reportedly bragged that he was "high up" in the SLA.

The motive for the Saturday morning shootings that left two men dead and a man and a woman wounded remained unclear. Officers suspected it had something to do with narcotics—not with the SLA.

Although no more arrests were made Sunday, police said they found something they were looking for—a 1969 white-over-Burnundy Cadillac convertible with its trunk apparently rigged to conceal someone trying to escape from the area.

The car was discovered about 3 a.m. Sunday in a garage in the south-west part of the city.

The four victims were bound, gagged and shot in separate rooms of the house on W. 59th St. Two of them—Winston Downing, 31, and Matthew Thompson, 30—died.

Surviving what one police officer called a "bloody mess" were Anthony Smith, 27, and Jewel Singleton, 27. She had also been stabbed.

Police immediately cordoned off the area and reportedly discovered Holiday behind a nearby apartment house.

A careful and prolonged surround-and-search operation by 85 heavily armed officers failed to turn up Cowans in an apartment house at Van Ness and Vernon Aves.

When Cowans was arrested about a mile away at 10:30 p.m. Saturday, police said, he was wearing a wig and armed with a .45-caliber automatic. He did not resist, they said.

He was paroled last Dec. 31 from San Quentin, where he apparently met Holiday. Cowans had been imprisoned since 1963 for the kidnapping and rape of a 16-year-old girl.

Holiday was paroled from San Quentin last July 23, according to the state Department of Corrections. He had served nearly 15 years for murder.

Emily Harris, now jailed SLA member, not only visited him in prison during 1973 and 1974, authorities said, but she visited a Holiday cohort, Barron Doobay.

exh. K



SUSPECT IN FLOT—James Harold (Doc) Holliday, right, is shown in a photograph from FBI files. Also pictured are, from left, Barron C. Broadnax, Emily Harris and an unidentified woman.

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exh. K

## Police Lay Siege to Building but Find No Suspect

BY YENDAYI KUMBULA and  
PAUL ORENDURGE

Times Staff Writers

An army of policemen surrounded a south Los Angeles apartment building for 12½ hours Saturday where a suspect in a double murder was believed hiding. But when they entered the structure, they found no one.

Eighty-five heavily armed officers, including members of the Special Weapons and Tactics team (SWAT), cordoned off the two-story structure at Van Ness and Vernon Aves. at 3 a.m.

The building and the entire area surrounding it were evacuated, and bullhorned shouts for the suspect to surrender went unanswered.

When a platoon of officers finally entered the structure, they searched it for 1½ hours and came out to announce that the suspect apparently had never been there.

The police operation was called the largest undertaken here since the Symbionese Liberation Army shoot-out in May, 1971.

The drama began at 2 a.m. with the execution-type killings of two men in a house at 1474 W. 59th St. Another man and a woman were seriously wounded.

According to police, the home was entered by four men in whom officers said may have been a narcotics-related attack.

The four victims were found, gagged and then shot in the head and the body. The woman, one of the survivors, was also stabbed.

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exh.K

## POLICE SIEGE

Continued from Third Page

Killed immediately were Winston Dowling, 30, and Matthew Thompson, 25.

The two other victims were taken to Harbor General Hospital. Anthony Smith, 27, was hit in serious condition with a gun-shot wound in the head. Jewel Singleton, also 27, was released after being treated for three head wounds and stab wounds to her back, a hospital nursing supervisor reported.

Police said the two surviving victims identified two of the suspects, one of whom was captured a short time later.

He was identified as James Herold (Doc) Holiday, 23, an ex-convict paroled last July after serving nearly 14 years for murder.

Authorities believe Holiday was a leader of the Black Guerrilla Family, one of four state-wide prison gangs, and an original member of an eight-member organizing committee of the Symbionese Liberation Army.

Records show that former S-LA inmate Emily Harris visited Holiday in prison once in 1972 and twice early in 1974. Her husband, William Harris, visited Holiday in prison twice in 1972 and four times in 1973, records show.

Late Saturday, a second man, Michael Cowans, was also taken into custody by police and was booked on suspicion of murder. Cowans also is believed to be a member of the Black Guerrilla Family, police said.

After surrounding the building at 3 a.m. Saturday, police cordoned off the block. Stetson equipment, a bomb truck and several fire companies stood by. Spectators gathered but were kept back by the officers.

No shots were fired during the long siege of the shabby green structure.

"It was one of those situations where we had to use extreme care," Lt. Dan Cooke said. "We would rather be safe than sorry."

Police perched on rooftops and hid in the alley between buildings. A special device, a long pole with mirrors and lights, was used to peek into the stacked-out apartment.

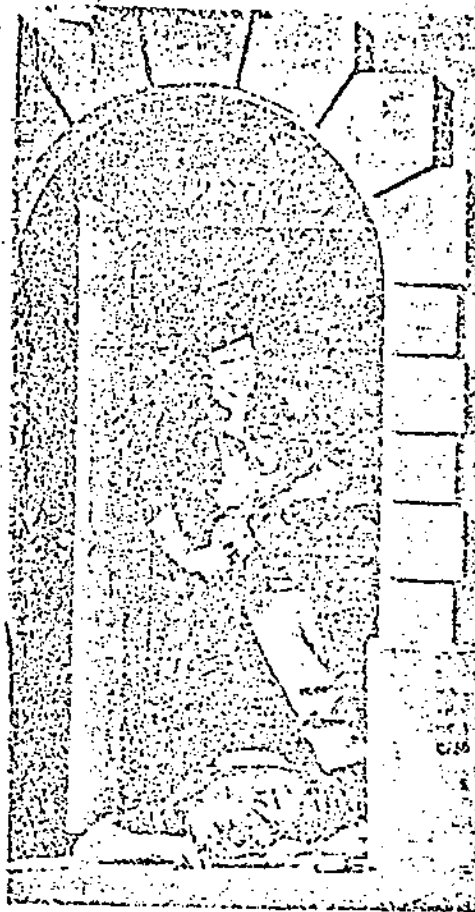
When no one answered police demands to surrender, officers went into the building and searched it. There were 12 apartments on the second floor and stores on the first floor.

A tactical alert of six police divisions was called as the building was cordoned off.

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exh.K





VIGIL—Two SWAT officers, one prone as he peers around corner, in doorway near building that was surrounded but proved to be empty.

L.A. TIMES - 11/2/75

3053

exh.K

San Francisco Chronicle 3

★ Thurs., Oct. 30, 1975

## SLA Suspect In PG&E Bombings

Two Pacific Gas and Electric Co. bombings that blacked out 35,000 homes on two occasions last spring in the San Jose-Los Gatos area are under intensive investigation by the FBI on the theory they were the work of the Symbionese Liberation Army, it was learned yesterday.

Among the clues being pursued, according to investigators, are two auto citations that place Kathleen Soliah, 20, and her brother, Steven, 27, in the area a few weeks before the explosions.

The bombed PG&E installation in the West Valley area of San Jose, investigators said, was reached by cutting through an industrial guard fence.

A pair of heavy wire cutters found in the apartment of Bill and Emily Harris are being tested in the FBI laboratory in Washington to see if the cutter blades match the cuts in the fence.

Also, it was learned, investigators obtained a cast of a tennis shoe imprint at the bombing scene. This cast is being compared with tennis shoes found at the Harris apartment.

The PG&E substation bombings took place on March 27 and April 8.

Kathleen Soliah, who was then living in Oakland, was given a citation on February 20 for having "excessive exhaust emission" while driving a 1963 Chevrolet 1½ miles from the substation.

Her brother, Steven, was cited on March 5 in San Jose when he wrecked the same car.

exh. L

## SEXUAL ACTIVITY OF GROUP STRESSED

### Hearst Not Coerced, SLA Papers Say

BY ROBERT KISTLER  
and HILL HAZLETT  
Times Staff Writers

Patricia Hearst was not strong-armed into adopting the revolutionary ways of her Symbionese Liberation Army captors—including the terrorist band's multipartner sexual practices—captured SLA writings have disclosed.

Rather, the writings say, Hearst's conversion to the group that kidnapped her was "forced from a political rather than personal outlook" and was not the result of finding "some magical sexual satisfaction, or because of a strong personal attachment to an individual."

The SLA writings, part of a mass of documents and written material seized at the San Francisco house where fugitive SLA members William and Judy Harris were arrested Sept. 18, also disclose:

—That Hearst, "partly due to her own initiative, but also because of our growing love and respect for her," was invited to join freely in nonexclusive sexual activities of the group, even before she became a full-fledged member of the SLA.

—That, even while they were subjects of one of the most intense manhunts in the history of the United States, women members of the small band were acutely concerned about male-dominated "sexism" in the SLA.

—That, in order to preserve "feminist self-determination," women in the SLA fought successfully to "smash the dependencies created by monogamous (sic) personal sexual relationships . . . in the cell."

The writings found in the Harris apartment, portions of which were obtained by The Times, provide the first documented view of what life inside the SLA horrors was really like.

And the high degree of importance SLA members placed upon various forms of sexual activity as a primary expression of their revolutionary lifestyle.

The writings obtained by The Times include what appears to be a portion of a series of answers to questions submitted to the SLA by an unnamed person, similar to the kind of interrogatories a writer might submit in preparation for a book.

Other writings obtained include a handwritten discourse on the kinds of problems female members of the SLA faced as "feminist freedom fighters" and a typewritten message, apparently written by an SLA member to Patty.

Veteran investigators believe much of the material on feminist radicalism.

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exh.M

# Hearst Conversion Described

Continued from First Page

found in the apartment, and much of the written answers to questions from the mysterious outsider, to have been written by Emily Harris.

However, the FBI has refused to say whether handwriting analysis has proved her authorship.

Authorship of the message to Hearst, apparently typed about the time of the first anniversary of her abduction, is similarly uncertain at this time, but some investigators believe the "writing style" to be that of William Harris.

In preparing this article, double parentheses have been used to denote notations by The Times. Parentheses are those used by the SLA writer.

It is clear from the writings that one of the first questions of policy to confront the SLA after kidnaping Hearst on Feb. 4, 1974, was what degree of sexual freedom, if any, she was to be given.

By the time she had been abducted, according to the writings, the original sexual practice of the SLA—that of monogamy, having only one sexual partner—had undergone an "evolution."

That "evolution" had been, in part, dictated by the isolated nature of living as fugitives and, by the time Hearst had been taken into the picture, included open sex with persons of choice and was not limited to persons of the opposite sex, the writings imply.

"Our position was one of conditional practicality," the SLA writer said. "We knew from experience what it is like to live in an underground cell."

"So far as sex was concerned, we had to get most of our sexual and personal needs met by comrades within the cell. Everyone realized that at this time there was no room for exclusive relationships because each of us had to help the other comrades meet their sexual needs and maintain harmony within the cell."

"In the beginning, we provided for Tania's (the SLA name taken by Hearst after her abduction) basic needs: shelter, food, clothing, medical attention and news from the outside."

"Although we considered sex a basic human need, our commitment to not exploit her sexually, coupled with her overall status as a POW (prisoner of war), denied Tania the freedom to have sex with another person."

"But later on, these conditions changed, partly due to her own initiative, but also because of our growing love and respect for her. As she became more integrated in the day-to-day aspects of cell life, we tried to treat Tania as an equal."

"It was only natural that with increased personal interaction between Tania and members of the cell, these relationships would develop sexually. We were all aware of a closeness was developing between Tania and Mark (apparently, a variation on the spelling of Cyril, the SLA name for William Wolfe) which we wanted to see progress in a revolutionary way."

It was Wolfe, one of six SLA members who were to die in a shootout in May, 1974, with Los Angeles police who kidnaped Hearst in the last tape recorded message ever sent by the SLA, would mourn as the "gentlest, most beautiful man I've ever known."

Initially, the SLA writer said, there was disagreement among SLA members regarding the question of giving Hearst sexual freedom.

"Some of the comrades didn't feel that it would be correct to allow a POW to have sex with any member of the cell. This (view) was criticized as being too mechanical an approach to the question."

SLA members agreed to allow Hearst to have sex if she desired.

"It was pointed out that sex was an integral part of life and that we were trying to help Tania understand who we were as people and that we had some trust in her and that we were concerned for her well-being."

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The writer continued:

"When there was agreement that Tania would be free to function sexually if she so desired, we explained to her that even though she was not a member of the cell, our collective code of behavior would apply to her also.

"In practice, this meant that she should make a commitment to develop a personal relationship with the entire cell... not just with one or a few individuals.

"It was pointed out that this did not mean that she would have to do anything against her wishes.

"It meant that she would engage in struggle (the term used by the SLA to denote personal interactions) with us to develop mutual respect and understanding based on honesty and commitment to change. Sex was only part of the overall process."

The SLA, at that time, according to the writer, wanted Hearst "to understand why we were committed to building nonexclusive personal relationships within the cell."

"We were not making a sexual revolution but merely trying to adapt to the needs of all the individuals in the cell. In practice, this ruled out monogamous (sic) sexual relationships.

"There was no structure to follow, no rules, no systemized rotation of partners. We tried not to place demands on each other, but to learn and become sensitive to each other's needs.

"Understandably, there were often conflicts and struggle. We didn't generally deal with resulting problems (selfishness, jealousy, and personal resentments) by calling collective meetings unless the individuals involved couldn't work it out themselves or with the help of another comrade who could serve as an objective counsel."

It was apparently important to the SLA, even at an early stage in their captive's metamorphosis to "Tania" that coercion not be used, according to the writings.

"Because we still intended to release her if our demands were met," the writer said of that early stage in Hearst's life with the SLA, "there was skepticism within the group that Tania might misrepresent the sex question upon her release."

"Some comrades feared that the pigs might say we raped her or forced her into sexual activity because she was afraid to cooperate. However, Tania swiftly made it clear to us that this could not be the case."

Later, in a handwritten response to one of the questions submitted by the unnamed person outside the SLA, the writer says:

"There are many people who still cannot comprehend Tania's swift evolution from sheltered bourgeois to freedom fighter."

"We wish to end all metaphysical speculation around brainwashing and sexual enslavement."

"It would be too easy to say that Tania did not interact sexually with cell members prior to being a member of the SLA, that her relationships broadened only after her decision to 'stay and fight'."

"This is not the case."

According to the writer, there were both "sexual" and "non-sexual" aspects to Hearst's relationship with the SLA before she formally joined the band.

"However, only the most foolish, naive bourgeois mentality could deduce that Tania decided to stay because of some magical sexual satisfaction or because of a strong personal attachment to an individual."

"Tania has certainly, by her actions, proven that her commitment was forged from a political rather than personal basis."

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sonal outlook. The comrades she felt the most personal solidarity with died fighting in L.A.

Another insight into Hearst's early role within the SLA is provided by what appears to be either a message to her from an SLA writer or what could be part of the SLA writer's memoirs which the writer wanted Hearst to read.

Some investigators believe the writer may have been William Harris. But the reason Harris would have needed to write his message, if it was Harris speaking, rather than deliver it to Hearst verbally is not clear.

One theory is that Hearst and the Harris might have been separated at the time the message was written.

"My life really changed a year ago. On Feb. 4 (the date Hearst was kidnaped). I proved to myself and we all proved to each other that we were guerrillas and that the revolution will be made by determined people who do determined things and don't let anything stand in their way.

"Right from the beginning, you amazed us because you were strong — even as a kidnap victim you were matter-of-fact about the weird situation.

"We dug it but we were also leery. We thought maybe you were plotting against us and all your talk, sense of humor, and cooperativeness was just a ploy while you tunneled out through the floor.

"You made everyone feel so good because of your responsiveness and enthusiasm.

"The food program, Randy and Catherine, the pigs and all their harassment clues, all the tension of being eight

### **An SLA writer praised Hearst's "responsiveness and enthusiasm."**

fugitives holed up in a tract house was . . . frustrating, especially knowing we weren't going to get Ossie and Bo out."

The reference to the "food program" was the SLA's demand that Patty's parents, Randolph and Catherine Hearst, give away millions of dollars in free food to poor people to show their "good faith" before negotiations for Patty's release could get under way. Hearst is president of the San Francisco Examiner.

The names Ossie, a nickname for "Oscelot," and Bo refer, respectively, to SLA members Russell Little and Joseph Ramirez, who were in police custody at the time to which the SLA writer is referring and who have since been convicted of murdering Oakland schools Supt. Dr. Marcus Foster.

The writer continued:

"I mean the only highs we got were from looking forward to the next action, from seeing the few responses of righteous people . . . on TV and from seeing you change to become a comrade.

"We have all high (the highest) expectations of each other and we get disappointed when our expectations fall short, but I won't ever forget the inspiration that you were to all eight of us and to all the strangers who celebrated with us."

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Continued from 24th Page

"The three of us make more demands on each other than anyone ever has, even in the cell before."

"There is no one for us to rely on or tap off of. It's clear that conditions aren't going to fall into our laps and nothing's going to be easy."

"But what's talked about and fought about between these four walls don't amount to... compared to revolutionary action. All nine of us were totally different people after that kidnapping and bank robbery."

"The robbery referred to here is apparently the SLA heist at the Hibernia Bank branch in San Francisco, April 15, 1974, in which Hearst appeared, armed with an automatic weapon. Hearst has subsequently been charged in connection with that crime."

"The three of us are totally different people after SLA. We're a lot stronger and tougher, but we won't get any sense of that until we give the pigs another defeat that each year they wish they could forget."

"The only way to build a revolutionary society and to become revolutionary people is to make the revolution. And the only way to make the revolution is to FIGHT."

((Emphasis is the SLA writer's.))

"Let's do it, and when it happens, that will be the real cause for celebration."

In another document, apparently written by Emily Harris, the "contradiction" felt by women who considered themselves radical feminists waging a guerrilla war led by "sexist" males emerges clearly.

The writer says:

"The struggle against sexism in the SLA has gone through a process of evolution."

"The capture of our two comrades Little and Remiro on Jan. 16, 1974, put us on the defensive, forcing several other comrades underground."

"Our changed situation compelled us to place primary importance upon obtaining survival skills and the atmosphere became intensely military."

"Struggles against sexism continued on a one-to-one level but these struggles just weren't as important as getting the men to teach us about weapons."

"As women, our primary focus was on becoming female guerrillas, but, without realizing it, our concept of what a female guerrilla should be was male-defined."

((Emphasis is that of the SLA writer.))

"A major contradiction soon became obvious to us: we were struggling to become revolutionaries, but continuing to relate to each other in a reactionary way."

"We had to expose this contradiction and resolve both among the women as a group and in the cell as a whole."

"In order to combat sexism, we began attacking two aspects of our bourgeois conditioning that make make summary possible: 1) Conditioning that makes extensive personal relationships seem desirable (e.g. monogamy) and conditioning that makes people feel 'comfortable' according to oppressive sex roles."

Investigators believe the period of "evolution" referred to here was sometime prior to Hearst's abduction, perhaps when the SLA was living underground in Concord.

The writer continues:

"On the collective level, our primary struggle was to break down monogamous (sic) personal relationships while we had some degree of consciousness about progressive ways of relating to men."

"This was particularly hard for the heterosexual women (those whose sexual preference was for persons of opposite sex), although because of the heavy emphasis on the military and, therefore, the men, Gabi and Zoya were having trouble, too."

((Gabi and Zoya were the SLA names used respectively by Camilla Hall and Patricia "Moon" Soltysek, two lovers and two of the six who died in the shootout in Los Angeles.))

"We realized we had to smash the dependencies created by monogamous (sic) personal sexual relationships, and do this we had to destroy monogamy in the cell."

The battle that ensued over sexism, the writer said, was "one of the most difficult and longest struggles" she ever faced "because, like racism, sexism is a foundation capitalist oppression."

exh. M

# Judge Denies Bail for Patty, Cites Her Views

## 'Intention to ... Revolution' Pointed Out

BY PHILIP HAGER  
and ROBERT KISTLER  
Times Staff Writer

SAN FRANCISCO—A stern federal judge Friday refused to release Patricia Hearst on bail immediately, saying the newspaper heiress had announced "to the world" her revolutionary intention—and had "punctuated it by gunfire."

U.S. Dist. Judge Oliver J. Carter dismissed a request by Patty's attorney, Terence Hallinan, that she be released immediately to the custody of her parents.

"I don't have a tough view on bail," the even-toned jurist said, "but in this case . . . we have a person who has announced to the world, along with others, their intention to world revolution."

"I tend to believe them . . ."

"They had said this in loud and clear terms and punctuated it by gunfire."

The judge, after hearing plainly spoken arguments on both sides of the bail question, ordered Patty returned to custody, pending another hearing on the matter at 10 a.m. Tuesday.

Patty, along with three other fugitives, was arrested by FBI agents and San Francisco police officers at two separate "safe houses" in the city's Mission District Thursday.

During the hearing to determine whether her bail of \$500,000 on charges here should be lowered or dismissed entirely, the 21-year-old daughter of Randolph A. Hearst, president of the San Francisco Examiner, sat quietly and said little.

The newspaper heiress also faces \$1 million bail on charges in Los Angeles.

She wore the same purple-striped T shirt, corduroy pants and rubber thongs which she had on at the time of her arrest.

In asking that the judge release Patty into her parents' custody, Hallinan kept returning to a central theme—that Patty's relationship with her family was good, and that there was no reason to believe that she would fail to appear at future court appearances.

Speaking of his client, who, for 19 months, was one of the most celebrated and hunted fugitives in the nation's history, Hallinan said:

"She has made it clear there is no problem with her family. She is most anxious to go home. There are no hard feelings between her and her family."

"They met for hours last night (Thursday night) at San Mateo County Jail at Redwood City and the family is ready to go to bat for her. Her desire is to get out and prepare an adequate defense."

In addition, Hallinan argued, his client had no prior arrest record before her Feb. 4, 1974 abduction and subsequent apparent embrace of the Symbionese Liberation Army and the only "strike" against her was her "ab-

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# Judge Refuses to Free Patty, Cites Revolutionary Comments

Continued from First Page

ence" from judicial jurisdiction in the intervening time.

Interrupting, Carter said:

"We are not required to be addressed in approaching this question of long absence. We have to view it for what it is..."

The jurist did not continue.

After Hallinan again raised the question of strong family ties, Carter said, "You don't have to tell Mr. and Mrs. Hearst to me... the problem is apparent to any of us who have been parents ourselves..."

U.S. Atty. James L. Browning argued that Patty should not be released by the court—under any circumstances.

"It is our advice to the court," he said, "that, at present, there are no conditions of release that would reasonably assure Miss Hearst's future appearances before the court."

Browning noted that when Patty was booked into the San Mateo jail she had listed her "occupation" as "urban guerrilla" and that innocent bystanders had been wounded by gunfire during the April 15, 1974, Hibernia Bank robbery in which Patty allegedly participated.

In that robbery, another member of the S.L.A., not Patty, is believed to have done the firing.

The tall, thin prosecutor also noted that, at the time of her arrest, Patty had showed arresting officers a loaded .38-caliber revolver she had in her purse and that at least two carbines had been found at the residence.

In addition, Browning said, the former fugitive had frequently referred to her parents in tape recordings as "pigs."

"The conclusion is obvious," Browning argued.

"The defendant may have 'close ties,' but they are not to her family... Miss Hearst's family is loyal to her and willing to support her, but we suggest there is a grave question whether Miss Hearst reciprocates that loyalty..."

"The facts belie she reciprocates that loyalty."

Browning concluded, saying, he did not "believe the taxpayers of the na-

tion should be called upon to spend untold amounts of money to recapture her again."

Costs of the nationwide manhunt for Patty and her comrades has been estimated to run in the millions of dollars.

When arguments turned to the question of the amount of bail that might be ordered, the jurist gave what appeared to be a hint of what may be his concern in subsequent hearings:

"The dollar amount is not of any moment," he said. "The question is whether or not she should be at large."

Both her father and mother, Catherine Hearst, as well as three of Patty's sisters, were present in the courtroom.

As Patty entered the courtroom in the Federal Building here, she smiled and nodded to her family and said, "Hi."

Following her court appearance, Patty reportedly told her mother, "Well, it might have looked like favoritism if I had gotten out."

In a separate court appearance, U.S. Magistrate Owen E. Woodruff Jr. set next Friday as the date for a hearing in connection with possible return of William and Emily Harris to Los Angeles to face almost two dozen felony charges.

The Harrises have never been charged in connection with the San Francisco bank robbery. Patty, however, faces a battery of state and federal charges in Los Angeles, in addition to her San Francisco indictments.

Woodruff appointed attorney Susan Jordan of San Francisco to represent Emily Harris. James Hewitt, federal public defender in San Francisco, will represent William Harris.

Meanwhile Friday, bits and pieces of the intricate investigative chain which led to the capture of Patty and her comrades were beginning to come into focus.

In the end, it would seem, their capture was a mixture of intensive detective work—and a little old-fashioned luck.

In Kansas City, FBI Director

Clarence M. Kelley said it was the systematic probe of "associates" of fugitive Yoshimura which had led agents to the two houses in San Francisco's Mission District.

Agents were hoping to locate a companion of Yoshimura and get, instead, the celebrated fugitive trio, sources said.

Yoshimura had unexpectedly surfaced in connection with Patty and the Harrises when agents found his fingerprints in a vacated Pennsylvania farmhouse in which the fugitive trio are believed to have hidden out from roughly July to mid-August of 1974.

Before Yoshimura's prints were discovered in the farmhouse, authorities had had no information regarding her possible whereabouts since she had disappeared as a fugitive in the 1972 bomb-cache case.

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# Judge Refuses to Free Patty

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Regarding the followup probe of Yoshimura associates, Kelley would say only that "investigation led to the identification of associates of Yoshimura determined to be residing at 625 Morse St. (where Patty and Yoshimura were caught) and a 153 Precita Ave. (site of the arrest of the Harrises) in San Francisco."

In Sacramento, Paul C. Young, the special agent in charge of the FBI office there, said it was his office that had developed the lead which ultimately sent agents to the houses in San Francisco.

The lead, he said, was developed in a case not directly connected to the fugitive trio, but he declined to discuss details of the probe for fear it might "blow our investigation."

His office, Young said, had supplied agents in San Francisco with various addresses in the Mission District, two of which ultimately proved to be the Harris and Patty "safe houses."

As Young explained it to The Times:

"An unrelated case gave us leads in the San Francisco area. We were looking for some SLA members and that tied in with what San Francisco was doing."

"This combination of information led to the apprehension of the Harrises."

"Young added" however, that the Hearst investigation itself had also led San Francisco agents to the same vicinity. Further elaboration was not forthcoming from the agency.

It was speculated that Kathy Ann Soliah, sister of Steven F. Soliah, the man charged with harboring Patty and Yoshimura, might be a major key in the arrest chain.

Miss Soliah, 25, is a well-known Bay Area radical and a known associate of SLA members. She reportedly dropped from sight some months ago.

Whether it was Miss Soliah that agents were seeking when they came in contact with Patty and the others was not known.

However, it is known that Soliah visited Yoshimura's boyfriend, William H. Brandt, 31, at least six times in 1973 at the state Correctional Training Facility in Soledad.

Brandt, who is scheduled to appear this December before the California Adult Authority for a parole hearing, was convicted, along with two other men, of stockpiling the cache of powerful bombs and weaponry in a Berkeley garage. The garage allegedly was rented by Yoshimura.

According to court records in the Brandt case, he and his companions—including Yoshimura—were planning to bomb the Naval architectural building on the UC Berkeley campus when they were arrested March 31, 1972.

Miss Soliah is also a prominent member of the Bay Area Research Collective, a radical organization formed about a year ago in Oakland to distribute statements from the SLA and other underground groups.

Other members of the organization include Jeffrey David Sokolow, 27, and James William Kilgore, 23.

Sokolow was reported by the U.S. Senate Judiciary Committee to have been a member of the Weathermen faction of Students for a Democratic Society, whose members visited Cuba as members of the Venceremos Brigade.

Kilgore is also a friend of Brandt and has visited him several times at Soledad prison, records show.

Charles W. Bates, the FBI agent responsible for field direction of the 19-month hunt for Patty and her companions, did not dispute Young's version of the arrest probe, but did, like his superior, Kelley, strongly reject any notion that the capture of the fugitives had been the result of a "tip" or "fluke."

"It was not a tip," Bates said, "just digging out people who might have information, on the periphery, building it up from that."

"We were interested in that house (where Patty was caught) because of some other angle that we thought might give us some leads that would eventually lead to the fugitives."

The 33-year FBI veteran added that it was possible the four fugitives might have been in San Francisco for as long as two weeks, perhaps more. He did not elaborate.

Kelley, in discussing the case with newsmen, gave the following account of the captures:

On Wednesday, agents near the Precita Ave. house had noticed a man and woman leaving the house who "were similar in description to the fugitives (the Harrises)."

"Agents had no solid information that these individuals were, in fact, the Harrises. Therefore, they made no attempt to arrest them, but continued to keep the residence under observation."

The next day, agents saw the couple, wearing baggy clothes, and decided to question them.

Julian Canlas, an 18-year-old neighbor of the Harrises, who she said she knew only as "Chris" and "Nanette," told The Times she believed the house had been under surveillance for three days, not two, as the FBI said.

She said a van with Utah license plates had been parked across the street from the house in which the Harrises were living for three days. Other neighbors agreed with her estimate.

It was from that van that two armed men jumped to take the Harrises into custody, Canlas said. Some time later

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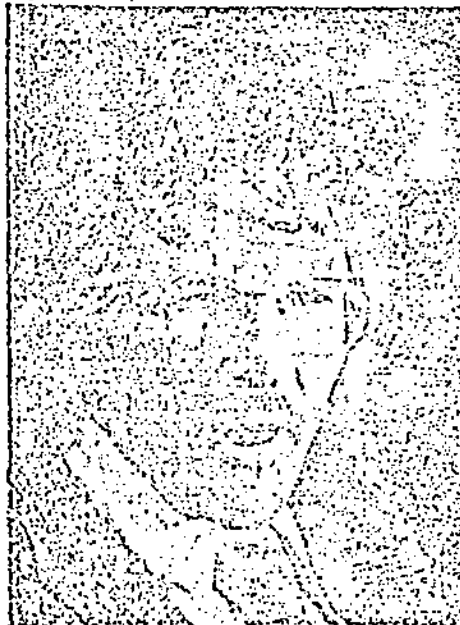
## JUDGE REFUSES TO FREE PATTY

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ter, she said she saw a "Policeman" come by and drive off in the vehicle.

Kelley did not detail how or why other FBI agents and San Francisco police officers happened to go to the Morse St. location, where Patty and Yoshimura were hiding.

However, Police Inspector Tim Casey gave this version of the arrest:



LAWYER—Terence Hollinan, representing Patty Hearst, talking to newsmen before bail hearing.

Yoshimura came to the door first and saw Casey and FBI Agent Tom Padden through a door window.

"Padden told her (Yoshimura) to freeze," Casey said. "Patty came up behind her."

"Then they both bolted back. Padden shouted for them to freeze."

Casey said that when Yoshimura opened the door, Patty turned around, and he said:

"Patty! Don't make a move."

"All right," came the reply.

"Don't shoot, I'll go with you."

Casey said he asked her if she had a gun and Patty replied, "Yes, in the purse in the bedroom."

After being asked by the officer whether she was clad "it was all over," Casey recalled that Patty "didn't say a word."

Kelley disclosed that weapons had been observed at both houses by arresting officers. After obtaining search warrants, agents began detailed inspection of both "safe houses" Friday.

It had previously been reported that three automatic rifles, two shotguns, several handguns and 40 pounds of explosives, plus two gas masks had been found in the Harris house, but no weapons in the home containing Patty and Yoshimura.

However, during the arraignment of Solah Friday, Asst. U.S. Atty. Bancroft disclosed that authorities found two handguns, two .30-caliber carbines, two loaded banana clips of cartridges, and a sawed-off shotgun at the house occupied by Patty and Yoshimura.

Kelley said the arrest of Patty "horribly" was a restoration of the feeling that despite all efforts to thwart our search, no one can remain a fugitive forever.

Obviously bristling over previous criticism leveled at the bureau because of its inability to catch Patty, the former Kansas City police chief said:

"I am sick and tired having people at appearances publicly and privately ask, 'Why can't you catch Patty Hearst?' Now, I say these inquiries are stilled."

[Kelley added, however, that he was disappointed the

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## JUDGE DENIES BAIL FOR PATTY

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...which he said was too close to infringe the S.A. He said object by the judge to put an obstacle in the terror-ist hand was blocked because of the group's "very tight relationship of members of the group and the precautions they took to avoid infiltration."

"It frightens me and it concerns me," Kelley said, "that we cannot get into similar revolutionary groups, which want to overthrow our government and use the weapon of violence."

He did not elaborate.

At the house where the Harveys had been captured, the street was cordoned off to traffic from 2 p.m. until 5:30 p.m. as members of the San Francisco police beach squad searched the structure for explosives.

Afterwards, police brought out several parcels, including four large manila envelopes and a cylindrical-shaped pen, wrapped in a newspaper, that looked like a section of pipe.

The parcels were placed in a "Tooth Islet" in the back of a police pickup truck and taken away.

Police Inspector Don Hansen refused to say what was in the packages except that "they were items of evidentiary value."

At the house formerly occupied by Patty and Yochimura, FBI agents and police spent the day meticulously going through the furnishings and digging for finger-

prints, apparently in an attempt to discover identities of persons who may have given aid to the Harveys.

About 4 p.m., agents began carrying items from the house to a building located about 1/2 mile away. The items included a stereo, a radio, a record, a television set, and two small radios.

Agents were dressed lightly, but each in one of the groups of clothing teenagers when they brought out a 14-foot high piled plant, however.

Some of the youngsters apparently believed the plant was a model of a machine.

The agents, unimpeded, finished loading the items into a blue van and drove off.

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## Younger Foresees More Acts by Terrorist Groups

California Atty. Gen. Evelle J. Younger said Friday he believes there will be more terrorism by such groups as the Symbionese Liberation Army.

He noted that arrested with Patricia Hearst in San Francisco Thursday was Wendy Yoshimura, who had "obviously an identifiable relationship" with the Weather Underground.

"So we see here visible proof of the fact that some of these terrorist organizations can maintain a rather close liaison and the unpleasant predictions we've made in the past to the effect that this problem is going to become more serious I'm afraid are borne out by this identification," Younger said.

The attorney general said he expected that the renewed publicity about the SLA would "bring a lot of crazies out of the woodwork."

L.A. TIMES 7/2/75

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# Guns and Bullets Among Patty's Effects, FBI Says

BY PHILIP HAGER  
Times Staff Writer

SAN FRANCISCO—A large array of weapons, ammunition, explosives, bomb manuals, disguises and false identification papers were found among the personal effects of Patricia Hearst and William and Emily Harris in their San Francisco apartments, the FBI disclosed Monday.

The items were listed in a 128-page inventory released by authorities despite objections from Patty's attorney, who denounced the disclosure as "further inflaming" a "highly volatile case."

The inventory list contained no startling revelations. It included only brief descriptions of each item taken from the separate apartments used by Patty and the Harrises, some of which had been reported previously.

Among the items seized from the apartment Patty reportedly shared with Woody Yonemura and Steve Soliah at 625 Marin St. were two M-1 carbines, a sawed-off shotgun, two .33-caliber pistols and a 9-mm. automatic pistol in addition to a large supply of ammunition.

Also found in Patty's apartment was an unsplit communique labeled a "death warrant" and dated Sept. 4, 1975. It was addressed to the Black Liberation Army, the Black Guerrilla Army and the Black Guerrilla Family and named "Maack Chellahik" as "The People's Enemy No. 1."

El Maack was not further identified. Another communique, the contents of which were not revealed, was addressed to "New Dawn" and a Berkeley address.

Both communiqués were from the New World Liberation Front, which has claimed responsibility for more than 20 bombings.

The inventory listed a Sacramento City College identification card previously reported as stolen Jan. 31 to

## INVENTORY

Continued from Third Page  
Patty under the alias of Sue Hendricks.

Other materials needed to obtain false identification, including several birth certificates, also were found.

Found in the Harrises' home at 253 Precita St. were a variety of weapons as well as several women's wigs, extensive cosmetic supplies, a ski mask and a parking citation dated Aug. 22, 1974.

The FBI inventory included several weapons and a large amount of ammunition, bomb making materials, including wires and clocks, two gas masks, a U.S. Treasury rebate check for \$146.50, a copy of "The Anarchist Cookbook," an FBI publication titled "The Science of Fingerprints," a page from a notebook entitled "Savings and Loan" and containing addresses and a page removed from a local leaflet notebook titled "B of A Marysville."

In a manila envelope with "Money" written on the outside, the FBI said it found a page with a diagram apparently showing the interior of a bank teller's window with notations of "window" and "till, coins, cash drawer."

Also confiscated from the Harrises' hideout were three books from the University of California: "The Science of High Explosives," "Explosives" and "Fuels, Explosives and Pyrotechnics," a statement of the Weather Underground called "Prairie Fire," a copy of the book "Patty, Tania," written by reporters Jerry Belcher and Don West about Patty's kidnapping and her subsequent conversion to the Symphonie Liberation Army, and a pamphlet titled "Helps to Prison Study."

Authorities are trying to establish a link between one of two 9-mm. guns taken from the apartments of Patty and the Harrises and the April 21 armed robbery of a Carmichael bank branch.

A woman and three men took \$15,000 during the holdup. During the robbery, a customer was fatally wounded.

Nine-millimeter cartridges were found on the floor of the bank after the robbery.

exh. P

# Agents Find Cache of Arms at S.F. Hideouts

By JACK BROWN

Herald Examiner Staff Writer

SAN FRANCISCO — Many fully automatic weapons were discovered in the two Mission District hideouts where fugitive heiress Patty Hearst and her Synthesee Liberation Army cohorts Bill and Emily Harris were arrested, agents have disclosed.

An FBI man in front of Patty's neat second-story railroad apartment at 625 Morse St. said many illegal firearms were discovered last night scattered about the two-bedroom unit.

Although the FBI would

not release a list of the weapons, a San Francisco Police Department spokesman detailed some of the items found in the Harris couple's apartment.

They were described as three .38 semi-automatic carbines, two automatic shotguns, two handguns, 40 pounds of black powder explosive, a substantial amount of ammunition, two gas masks and two military type bandoliers.

But neighbors of both houses said there was no sign of bloodthirstiness among either the Harris or Patty

Hearst and her roommate Wendy Yoshimura.

Mercedes Salinas, who lived below the Harris at 2644 Precita, described the couple as very friendly.

"I did not see them very often during the past 30 days they lived here, but they always waved and said 'hi,'" Mrs. Salinas said.

"Once they even came into my kitchen and had coffee with me. . . they were nice."

FBI agents made thorough searches of the two hideouts today in an effort to obtain more evidence against the four fugitives.

"We may turn that apartment (Patty Hearst's) inside out in the morning," one agent said.

Agents and police officers described the interior of the two apartments as "ordinary, but neat." They said some clothes and dirty shoes were left in Patty's kitchen, but otherwise "it just looked like two young girls were living there."

The two roadway streets were jammed with sightseers' cars after news of the arrests was flashed yesterday afternoon, police said.

HERALD-EXAMINER 9/19/75

exh. P



# Elder Soliah Tells of Tip to FBI

Says He Told Agents Where Son Was Working in S.F.

BY MYRNA OLIVER  
Times Staff Writer

Palmdale High School teacher Martin Soliah asserted Saturday it was his tip that his son, Steven, had a painting job in San Francisco that led the FBI to the arrest of Patricia Hearst and William and Emily Harris. Steven Soliah, 27, was arrested on suspicion of harboring a fugitive after Patty and Wendy Yoshimura were apprehended at an apartment he allegedly rented at 625 Morse St. in San Francisco.

The elder Soliah described his cooperation with the FBI in a 2½-hour taped interview he requested with two Southern California newsmen to refute stories that Patty and the others were located through an FBI trace of mail the Soliahs received from their three children.

Their daughters Kathleen, 23, and Josephine, 24, were swept for questioning by the San Francisco police department in warrants describing them as "armed and dangerous." The warrants have since been dropped.

In another development Saturday, at least four California news media received Xeroxed copies of a memo

purportedly from the Symbionese Liberation Army, the radical organization which kidnaped and allegedly recruited Patty.

Investigators had claimed the group was virtually crushed, with its surviving members in jail. FBI officials could not say Saturday whether the memos could have been "circulated" by active members of the SLA. They said they have no idea how many SLA sympathizers exist.

A Los Angeles Times copy messenger, answering a call shortly after noon, was told by a young, male voice to pick up a "letter from the SLA" in a Wall Street Journal coin newrack near The Times building at 1st and Spring Sts.

The San Diego Union received a similar call and retrieved an identical copy taped to the outside corner of its building. Radio station KGB-AM in San Diego answered a third call and found another copy taped to the bottom of a bus bench outside the station.

In San Francisco, a call to the Chronicle led police to a fourth letter taped in a phone booth. The identical memos, asserted the SLA, is active

and called for "arrests of the rich, fascist (sic) insects" to raise bail money for those arrested Sept. 13.

Addressed to the "Weather Underground and other comrades in arms" from the "SLA" as a "request for military assistance," the memos stated:

"Once again, fate has led the bumbling forces of the FBI to the location of our soldier's refuge.

"While it would be most difficult to understate the effect of the arrests of our comrades on Sept. 13, the media and the Foolish Bureau of Investigation have succeeded in making this overstatement by confirming our fate as the death blow to the SLA. The SLA lives on in spirit and military strength and will give proof of this in the future.

"For now, we call upon the alien units of the people's armies to turn our loss into victory by joining in a mass effort to make nationwide arrests of the rich, fascist insects—to be released only when bail has been posted for all our comrades with funds from the honey-baden hives of the ruling class.

"While the fascist dogs have tem-

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exh.Q

# Elder, Soliah Tells of Tip to FBI

Continued from Third Page

porarily reduced our forces by five, it should be kept in mind that in one night a single running man can slit a thousand throats."

The memo ended with the by-now familiar SLA sign-off, "Death to the fascist insects who prey (sic) upon the lives of the people." It was signed, "Symbionese Liberation Army," and bore the address, "1527."

In San Francisco, an additional 20-page inventory of items confiscated by the FBI from the 213 Prussia Ave. address where the Harrises lived revealed a 55-page typed script characterized as "a self-described autobiography of a female individual."

The single paragraph released by the FBI stated: "My life really changed a year ago. On Feb. 4 (the date of Patty's kidnapping), I proved to myself and we all proved to each other that we were guerrillas and that the revolution will be made by determined people who do determined things and don't let anything stand in their way."

The FBI refused to name the author of the partial manuscript. Also found were credit cards, drivers' licenses, birth certificates and a Social Security card, but the FBI would not release any names on the items.

Also in the Bay Area, Redwood City officials denied a report by Newsday that Patty and Emily Harris had engaged in a raucous fistfight in the San Mateo County Jail after Patty's planned defense strategy was made public.

Newsday reported Harris became enraged over an affidavit stating Patty remembered nothing of her experiences that led to her arrest and was coerced into her actions by her SLA captors.

"It (the fight) just didn't happen," said San Mateo County Sheriff John R. McDonald Jr.

He said the two women, although apparently cool toward each other, had not even exchanged harsh words.

He also denied a report that Patty was being treated with tranquilizing drugs, including Thorazine.

In Palmdale, Soliah and his wife, Elsie, adamantly denied that mail from their children led the FBI to Patty and the others.

They told interviewers for the Valley Press that they received three letters last summer but that none had return addresses. They said they never were given either the Morse or Precita addresses.

The address his daughter gave them, Soliah said, was 625 Post St., No. 154, San Francisco, which he said he later learned was an Oriental rug shop which serves as a postal address for underground people for a monthly \$5 fee.

Stressing his loyalty to his country as well as to his children, the World War II Army Air Corps P-38 pilot and former football coach gave this account of his cooperation with the FBI.

At the request of the FBI, Soliah said he accompanied an agent to San Francisco on Aug. 23 to try to find his children and question them about "peripheral people" like Yoshimura. At the time, none of the Soliahs was sought by law enforcement officials.

He said he left a message at the Oriental rug store that he was in San Francisco and would like to see them. On Aug. 29, his daughter, Jo, called the hotel number he had left and agreed to meet.

Over dinner, Soliah said, he asked his three children to talk with an FBI agent, but they refused, saying they did not trust FBI personnel in the Bay Area.

Soliah said he never asked their residence addresses, and gave the FBI only the tip that Steve had a painting job at a San Francisco Synanon.

Later, Soliah said, "We sat in front of the federal building on a cement bench for three hours holding each other and crying. It was the most pathetic thing I have ever gone through and they said they haven't done anything, but they can't hurt other people."

He said they told him they were working and couldn't leave, that he should go home.

"It will all be over soon," the young

Soliahs told their father. "We can all be together in three weeks and be a family again."

Questioned closely about the "three weeks" comment, Soliah hedged and said he didn't know if that was the exact predicted time or what was meant. Coincidentally, Patty and the others, including Steve Soliah, were arrested about three weeks later.

The Soliahs said their daughter, Kathy, had met Angela Atwood, killed in the SLA shootout with police in Los Angeles in 1974, when they both worked at a restaurant in San Francisco. They said they never knew their children mention the names of Patty, the Harrises, Yoshimura, or other principals in the case.

The Soliahs said they have no idea where their daughters are.

Asked about his aid to the FBI, Soliah said:

"We've cooperated with every body. How many fathers would go up there and try to get their kids off the street and help the government."

"I believe in law and order," the 65-year-old Soliah said. "You can't go into political discussions with me anymore. They can't wait. They've got to do it their way."

Soliah said he had urged his children to work within the system and had offered to open a business with them if they would leave the San Francisco Bay Area, and return to Palmdale.

Soliah said he saw his son Sept. 1 at his arraignment and that the youth told him: "I wish I'd have listened to you, dad."

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## Patty May Face L.A. Trial First; Case Called Stronger

BY WILLIAM FARH and JOHN KENDALL  
Times Staff Writers

Federal and local prosecutors decided Friday that Patty Hearst should go on trial in Los Angeles first because the case against her is stronger here than the federal bank robbery indictment in San Francisco. The Times has learned.

However, U.S. Dist. Judge Oliver J. Carter's order that she be held without bail could force the bank robbery case to be tried first since she has the right to insist on a trial within 60 days if she is kept in jail.

It also is a virtual certainty that her fugitive companions, William and Emily Harris, will be tried initially on charges filed against them by the district attorney's office here.

Until Mel's Sporting Goods Store was shot up in Inglewood on May 16 last year, the newspaper heiress had been sought only as a "material witness." The Harrises faced no charges.

Within 15 hours, however, the trio jointly accumulated 18 felony counts,

including charges of assault with intent to commit murder, assault with a deadly weapon, kidnapping, robbery and auto theft.

Patty is charged with an additional count of assault with a deadly weapon on the landlady of a Los Angeles apartment house on May 19, 1974.

Dep. Dist. Atty. Samuel Mayerson has been assigned to prosecute the trio. In a brief hearing Friday, he successfully sought a bail increase on local charges of from \$50,000 to \$500,000.

Mayerson told Los Angeles Municipal Judge Antonio Chavez that the bail increase was necessary "to assure their appearance in court."

He said, "At the time we first put the bail at \$50,000, we had no idea that the defendants would be able to successfully elude a massive manhunt put in motion to capture them."

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## TRIAL IN L.A.

Continued from First Page

Chavez granted the bail increase without comment.

A source close to the investigation pointed out that the federal bank robbery indictment of Miss Hearst relies almost totally on identifying her from photos taken by a camera inside the Hibernia Bank during the April 15, 1974, holdup, and is weak for that reason.

Also, it was indicated there could be problems with federal charges of illegal possession of an unregistered automatic weapon filed against Patty and the Harrises.

The charges were based on witness accounts that shots fired at the Ingleside sporting goods store were "rapid fire," leading to a conclusion they were from an automatic weapon.

However, 30-caliber cartridges found at the scene could have been fired either from an automatic weapon or a semiautomatic weapon, the possession of which is not a federal offense.

Another factor favoring a decision to put Miss Hearst and the Harrises on trial in Los Angeles first is that it would be more practical from the prosecutors' viewpoint.

Should Patty go to trial on the bank robbery charge in San Francisco first, it presumably would necessitate separate trials for her and the Harrises on the Los Angeles charges. This is so because the Harrises could be expected to exercise their right to a speedy trial here.

"It would be duplicative and a tremendous extra cost to the taxpayers to have two separate trials here," Mayerson said.

Acting Dist. Atty. John Howard said he expects Miss Hearst and the Harrises to be arraigned here on local charges by the middle of next week.

Investigators gave this account of events leading to charges against the trio:

It was after 4 p.m. on May 16 last year when Harris, accompanied by his wife, paid for merchandise at Mel's Sporting Goods, 11423 S. Crenshaw Blvd., and was spotted taking a handoff as the couple left the store.

A fight ensued. Store owner William Hunt, assisted by Gary Mason and Ernest Summery, attempted to handcuff Harris, and as the struggle boiled onto the sidewalk outside, Harris pulled a gun and was disarmed.

From across the street, a woman opened fire from a 1970 Volkswagen bus. Bullets struck the front of the store, and those struggling with Harris took cover as the Harrises fled to the van.

As the red and white VW drove away, Anthony G. Shepard, a store employee, followed its three occupants in his car until the bus stopped and a man with a gun got out.

It was about 4:35 p.m. in the 11600 block of Ruthelen St. Kenneth Claude Pierre and Marcia Davis were sitting in a 1970 Pontiac LeMans when they saw a man approach holding what they thought was a large caliber automatic weapon. He was accompanied by a woman, also armed.

"We are SLA," the victims recalled the man saying. "We need your car. I have to kill someone, and I don't want to kill you."

Pierre and Davis fled from the car, ran into a house, watched as a third person handed weapons from the van, and the three drove away in the Pontiac.

(Latent fingerprints later lifted from the abandoned were identified as those of Harris and Patty Hearst.)

A short time later, Thomas L. Patin Sr. and Tom Patin Jr. were standing beside a 1963 Chevrolet Norton wagon in the 2000 block of 115th St. in Hawthorne.

They saw a black and white Pontiac stall at 117th and Cimarron Ave. A man armed with what appeared to be a submachine gun got out, approached and pointed a weapon at them.

"We are from the SLA and we need the car," the man was quoted as saying. "We need it right now."

After the older Patin gave the man his car key, women got out of the Pontiac, entered Patin's station wagon and the trio drove away.

It was about 7 p.m. in Lynwood when a woman identified as Emily Harris—appeared at the home of Mas Dean Matthews, 15, to inquire about a 1968 Econoline Van he was offering for sale.

She asked to test drive it, and Matthews agreed. She slipped into the passenger's side. As the van pulled to a corner nearby, Matthews saw a blue station wagon parked at the curb.

"There are two of my friends," the prospective said in substance. "I'd like to take them home."

Matthews agreed again. A man whom the youth said looked like Harris and a woman he identified as Hearst got into the van. Harris opened his door, showed Matthews a gun.

"We are from the SLA and we need to borrow your car," the man was quoted as saying. "Don't do anything stupid and you won't get hurt."

Matthews was held for nearly 12 hours in the back of his van—often covered with a blanket. The van was driven to various locations, including a driveway where Matthews was concealed by the blanket.

The youth slept and woke at about 6:30 a.m. The man and two women were discussing how to get into another vehicle. Their plan was to pretend to be fleeing.

It was at about 6:40 a.m. when Frank Sutter stopped to pick up two young women hitchhiking on the street. One got in the front seat. The other, identified as Harris, sat in back.

Both women pulled automatic pistols, and the woman in the back seat told Sutter, in substance: "We need you for a couple of hours. You're not going to get hurt. Do exactly what I tell you. We will hurt you if you don't."

Sutter was ordered into the back seat, and the woman who had sat in the rear drove his car to a dark street and stopped. A man got into the back seat, and Sutter was forced to lie under a blanket.

After driving around, the car was stopped and identified as Harris, took Sutter's wallet and money from it.

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# L.A. Jury Indicts Patty, Harrises on 11 Counts

## One Charge Could Lead to Life Term Upon Conviction

BY WILLIAM FARR  
Times Staff Writer

Patricia Hearst and her Symbionese Liberation Army companions, Emily and William Harris, were indicted Thursday by the Los Angeles County Grand Jury for a series of crimes that could send them to prison for life.

The most serious charge in the 11-count indictment returned against the three former fugitives is kidnapping for the purpose of robbery, which carries a possible life sentence upon conviction.

They also were indicted on six counts of assault with a deadly weapon, three of armed robbery and another of simple kidnapping, all allegedly committed over a 15-hour period on May 16 and 17, 1974.

The indictment produced no surprises and simply summarizes 15 felony counts filed in a May 23, 1974, criminal complaint against Patty and the Harrises.

Dep. Dist. Atty. Samuel Mayerson, who presented the case to the grand jury, said some counts were dropped because they were "superfluous" and others were dropped due to insufficiency of evidence.

The indictment was returned after grand jurors heard testimony from 15 witnesses. Grand jury forewoman Margaret Carr presented the true bill to Superior Judge William Rizi about an hour after the jury went into session Thursday.

Rizi continued the true bill at \$500,000 each at the request of Mayerson.

The Harrises are scheduled to be arraigned today before Rizi in a bulletproof courtroom on the 15th floor of the downtown Criminal Courts Building.

In Redwood City, meanwhile, one of Patty's attorneys, Terence Hallinan, said she is "not guilty" of any of the charges returned against her by the Los Angeles County Grand Jury.

"I'm not sure she was even there" (in Los Angeles at the time the felonies were committed), Hallinan said after a 30-minute conference with Patty in the San Mateo County Jail.

At a press conference after the indictments, Mayerson declined to speculate whether Patty would be tried here at the same time as the Harrises or whether separate trials might be necessary. She is being held on federal bank robbery charges.

The count carrying the possible life sentence stems from the alleged abduction and robbery of Frank Sutter, who told the grand jury he had picked up Patty and Emily Harris at 6:40 a.m. May 17 as they were hitchhiking on Outpost Drive in the Hollywood Hills area.

Sutter's grand jury testimony will remain secret, as will that of other witnesses, for at least 10 days after the defendants receive their copy of the transcript, but in investigative release.

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exh. T

## L.A. Grand Jury Indicts Patty, Harris on 11 Counts; One Charge Has Life Term

Continued from First Page  
Jury previously made public Sutter gave the following account:

"When he stopped to pick them up, Patty jumped in the back seat and Emily sat in front. Both pulled pistols and Emily told him, in substance, 'We need your car for a couple of hours. You're not going to get hurt if you do exactly what I tell you. We will hurt you if you don't.'"

Emily took over the wheel and drove Sutter's car back to a point near where they were hiding and pulled it up to a dark blue van.

Harris emerged from the van and got in the back seat of the Sutter auto with what Harris said was a machine gun. He ordered Sutter to lie on the floor of the back seat covered with a blanket.

After driving around for quite some time, the car stopped and Harris took Sutter's wallet from him and removed \$250 from it.

They then let Sutter out at the top of a hill and warned him against trying to seek help too soon. "Just take your time because if we see you come down too soon we will shoot you," Sutter quoted Harris as saying.

Sutter called police after walking down the hill and finding his car unattended.

In addition to the count charging the trio with kidnapping for the purpose of robbery, the indictment al-

leged a separate robbery count for the taking of Sutter's car, wallet and money.

The victim in the other kidnapping count is a Lynwood teenager, Thomas Dean Matthews, according to the indictment. The dark blue van mentioned earlier belonged to him and he testified that he was in it when the Harris and Patty left in Sutter's car.

By that time, he said, he had been held captive by the three fugitives for almost 12 hours. He gave investigators this account of what had transpired:

Emily had come to his door about 7 p.m. the night before and said she was interested in buying the van, which had a "for sale" sign on it.

Matthews gave her permission to test-drive it and accompanied her to a spot where she said she was picking up two friends. He subsequently identified these persons as Patty and William Harris.

Harris told him, "We are from the SLA and we need to borrow your van. Don't do anything stupid and you won't get hurt." Harris deployed a gun.

Harris and Patty got into the van and, at Harris' orders, Matthews drove to several locations during the evening, including a drive-in theater.

Handcuffs were locked to the left arm of Harris and Matthews helped saw the cuffs off with a hacksaw

Emily had purchased at a Zeddy's department store.

Employees of Mel's Sporting Goods store in Inglewood told investigators that earlier that same day, they had attempted to detain Harris by handcuffing him after accusing him of shoplifting a pair of socks.

Harris told Matthews that he had not stolen the socks but, in fact, had taken a bandolier.

Patty told Matthews she had fired one clip of ammunition from an automatic carbine at the store.

The manager of the sporting goods store, William Puert, his wife and four employees told investigators about scurrying for cover when a woman believed to be Patty covered the getaway of the Harris with a burst of gunfire.

The indictment's six counts of assault with a deadly weapon stem from this incident. The two remaining robbery counts result from the trio's alleged commandment of other cars following their flight from the sporting goods store in a stolen bus.

The assault-with-a-deadly-weapon charges call for punishment of six months to life in state prison and a \$5,000 fine. The penalty for robbery is five years to life while the simple kidnapping count carries a one-to-20-year sentence.

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# ROLLING STONE

## THE INSIDE STORY

By HOWARD KOHN AND DAVID WEIR  
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**PATTY HEARST** and Emily Harris waited on a grimy Los Angeles street, fighting their emotions as they listened to a radio rebroadcasting the sounds of their friends dying. On a nearby corner Bill Harris dickered over the price of a battered old car. Only blocks away, rifle cars were exploding in the flames of a charred lun-

stops and reached San Francisco in the predawn darkness. The three fugitives drove to a black ghetto with rows of ramshackle Victorians—and sought out a friend. Bill and Emily's knocks brought the man sleepy-eyed to the door. "You're alive!" Then he panicked. "You can't stay here.

The whole state is gonna be crawling with pigs looking for you." He gave them five dollars and shut the door. "Don't come back."

The Harrises returned to the car and twisted the ignition key. Patty poked her head out from

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Copyright © 1975 ROLLING STONE. All rights reserved.

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Only blocks away, rifle cartridges were exploding in the dying flames of a charred bungalow. The ashes were still too hot to retrieve the bodies of the six SLA members who had died hours before on the afternoon of May 17th, 1974.

Bill Harris shifted impatiently as the car's owner patted a dented fender. "I want five bills for this mother."

The SLA survivors had only \$400. Reluctantly Harris offered \$350. The man quickly pocketed the money.

Minutes later Bill picked up Patty and Emily and steered onto a freeway north to San Francisco. They drove all night—the Harrises in the front seat of the noisy car and Patty in back, hidden under a blanket. They were too tense to sleep, each grappling with the aftershock of the fiery deaths.

They exited twice at brightly lit service station clusters that flank Interstate 5, checking out each before picking what looked like the safest attendant. They made no other

stops and reached San Francisco. The three fugitives and their ramshackle Victorians—Emily's knocks brought a "You're alive!" Then

rats and runaway dogs began in the dirt under the car. The machine gun. "The...  
"Shhh," came a whisper. Please shut up!"

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## THE DIE STORY

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The whole state is gonna be crawling with pigs looking for you." He gave them five dollars and shut the door. "Don't come back."

The Harrises returned to the car and twisted the ignition key. Patty poked her head out from under the blanket. "What's the matter? Why won't it start?"

The fugitives had no choice—to continue fiddling with the dead battery might attract attention—so they abandoned the car. Walking the streets, however, was a worse alternative.

"C'mon Tania," said Emily. "You better bring the blanket." Bill and Emily both carried duffel bags. Inside were weapons, disguises and tattered books.

A few blocks away, under a faded Victorian, they spotted a crawl space, a gloomy cave for

and Patty in  
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rats and runaway dogs. As Patty and the Harrises huddled in the dirt under the old house, the noise of a late-night party began in the living room above. Patty gripped her homemade machine gun. "The pigs must have found the car!"

"Shhh," came a whispered response. "Shut up, goddamnit. Please shut up!"

[Continued on page 41]



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[Cont. from cover] They survived that night and spent the next two weeks in San Francisco, hiding in flop-houses. Bill posed as a wino, Patty and Emily as dirty-faced old women. On June 2nd they boarded a bus, dropped \$50 into the coinbox and headed across the Bay Bridge toward Berkeley. They were on their way to scout out a rally called to commemorate the death of SLA member Angela Atwood. It was there that they got their first break.

The fugitives had only a few crumpled dollars left. The rally seemed their best chance to find a benefactor. So Emily, wearing a tie-dyed shirt, cutoff jeans and a wig, melted into the crowd at Ho Chi Minh Park in Berkeley, the town that helped launch the Movement in the early Sixties.

Emily recognized several faces from the California prison reform groups that had served as the crucible for her and most of the original SLA members. But one of the speakers, Kathy Soliah, attracted her attention. Soliah, who had become friends with Atwood when both quit waitress jobs because they felt the uniforms were demeaning, told the crowd she now considered herself part of the SLA.

Afterward Emily approached her and a few hours later the three fugitives were stashed in a small Berkeley flat, sipping tea and contemplating their next move.

"You can only stay here a few days. But maybe I can find someplace else you can go." That hope soon faded. Other former SLA sympathizers wanted no part in the new underground life. A few contributed money—but not enough to buy another car. The fugitives were pale and weak from months of being away from sunshine and eating a diet of carryout hamburgers.

Patty paced about the flat, putting her arms around her, dark eyes staring out the windows, measuring each passer-by as a potential enemy. They felt it was only a matter of time before they would be discovered—in a few days they might be facing a police siege like their friends in Los Angeles. They kept their guns loaded, always within quick reach.

Then after a week at the Berkeley flat, a friend stopped by with an announcement: "I think I found someone who might help you. His name is Jack Scott and he wants to write a book about the SLA."

On February 4th, 1974, while Patty Hearst was being kidnapped, Jack Scott was confronting his own private crisis. A few months earlier he had considered himself a Movement radical working successfully within the system. As Oberlin College's athletic director he had hired the school's first black coaches, opened its athletic facilities to poor people from the community and shocked the alumni by declaring his unconcern for football scores. He also had authored three controversial sports books and founded the Institute for the Study of Sport and Society (ISSS). The sports world regarded Scott as a daring and influential pioneer.

When Oberlin's administration changed hands in early 1974, however, he had been forced out of his job. He had dedicated nearly ten years to his work in sports. Now at age 32, he began to wonder if all that time had been wasted.

Jack and his wife, Micki, moved to an apartment in New York where they continued to run the ISSS and Jack signed a contract to write his autobiography for William Morrow Publishers.

But Jack remained despondent. He stayed indoors, watched television and slept 12 hours a day. Twice a day he went out to corner newsstands and bought copies of the *Times*, the *Post* and the *Daily News*. Judging by the headlines, the only thing happening was the advent of an off-the-wall political militia calling itself the Symbionese Liberation Army.

"SLA Kidnaps Newspaper Heiress"

"SLA Demands \$200 Million in Food for Poor"

The SLA's rhetoric and tactics seemed to parody

the Movement had become. But Jack's initial scorn turned to curiosity as the headlines piled up.

"Patty Hearst Joins SLA"

"Patty Helps Rob Bank"

The media also was unable to make up its mind. Were they crazies? Or young idealists fed up with working through the system? Did their tactics sound an menacing guerrilla violence in the United States? Was Patty Hearst in fact an SLA soldier now?

Jack's own doubts about the viability of peaceful reform began to crystallize in the continuing media debate over Patty Hearst and the SLA. At dinner he flicked the television knob from one network news show to another so he could monitor each bizarre twist in the case. By early May he was a walking encyclopedia on the subject.

He began spending his days in the offices of New York's book publishers. Jack was persuaded that the SLA symbolized the pent-up frustration of the Movement. He wanted to write a book that placed the SLA

# TANIA'S WORLDS

## An Insider's Account of Patty Hearst on the Run

By Howard Kohn and David

in a historical perspective.

But the publishers weren't interested in Jack's ideas. A Doubleday editor told him he'd have to talk people who knew how the SLA was formed before he could get a book contract.

Then Jack's book negotiations and his television watching were interrupted by live camera footage of the six flaming deaths in Los Angeles. He felt the SLA had been executed without a trial.

Flushed by anger, Jack boarded an airplane weeks later and headed for Berkeley. He had spent years there studying for his doctorate in educational psychology. He'd been a Goldwater supporter who first arrived but, like thousands of others, had been radicalized.

Now he sought out old Movement friends who ties to the underground. They introduced him to a friend of the Harrises. He explained his book and asked about the couple. He was told of the disappointments as a teacher in Indiana, Bill's military tour in Vietnam, their migration to California, their attempts to hold classes at prisons, harsh reaction of prison officials to their suggestions, their disillusionment that grew into cynicism and violence.

Then the friend cautiously introduced a possi-

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He began spending his days in the offices of New York's book publishers. Jack was persuaded that the SLA symbolized the pent-up frustration of the Movement. He wanted to write a book that placed the SLA

that had seemed a million-to-one shot.

"How'd you like to meet some people who could tell you even more about Bill and Emily — and about Patty?"

Jack understood the question's implications. He was intrigued. If a meeting with the three surviving members of the SLA actually could be arranged, he was willing to go along.

At 2:00 the next afternoon he was at the corner of Telegraph and Dwight Way. For nearly an hour he stood uncomfortably in the sun. He was easily recognized—thinning hair, professorial beard and wire-rimmed glasses. But no one approached him. Then, as he began to walk away, he was stopped by a short dark man dressed in a white tennis outfit and carrying a tennis racket. The man gave Jack an address and told him to come by that evening.

Jack wasn't sure the man was Bill Harris. He wasn't sure he wanted to know. Apprehension began welling up. He circled the block several times before finally

knocking on the door. A face looked out from behind a curtain. The door opened and Jack walked into a room prepared for a police invasion. Mattresses were piled against the doors and next to the windows. Rifles that had been converted to automatic machine guns were lined up next to a pair of duffel bags. Grenades were stacked in strategic corners. One gun was cradled by a short unsmiling woman.

She was Tania, Patricia Campbell Hearst, the granddaughter of William Randolph Hearst. Emily Harris was the only other one in the room. She came forward and smiled tentatively. "I'm Yolanda." Then the man in the tennis outfit emerged from another room and gripped Jack's hand. "I'm Teko."

The fugitives said nothing further for a few moments, absorbed in watching their impact on the visitor. They noted Jack's apprehensive glance toward the guns leaning against the walls. He seemed suitably impressed with their military accouterments.

"You said you were interested in the SLA," Bill said. "That's why we invited you here. The most important thing at this time, you must understand, is to help us."

Jack sat down and went through a long nervous explanation of how and why he had agreed to this meeting. He was collecting information for a book. He wanted to present an accurate portrayal of the SLA that probed beneath the screaming headlines. They could help by telling the full story of their involvement.

"Okay," Bill answered. "We know you want to do a book. But right now we don't know if we're gonna be around long enough to read it. Aren't our lives more important

than your book?"

Jack nodded. He had over \$40,000 that he'd been paid by Oberlin College after he'd threatened to sue for breach of contract. The fugitives were welcome to some of that money.

For Patty and the Harrises this was an incredible offer. "That's just what we need," said Emily. "We can take the money and rent some place out in the country and lay back while things cool off."

But Jack was already having second thoughts. He felt equivocal about the SLA's previous tactics. And he didn't want to be involved if they were planning more violence.

"There is one condition," Jack's quiet voice was firm. The fugitives turned quickly in his direction, their faces stiff and challenging. Jack ignored the sudden change and plunged ahead.

"I can't help you unless you get rid of those guns."

"Who the fuck are you?" Patty stepped forward, her mouth tight with contempt.

Jack was red in the face but he did not retreat. "I won't help you unless you give up your weapons."

The mood in the house went electric with tension. The fugitives had gambled on Jack, by inviting him to their hideout. They were pretending that their act was more together than it was. Realistically, they could

# TANIA'S WORLD An Insider's Account of Patty Hearst on the Run By Howard Kohn and David Weir

in a historical perspective.

But the publishers weren't interested in Jack's theories. A Doubleday editor told him he'd have to talk to people who knew how the SLA was formed before he could get a book contract.

Then Jack's book negotiations and his television watching were interrupted by live camera footage of the six flaming deaths in Los Angeles. He felt the SLA had been executed without a trial.

Flushed by anger, Jack boarded an airplane two weeks later and headed for Berkeley. He had spent six years there studying for his doctorate in educational psychology. He'd been a Goldwater supporter when he first arrived but, like thousands of others, had been radicalized.

Now he sought out old Movement friends who had ties to the underground. They introduced him to a friend of the Harrises. He explained his book idea and asked about the couple. He was told of Emily's disappointments as a teacher in Indiana, Bill's disgust after a military tour in Vietnam, their migration to California, their attempts to hold classes at prisons, the harsh reaction of prison officials to their suggested changes, their disillusionment that grew into cynicism and violence.

Then the friend cautiously introduced a possibility

not leave Berkeley without the kind of money Jack had.

"Take. His tone was loud and blunt. "Listen, we can't stay in this house much longer. I like Yolanda says, we need a place in the country where we can get our shit together. I'll be honest. We need your help. We'll work with you on the book. But our weapons are our only protection. We all feel the same way. When we joined the SLA we understood we'd have to be armed at all times."

The discussion continued. The fugitives were weary. But they clung to the SLA tenet of armed struggle. Jack could not make up his mind. Seven years before, during a "Stop the Draft Week" in Oakland, he and his wife, Micki, had converted their van into a makeshift medical center to treat students who had been clubbed and bloodied by the police. That had been their introduction to the Movement and had set a pattern for their style of radicalism. Their house was open to draft resisters, evicted tenants and others needing a sanctuary.

It was past midnight. Maybe the morning would bring a clearer decision. Jack rose to go.

"You can't leave," Emily's command was precise. "You might attract attention."

Now Jack was scared. In his fantasies the police had the house surrounded and were moving in for another climactic fusillade.

But the fugitives gave him no choice. He was told to sleep sandwiched between Emily and Patty. Positioned at the head of their bed was an arsenal of guns and grenades. Bill turned out the lights and Jack lay back, staring at the ceiling.

He couldn't sleep. Thirty minutes passed. It seemed like decades. Then a loud crash jarred everyone upright. Patty rolled over and grabbed a gun in a single motion that she had practiced many times in the dark. "It's the pigs," she whispered.

Someone had knocked over a garbage can in the alley. Nobody said a word as the three fugitives trained their guns on the entrances. Slowly Bill pulled back a curtain and peered out. He turned to the rest and grinned. "It's only a cat."

Jack forced himself to laugh. The others joined in, a trace of hysteria showing in their smiles.

Beneath the bravado in the gun-filled room, Jack realized, there was a sense of deepening desperation. His mind was made up. If the SLA survivors surrendered their guns, he'd help them find a haven, spend some time with them, get to know them—and write his book.

He settled into a fitful sleep, his nightmares filled with roaring flames and exploding cartridges. His face still felt hot from the dream flames when Bill shook him awake. The fugitives had gotten up early and had reached their own decision. "We've talked it over. If you'll help get us out of here, we'll leave our guns behind."

Waiting at a pay phone for Jack to call was a new and unnerving experience for Micki. He had sounded very mysterious when he'd called their New York apartment earlier in the day. Without an explanation he'd asked Micki to locate an unoccupied pay phone, call him with the pay phone number and then wait for his return call.

Jack and Micki liked to work closely. Through 12 years of living together their careers often had intertwined in both sports and politics. She frequently ran the ISSS and recently she'd begun writing a master's thesis in sports sociology and started work on a profile of women in sports that was to be her first book. Friends considered her more radical than Jack.

Micki stood fidgeting in the phone booth. It felt like a sweatbox.

The phone rang. Jack's voice was shaking. "We're going to have three guests living with us—some people who need total privacy." Micki didn't want to ask any questions over the phone but she guessed who the

guests were. She hadn't shared Jack's initial hesitation for the SLA. But now she was excited at the chance she'd be helping people who might be revolutionaries. Jack and Emily planned to find a rural retreat away from busy New York for the summer to complete their books. That plan had been delayed while Jack flew to Berkeley but now he asked her to start looking for a farmhouse.

Micki began clipping out classified ads from the Times and the Village Voice. For five consecutive days she searched the New York and Pennsylvania countryside. She inspected ten houses. None were appropriate. The 11th was a wooden two-story house that stood unpretentiously by a dirt road three hours west of New York and a half-hour northeast of Scranton, Pennsylvania, where Jack had been a high-school athlete 15 years before. The house was owned by a New York City fireman who wanted \$2000 for a summer's rent. Micki wrote a check and phoned Jack.

Jack's schedule also had been hectic. The fugitives

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had been outfitted in new clothes to help them blend into Middle America. Their hair had been neatly trimmed and combed. The new disguises passed their first test with encouraging ease when Bill happened to walk past the captain of the Oakland police "Red Squad," a unit set up to monitor Bay Area radicals. "I almost fell over when I saw him," Bill told the others back at the hideout. "But he just glanced at me and kept right on walking."

The next major problem was transportation. Too many wanted posters had been circulated to risk planes or trains. They would have to split up and travel by car. Bill and Emily would get rides from two friends. But Jack would have to chauffeur Patty. None of their other friends was willing to drive 3000 miles with the most famous fugitive in the country.

Jack's curiosity outweighed his fears. He wanted answers to the questions that had been nagging him. Why had Patty converted to the SLA? Had she been tortured? Or brainwashed? Or was she still a hostage? She had been the most hostile to Scott's demand that the fugitives disarm and she had yet to speak a friendly word to him. But maybe that was a ploy to fool the Furies. Once free of them, she might want to return to her parents and boyfriend.

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gives felt there was some chance the FBI had the group under surveillance and was waiting to pick them up separately on the 10th. They set up a signal. The others wouldn't until Emily called from Nevada.

They expected her call by Saturday afternoon but the phone was silent all Saturday. Jack listened to the radio. There was no news of Emily's apprehension. But that did not calm him. If the feds were laying an ambush, there would be a news blackout.

By Sunday noon Emily still had not phoned. There had been a prearranged deadline. If she didn't call by five o'clock Sunday afternoon, they'd be sure she'd been caught. At five minutes to five the phone rang.

"Hi," said Emily cheerily. "We're in Iowa." Emily and her companion had misunderstood the signal. They thought the plan was for her to call at five on Sunday. Bill started to rebuke Emily for breach of orders. But he was too relieved to hear she was safe. "Stay strong. We'll see you in about a week."

An hour later Jack and Patty were on the freeway outside Berkeley. They were dressed in sports clothes and carried tennis rackets on the back ledge of their car. Tennis rackets somehow seemed a perfect complement to any well-mannered disguise. They were still only across the bay from the Hillsborough mansion where she grew up. As far as Jack knew this was the first time since her kidnapping that Patty had been away from the SLA. He stepped the car and awkwardly began a conversation he'd been rehearsing in his mind.

"Please don't take this the wrong way. But I want you to know that I'm willing to drive you anywhere you want to go. You don't have to go to Pennsylvania. I'll take you anywhere..."

Patty looked incredulous. She shifted into a corner of the car farthest from Jack.

He wasn't sure how to interpret her fear. "You can go anywhere you want," he repeated.

"I want to go where my friends are going."

Patty eyed Jack suspiciously. She was ready to bolt if he turned the car toward Hillsborough. Jack's embarrassment rushed across his face. He rammed the gear shift into first and silently resumed their journey east.

Patty stayed in her corner of the car and held herself rigidly, as if waiting for Jack to apologize. He offered small talk, unwilling to concede her opinion that he had blundered inexcusably.

The tension building between them kept them both awake. They were in Reno before Jack suggested stopping for sleep. Patty nodded assent. She stayed in the car while Jack registered for a motel room.

The room was furnished with only one bed. Patty gave a wary glance to it and then to Jack.

"I don't want you to get the wrong idea about me," he tried to reassure her. "I got a room with one bed because we're registered as a married couple. But I don't want you to think you have to have sex with me. In fact, I don't think we should have sex. I don't want you to feel later that you were coerced in any way. All I'd like is to have a warm body next to me."

The hardness around Patty's mouth softened and she smiled for the first time since he'd met her. "Don't worry about it. I'm not into sex with anybody right now. I loved Cujo too much..." Cujo—Willie Wolfe—had been killed in Los Angeles. They went to bed exhausted and fell into an uneasy sleep.

The next day Patty ate her meals in the car. Even standing in line at a McDonald's was a risk. Millions had seen her picture on the evening news and the cover of *Newsweek* or heard her soft, distinctive voice on radio broadcasts of the SLA communiqués.

For most of the previous four months she had been cooped up inside. Her excursions outside twice had ended in gunfire. Now she was driving across country through an FBI dragnet that already had employed more agents than any other civilian case.

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Strain of the past months was showing. To Patty the passing world was populated by an army of undercover agents. As Jack showed up to ease past a construction site, she ducked and whispered in a half shriek: "Did you see that guy? I know he's a pig."

"C'mon, he's a highway flagman. Don't be so uptight."

When Jack pulled in for gas the frequently demanded he speed away as an attendant approached. "I don't like the way he looks," she'd explain. "He looks like a pig."

Patty's repeated reviling of "pigs" soon led to a discussion about the political criterion for such a classification. Patty took the position that a pig was anyone who did not give wholehearted support to the SLA. Jane Fonda and Tom Hayden, for instance, were pigs because they'd criticized the SLA tactics. Patty sounded like what she was—a new convert to radical thinking.

Jack pointed out Fonda and Hayden's untiring work to end the Vietnam war. "It's one thing to disagree with them but it's another thing to call them pigs. We have to recognize who our friends are and who our enemies are."

Patty sneered and changed the subject. What sort of author was Jack Scott? She had never read any of his books.

He had written about sports, he explained. He believed that athletes had a right not to be treated like cows at an auction. His books challenged those attitudes.

"I don't see how sports is relevant to anything at all," Patty said. "Certainly not to the revolution."

Jack did not reply.

For the rest of the trip they reached an uneasy accord. Their conversations were confined to those logistics necessary to reach the Scott apartment in New York.

Emily had arrived there four days earlier. She and her escort had had a bad scare just as they crossed the city limits. A fleet of police cars, sirens blaring, had raced up from behind and pulled over the car ahead of them.

But once at the apartment Emily was warm and relaxed. Micki happily greeted her. The two women shared a sense of humor, an emerging feeling of feminism and the anxiety of waiting for the others.

The next day was spent in search of a medical clinic that didn't require ID cards and Social Security numbers. For a couple of weeks Emily had been convinced she was pregnant. She had to find out for sure because a baby could dramatically affect her underground lifestyle.

Emily was prepared for a positive test. Throughout history other revolutionary women had delivered babies while waging guerrilla war. But when the result proved negative Emily was relieved. The fugitives still faced so many other hassles.

Jack and Patty had made it to New York without mishap. But Bill had called with disheartening news. His ride had fallen through. The driver's girlfriend had found out and pressured the driver to call it off. Bill was stranded in Berkeley.

A meeting was convened in the Scott living room to deal with the crisis. "Since Teko isn't here I'm in command," Emily began. "I'll decide what to do."

Emily's tone had changed. She was speaking in the same strident terms as Patty.

Jack stopped her with an impatient wave. "Wait a minute. What's this shit about you being in command?"

Patty stood up and confronted Jack as if addressing a backward schoolboy. "In our unit Teko is first in command, Yolanda is second and I'm third. You were under my command on the trip out here and you're under Yolanda's command now."

His face reddening, Scott exploded. "What the

fuck are you talking about? I'm not part of the unit. I'm not taking orders from anyone. I'm the one who got you out of there. You're going to think of me as a soldier. I'll tell you back to Berkeley and leave you where I found you. If any decisions are to be made around here, we're going to make them collectively—or not at all."

Emily waited until Jack finished, then nodded quietly. "Okay. I guess you didn't understand how the SLA functions. Teko should have made it clear to you. I think it'd be a good idea if we called Teko and talked directly to him."

Jack and Emily marched to a nearby pay phone and dialed Berkeley. Bill was diplomatic. He assumed blame for not briefing Jack about the SLA's hierarchical structure. All of that could be discussed more rationally when he reached the East Coast. "The crucial thing is that I get out there," Bill paused. "Jack's anger had cooled. 'It would be a great help if you could come back and ride with me.'"

**Bill and Jack opted for a southern route below the Rockies and across the Great Plains. They posed as a gay couple. On the back ledge were the same tennis rackets that Jack and Patty had carried a week before—he had brought them in his suitcase. Jack found himself enjoying the second trip much more. The two men had common interests, had played sports and could talk without rhetoric**

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Their only tense moment came in Indiana near Bill's hometown. They were standing in line at the cash register of a roadside cafe when a phalanx of state highway patrolmen got up from a nearby table and appeared to converge on them.

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undknop- The Pennsylvania farmhouse which Micki had rented stood on a overlooking miles of rolling farmland. But the were spread had seldom seen a plow. The previous owner had spent 30 years trying to raise smallmouth bass in three small ponds that lay 100 yards behind the house in thick stands of alfalfa and timothy grass. An aging windmill that had been used to circulate air through the ponds was the only surviving testament to the experiment. The bass all had been fished out; the fugitives found only bull-heads and a few undersized pickereel.

But that served to make the farm more isolated. Fishermen never lathered with the weedy ponds. The few motorists who bumped past the house were intrusive farmers who lived down the dusty road out of sight and earshot.

The house also was ideal. From the outside it loomed tall and weathered. Dirty white paint peeled onto waist-high weeds that nearly hid an old and temperamental water tank. On the second floor was a balcony with a wrought-iron railing. Below was a screened-in porch with hanging lamp where evenings could be spent listening to the litany of frogs and crickets. Inside were four bedrooms, a kitchen, a living room, dining room and attic—an expansive layout for three people who'd been sleeping on floors in cramped apartments.

Mornings brought rich sunrises flooding over the Pocono Mountains, driving the black flies and mosquitoes into the shade of a clump of trees that bordered the rear of the farm. By midmorning the fugitives were out lying in the sun like three white-bellied bass tossed on the banks of the ponds. Patty spent long hours on a grassy hummock. The Harrisises adapted to the sun more slowly. Within days, however, all three were a crimson brown.

The Pennsylvania summer seemed to relax and rejuvenate the fugitives. They read Marx and Debray during the morning cool, then went sunning and swimming, chasing each other into the water. They picked wild blackberries from bushes growing across the road and dropped hook and line in search of the scavenger fish they grew to like cooked with butter and onions.

Bill carefully instructed Patty how to avoid a bullhead's spiny fins or a pickereel's fearsome teeth when tearing them off a hook. But Patty gleefully ignored the advice and grabbed them barehanded, shrugging off the resulting cuts and bites. When one bullhead fell off her hook, she lurched headlong into the pond after it.

Patty's feistiness amazed the others. She was the first to try skinny-dipping in the muddy ponds. The others had joined in until Bill emerged from the water one day clutching his penis. "Something bit me," he yelped. "And Christ does it hurt." One of the watersnakes in the pond had nipped him.

"I think you're going to live," smiled Emily. "But your fucking days may be numbered." "I'd like to see you go in there now," came back his taunt.

Suddenly their bantering was interrupted: Patty laughed, slipped off her clothes and jumped into the pond. During childhood summers at her family's estate Patty had learned to like snakes. Now whenever she'd find one curled up behind the farmhouse she'd pick it up to show the others. But no one else would touch them.

In their political study sessions Emily and Micki were Patty's mentors. "Tania is a sister," Emily told Micki. "But she's still learning." The two older women became close. Sometimes they'd have long conversations about feminism while sitting on the kitchen floor, drinking coffee. Micki confided that she'd felt a little jealous when Jack was traveling across country with a woman she had not then met. Emily replied that she and Bill tried not to be so possessive of each other. They were working it out intellectually, she said, but

...candy was a welcome surprise. The two women hugged and laughed.

By the end of June the Scotts were at ease with Patty, Micki and Emily. The only squabble was the amount of time the Scotts were spending at the farm. Jack and Micki had decided to resume working a few days each week at ISSS so they could see their New York friends without inviting them to the farm. Because it was a six-hour round trip, they quickly tired of a daily commute and the fugitives sometimes were left by themselves for days at a time.

But while in New York the Scotts sought out Wendy Yoshimura, another fugitive whose friends had helped Jack find the SLA survivors in Berkeley. Wendy had gone underground in 1972 after being accused in the bombing of a Navy ROTC building in Berkeley. She had been born in a U.S. concentration camp—like many Japanese families, hers had been interned for much of World War II—had attended the California College of Arts and Crafts and had worked as a waitress.

Through mutual friends the Scotts arranged a meeting. Wendy explained that she was working as a waitress again and was hoping to save \$500 by the end of the summer so she could return to the West Coast. Jack asked her to move into the farmhouse and offered to pay her the \$500. She agreed and soon became a senior adviser and companion to the SLA fugitives.

The Scotts tried to provide everything the fugitives wanted. Micki had stocked the house with food, books and other supplies. When more was needed she sometimes accompanied Emily on shopping trips to Scranton. The fugitives also had new disguises. Patty's hair had been cut to affect a boyish look. Both Bill and Emily had lightened their dark hair with red tint.

But the fugitives still worried about unexpected visitors. So Jack tried to recruit another person whom Patty and the Harrises could contact in emergencies. In early July he brought out Jay Weiner, a sportswriter friend and summer intern from the Long Island newspaper *Newsday*. Jack had only hinted about his farmhouse guests and Weiner was not prepared to meet members of the FBI's Most Wanted List. Weiner smiled when he was introduced to "Judy," "Susan," "Alan" and "Joan" and pretended not to know who they were. After supper Jack took Weiner for a walk toward the ponds and began to explain the situation. "I don't want to know what's going on," Weiner replied. "I don't want to get involved."

Weiner agreed to keep his visit a secret but the episode left everyone disappointed.

A few days later a local fix-it man, hired by the landlord, stopped in to mow the weeds and grass around the house. Micki was there to greet him while the others—who were not listed as tenants—scampered out of view. Micki chatted amiably and helped the man yank out weeds, taking the opportunity to rescue an indigenous three-foot marijuana stalk that the fugitives had found and were planning to harvest.

The cannabis supplied them with an adequate number of joints since they seldom toked or drank, a security precaution based on the SLA's longstanding distrust of drugs. In conversations with the Scotts the fugitives explained that heavy drug users, in the judgment of the SLA, usually became paranoid egotists.

Jack and Micki had avoided discussing the issue of how far they would go to protect the SLA survivors. But one evening while Jack was driving to the farm a radio news flash suddenly confronted him with the dilemma.

"We have a report that the SLA has been located. Police have surrounded their hideout and Patty Hearst's parents are being flown to the scene to plead with their daughter for her surrender. Keep tuned for further details."

The fugitives were alone at the house. Jack swallowed hard. His hands jitterbugged on the wheel.

negotiations. "Surrender? Or should he turn around and flee back to New York?"

His foot yelped against the accelerator. He had to see himself what was happening. From a mile away the farm seemed dark. He couldn't see any police floodlights or red flashers. As he turned onto the dirt road the radio announced a followup report. "From Los Angeles, word has been received that the SLA sighting was a mistake. Police say that a secretary who lived alone was mistakenly identified as Patty Hearst. This has been another false lead in the hunt for the missing heiress."

Jack's heart stopped hammering. But his face was still ashen as he entered the farmhouse. "Good God," Bill greeted him quizzically. "You look like you just got out of prison."

Jack slumped to a chair and told his story of the two radio announcements. Everybody smiled and patted Jack on the back. The camaraderie carried over

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Patty tried to defend her parents. They were good people. Cinque was wrong. But she grew impatient as the ransom negotiations bogged down. "I felt my parents were debating how much I was worth," she later told Jack. "Like they figured I was worth \$2 million but I wasn't worth \$10 million. It was a horrible feeling that my parents could think of me in terms of dollars and cents. I felt sick all over."

to the following days. Jack was asked to teach a basic set of exercises. He fashioned weights from concrete blocks for muscle building and led the fugitives through wind sprints to restore their strength and stamina.

Races were held between a rickety barn and a finish line marked by a child's rusting yellow swing set. Patty was surprisingly swift. Jack, once an outstanding sprinter himself, was hard pressed to outrun her. He had begun to like Patty. She enjoyed joking around and displayed an exuberance that had been impossible to imagine two weeks before. Her snappishness had dissipated.

She still chided Jack about the political irrelevancy of sports and his work at the ISSS. But she exercised daily under his rigorous tutelage. During one hard run she stepped in a gutter hole and crashed forward on a twisted ankle. She limped back to the house hanging onto Jack's shoulder. There he massaged and taped the ligaments. A similar injury had ended Jack's athletic career and ruined his shot at the Olympics when he was Patty's age.

Patty spent the afternoon resting on the porch. Jack stayed with her and they began to talk about Patty's conversion to the SLA.

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Should he somehow try to drive the police? Try to negotiate a peaceful surrender? Should he turn around and flee back to New York?

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Patty Hearst. She and Weed were home in their Berkeley apartment when *The Mugshot* on TV at nine o'clock on the foggy night of February 4th, 1974. The young couple lived together in something that used to be called sin and smoked an occasional joint. But in Berkeley they were considered straight.

Outside, a stolen 1964 Chevrolet Impala convertible pulled up in front and dimmed its lights. Donald DeFreeze, Willie Wolfe and Nancy Ling Perry emerged and moved silently to apartment number four. Perry rang the doorbell while DeFreeze and Wolfe waited in the shadows. Perry hunched over and held a hand to her face. "I just had a car accident out front. Could you...?"

Weed cracked open the door and DeFreeze and Wolfe burst in, brandishing guns, knocking him to the floor and kicking him in the face with heavy boots. They grabbed Patty and carried her kicking and screaming to the waiting car. There they shoved her into the trunk with a brusque order: "Get in and keep quiet."

Patty was scared and half-naked but she stared hard-eyed at her kidnappers. "Don't give me any shit."

Even in those first terrible moments Patricia Campbell Hearst managed to summon up the daring and arrogance that had been her style through 19 years of life as an heiress to the Hearst fortune.

Her parents had provided every indulgence, tolerated her dope smoking, her sneaking out to rock concerts at San Francisco's Fillmore auditorium and her faded blue jeans. When she couldn't accept the Catholic school discipline that required her to scrub toilets for breaking petty rules, her parents transferred her to a more flexible nonsectarian school.

It was there she met Weed, a math teacher and the school's most eligible bachelor. Two years later, when she was 18, she moved in with him. Her parents initially disapproved and Patty briefly worked at paying her own bills, holding a \$2.25 per hour job in a department store for four months. But when she gave that up to return to school, her father paid for her books, tuition and the out-of-wedlock apartment as well. Over the next year her father supplied enough money to buy expensive prints from her grandfather's collection, Persian regalia, a 19th-century Persian manuscript and dozens of plants.

Patty was not used to discomfort. Her life had been insulated from real-life drama and pain. She assumed her father would quickly ransom her.

She was kept blindfolded in a stuffy, closet-sized room with a bare lightbulb and a portable cot. There were no windows and it was hot. She lost track of time and didn't feel like eating. She was told her parents loved money more than her.

She was not raped or starved or otherwise brutalized. But Donald DeFreeze, the SLA leader known as Cinque, kept up a constant intimidation. He berated her and her family for being part of a ruling class that was sucking blood from the common people.

"Your mommy and daddy are insects," he yelled. "They should be made to crawl on their hands and knees like insects if they want you back."

Patty tried to defend her parents. They had not hurt anyone. They were good people. Cinque was wrong. He had never met them.

But Patty feared Cinque. He told her she'd be killed if her parents did not meet the SLA's demands, and she believed him.

So Patty grew impatient as the ransom negotiations bogged down. "I felt my parents were debating how much I was worth," she later told Jack. "Like they figured I was worth \$2 million but I wasn't worth \$10 million. It was a terrible feeling that my parents could think of me in terms of dollars and cents. I felt sick all over."

It angered her when her father visited San Quentin and reported that the living conditions there were fine.

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were identical to those in San Quentin. Her father seemed to be saying that tiny cells, stale air and glass walls were an acceptable environment for his daughter.

And she became alarmed when heavily armed FBI agents raided a house where they thought she was being held. She felt her parents were recklessly allowing the FBI to risk her life.

After a while it seemed that her parents had given her up for dead. "It's really depressing to hear people talk about me like I was dead," she said in her second taped statement. "I can't explain what it's like." Her mother had taken to wearing black and speaking of Patty in the past tense. Worse, her mother had ignored an SLA demand by accepting another appointment from then governor Ronald Reagan as a regent of the University of California.

"I felt like I could kill her when she did that," Patty said. "My own mother didn't care whether the SLA shot me or not."

By degrees her disillusionment with her parents turned into sympathy for the SLA. Cinque was the first to perceive the change. He rewarded her by allowing her to room about the San Francisco apartment that served as the SLA headquarters. For a month she had been kept in a small "isolation chamber" approximating a San Quentin "hole." She'd become weak and could barely stand up. To be able to walk freely from one room to another seemed the world's greatest pleasure.

Cinque tempered his frequent beratings of her. Patty was urged to attend the SLA's daily political study sessions. She was invited to listen to the SLA national anthem, an eerie jazz composition of wind and string that Cinque had selected. And she was furnished with statistical evidence and quotations from George Jackson and Russell Magre that promoted her political development. Less than ten percent of the U.S. population controls 90% of its wealth. Some people eat catered meals while others starve. Some can afford fancy lawyers while others rot in jail. Some live off their inheritances while others live in squalor and despair.

Patty was shown a long list of the Hearst family holdings—nine newspapers, 13 magazines, four TV and radio stations, a silver mine, a paper mill and prime real estate. Her parents clearly were part of the ruling elite. That's why they had quibbled over the ransom money. That's why they had handed out turkey giblets instead of steaks during the food giveaway that the SLA had demanded. Money meant everything to the economic class of her parents. And the only power that could fight that money was the power that came out of the barrel of a gun.

It was a political philosophy that had bored her when Weed and his doctoral student friends had discussed it in their Berkeley apartment. But Cinque's rough eloquence was more persuasive than the abstract talk of graduate students. The SLA's motives made sense. They wanted to redistribute the Hearst wealth to more needy people. It was her parents—and the economic class they represented—who were to blame for her misery and the misery of countless others.

The SLA members encouraged her radicalization. They hugged her, called her sister and ended her loneliness. Patty's conversion was as much emotional as political.

Seven weeks after she was kidnapped, Patty asked to join the SLA.

Despite their new respect for her, most of the SLA soldiers were opposed. Patty would deprive them of mobility because her face was so easily recognized. She could not be counted on in emergencies. She did not have the guerrilla training the others had.

But Cinque wanted her to become a comrade in arms. Cinque was the undisputed leader of the SLA. His experiences were of broken families, hungry children, prison bars. He was an escaped convict, a

will to live. None of the others even had police records. He looked to him as a guru. Patty's conversion was of a lower and strength.

Cinque—old Patty recalled. On April 3rd she announced in a communique that hereafter she was an SLA soldier. "I have chosen to stay and fight," she said. Her parents had only pretended to save her. They were bare. "The things which are precious to [them] are their money and power. It should be obvious that people who don't even care about their own children couldn't possibly care about anyone else."

But Patty's statement contained a final plea to Steven Weed. "I wish you could be a comrade," she said. For three years she had believed herself in love with Weed. She knew him to be weak-willed and unromantic. But she still secretly hoped he'd do something daring and loving. He styled himself a radical. Perhaps he'd find a way to join her.

Instead he spoke to her from Dick Cavett's panel

Patty also had a habit of scanning each morning's 'New York Times' with a felt-tip pen, x-ing out pictures of political enemies. Since the fugitives had no weapons, they made no plans to carry out political executions. But they did not rule out the chance they'd return to such tactics in the future. "Whenever people feel psychologically ready to pick up the gun, they should do it," Emily argued.

show with words of condescension. Patty was brainwashed, Weed said. She would come to her senses if he had a chance to be alone with her.

"Frankly, Steven is the one who sounds brainwashed," Patty shot back in her next communique. "I can't believe those weird words he uttered were from his heart."

Weed was Patty's last tie to her former life. She had loved him, been faithful to him, pleaded for a show of understanding. He'd betrayed her. He was, as Cinque had labeled him much earlier, an "ageist, sexist pig."

Patty began sleeping with 23-year-old Willie Wolfe, whom she called Gujo. Of the three men in the SLA, Wolfe was the closest to Patty in age and background. The son of a Pennsylvania doctor, he'd attended private schools, been a varsity swimmer, sports editor of the school paper and gotten roughed up in antiwar demonstrations. He'd spent a summer working with kids in Harlem, then spurned the Yale family tradition and enrolled at Berkeley, where he'd roomed with SLA member Russell Little and met Cinque.

He subsequently joined the SLA combat unit that assassinated the Oakland superintendent of schools and wounded his assistant. (Patty told Jack that Wolfe also helped Cinque kidnap her. She said Weed was

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Violence once had... Now she found it appealing. She learned to use a converted rifle, practiced "keeping my... down" while crawling through Cinque's home, obstacle course and took part in a bank robbery to prove herself to the SLA.

After the robbery the SLA switched its headquarters from a racially mixed neighborhood to an all-black one in San Francisco. The eight white SLA members moved their clothes, guns and bullets in daylight—they were wearing Afro wigs and a black-face disguise that was smeared on so professionally that several observers mistook them for blacks. They left behind papers and other paraphernalia in a bathtub filled with acid and excrement beneath a spray-painted sign that read: "Here it is, pigs. Have fun getting it."

In early May they moved again, driving south to Cinque's home turf in Los Angeles. On May 16th Patty and the Harrises took the SLA van to shop at

Mel's Sporting Goods store in the suburb of Inglewood. Bill walked through the aisles with frequent glances over his shoulder, a nervous tip-off that a security guard misinterpreted. Bill was grabbed and handcuffed as a suspected shoplifter. He escaped when Patty, keeping a vigil outside Mel's, sprayed the store with machine-gun fire. But the shootout separated the three from the rest of the group and left the SLA van in the hands of Los Angeles police.

The next day police located the SLA hideout through an address written on unpaid parking tickets found in the van. Cinque, Wolfe, Perry, Angela Atwood, Camilla Hall and Mizmoon Soliyak had fled. But they were cornered and killed in a bungalow only blocks away.

"Neither Cujo nor I had ever loved an individual the way we loved each other," she said in her taped communiqué following the shootout.

Afterwards she clung to the Harrises and shared their love. But her pain over Wolfe's death was a long time in healing.

Jack's conversation with Patty on the farmhouse porch renewed his interest in writing an SLA book. The fugitives okayed the idea and work began. But soon the two sides were locked in deep political acrimony.

Jack was irritated by the military drills that had become a part of the fugitives' daily routine. They spent 30 minutes taking target practice with a BB gun they'd found in the barn. And they practiced on the makeshift obstacle course they'd set up in the farmhouse. They crept under chairs and leaped across the dining-room table while ducking imaginary bullets.

Patty also had a habit of scanning the *New York Times* with a felt-tip pen, x-ing out pictures of political enemies. Since the fugitives had no weapons they made no plans to carry out political executions. But they did not rule out the chance they'd return to such tactics in the future.

"Whenever people feel psychologically ready to pick up the gun, they should do it," Emily argued.

Micki said she understood but couldn't agree. "In order for revolution to succeed, it needs mass support. And right now the masses of people do not support armed struggle."

Bill tried to minimize such political differences in an effort to recruit the Scotts as fellow underground soldiers. "We'd like you to join us as permanent members of the SLA." Bill's tone was personal, not political. "We can work out our differences." But the Scotts refused. Jack was adamant. He wanted no part of the SLA if they were going to team themselves.

The argument continued for days. Bill and Emily defended the assassination of Oakland school superintendent Marcus Foster. They considered him a pig because he'd brought in cops to patrol Oakland's schools. He deserved to die, they said.

The Scotts contended that the Foster (Cont. on 76)

# THE INSIDE STORY

were about to replace components, would you really what its replacement is. But chances would look for some good either from a music/equipment magazine or from a friend who knows his components. Problem both.

which brings us to turntables...

Each year, we hear from a lot of Dual owners in response to a questionnaire. Nearly all their Duals are either "excellent" or "good." And a high percentage are on their second

independent studies show that more component owners—experts, hi-fi editors, record reviewers and readers of the music/equipment magazines—own Duals than any other turntable.

These are serious music lovers, who typically spend more money on turntables than on all their equipment, except the Dual for only one reason:

There's no better recommendation we can offer you. Or that we can offer to your best friend. If you happen to own a Dual turntable.

Dual 1275. Fully automatic, single-play/multi-play. Viscous damped cue-control pitch-control, 10% platter. \$139.95, less base. Dual 1275, with cue-control, rotating single-play spindle, \$169.95. Dual 1275 with gimbaled tonearm, synchronous motor, illuminated strobe, variable tracking angle. \$199.95.

Dual 1248. Fully automatic, single-play/multi-play. Belt drive, 17" dynamically balanced platter. \$279.95, less base. Full-size belt drive models include: Dual 510 semi-automatic, \$199.95; Dual 551, fully automatic, \$249.95 (Dual CS501, with base and cover, \$270.)

Dual CS701. Fully automatic, single-play. D.C. brushless, electronic direct drive motor, tuned and resonance filters. \$400, including base and cover.

[Cont. from 46] murder was counterrevolutionary because it had outraged a vast majority of poor people in Oakland. The Harrises conceded that it had been a public relations boomerang. But they continued to defend the killing as a revolutionary action—and they accused the Scotts of being bourgeois.

On the Fourth of July the Scotts had served up \$20 in prime beef and good wine in an outdoor barbeque at the farm. Everyone had savored the meal. Now, several days later, Bill directed a stinging criticism. "The fact that you didn't spend five dollars on hamburger shows where you're at. You're part of the bourgeoisie."

Jack's report was angry. "You're the ones with fucked up values. We've never heard a single thank you for the things we've done for you. And yet you have the gall to try and guilt-trip us." He stormed out of the farmhouse and drove back to New York. He was still so upset when he arrived that he dropped by a friend's house and muttered grimly, "There are some people I'd like to kill." It took several more hours for him to quiet down.

But the bickering had soured interest in the book and reopened a rift between the Scotts and the fugitives. Both sides agreed that the fugitives should leave the farmhouse by September 1st, the day the lease expired.

Jack began searching for a new project. In early August Portland basketball star Bill Walton called him in New York with an invitation to visit Oregon. Walton, the controversial redhead who signed a million-dollar contract as a rookie and is expected by some to become the finest center in pro basketball, had read Scott's books and shared his philosophy about sports. The two had corresponded for two years but had never met.

Since meeting the fugitives Jack had heard nothing but criticism of his past work in sports. Now he felt psyched up again; Walton was living proof that radicalism and sports were not mutually exclusive. He accepted Walton's invitation and flew to Portland.

The two hit it off immediately. They hiked around the Oregon back country, talking about the upcoming season, vegetable diets and the role of radical athletes. Walton, how-

ever, knew nothing of the Pennsylvania farmhouse, and Jack decided to leave it that way. After a week Walton invited Jack and Micki to share his A-frame house near the Willamette River.

Back in New York, Jack conferred with Micki. She agreed. They would move the ISSS to Portland and live and work with Walton.

But first they had to untangle themselves from the underground.

Even though several people with underground connections knew the Scotts were harboring the SLA fugitives, no one had offered to help. The Weather Underground, an organization that had hidden fugitives for five years without a single capture, had not contacted them. For two months the SLA fugitives had depended solely on the Scotts and Wendy Yoshimura.

Still the fugitives were not in the desperate situation of early June. The police spotlight on the case had dimmed. Their friends back in Berkeley might be willing to risk helping them now.

So the Harrises drove to phone booths in a nearby town where they called friends on the West Coast. A series of calls followed—all from pay phones and to pay phones. The West Coast friends, whom Bill named the "new team," were willing to help. Everything would be arranged—transportation, money, even a ploy to distract police attention.

The Harrises brought back the news. "These people are heavy revolutionaries," Bill pointedly told the Scotts. "They've really got it together. They want to be part of our unit."

The new team included Kathy Soliah, the friend of Angela Atwood's who had helped the fugitives in Berkeley, and Soliah's brother, Steve. Like many SLA sympathizers, the Soliahs had been outraged by the L.A. shootout. During the summer they had talked to other Berkeley area radicals who believed that the SLA's guerrilla tactics should be resumed—perhaps by bombing carefully selected targets.

The Harrises were anxious to rejoin people who shared their belief in political violence. They felt contempt for the Scotts' skittishness—and no longer bothered to conceal it. And although the Scotts had been logistic experts, the new team had some ideas of its own.

What especially irked Bill was the decoy operation. Patty had to send an identifiable item of hers to the new team. They would plant it in a Los Angeles apartment and tip off the police in an anonymous call. While the government marshalled its forces in Southern California, the new team would pick up the fugitives and ferry them to a new hideout.

The Scotts and the fugitives prepared for their departure, wiping away fingerprints from the farmhouse and tidying up other details. Buoyed by the new plans, the Harrises decided to risk sending a letter to Bill's mother, who had continued to defend her son despite his involvement with the SLA.

A procedure had to be followed in sending a letter. A carbon copy had to be typed and then photographed to fuzz the typing and prevent the letter from being traced to a typewriter. The photocopy would be mailed to a friend who would forward it in a separate envelope to change the postmark.

Emily drove to Scranton for the nearest self-service photocopier. She inserted three dimes and hurried back to the car. There she made a quick check to see that each page was readable. The photocopies were fine. She doublechecked the originals—the final page of the original was missing! She'd left it in the photocopier. And it was signed Teko and Yolanda. A gold-plated clue to whoever discovered it. "What am I going to do? I've fucked it—totally fucked it!"

Her head swimming, Emily started to drive away. No. She'd try to retrieve the page. Slowly she walked back. She changed her mind again. Being on foot was too risky. The police might already have been alerted.

She returned to her car and circled the block, peering through the store window each time around. Tears streamed down her cheeks. She had to go back inside. It was the only way to know for sure. Furtively she moved to the Xerox machine and lifted the cover. Nothing. She glanced at the clerk. He was busy with a customer. She rummaged through the wastebasket. Still nothing.

Summoning her remaining strength she approached the clerk and asked if he'd found the missing page.

"Sorry," he smiled.

Emily fought back the panic surging through her. She couldn't warn the others because there was no phone at the farmhouse. She returned to the car and raced back to the familiar dirt road.

She started crying again as she arrived and explained what had happened. Bill was furious, kicking a chair and shouting.

"How could you do this?" Bill screamed. "What a damn stupid mistake!"

"I think we should all get out of here," said Micki. "We can get a motel somewhere."

"I'm sorry," Emily kept her head down. "Yelling won't help now. I feel bad enough about it."

Patty intervened. "Don't blame Yolanda. She's the one who's been going to town all summer. She's the one who's taken all the risks." It was a new role for Patty: coolness under pressure. But nobody noticed. There was an hour of hysteria before the others calmed down. They decided their best strategy was to stay put. There was more danger on a road swarming with cops.

The Scotts and the fugitives spent the night in sullen, nervous silence. By morning there was still no mention of Bill's letter on the radio. If the missing page had been discovered, it must have been discarded as a joke. In the end, the police apparently never learned of Emily's absent-minded mistake.

The six farmhouse residents were now anxious to leave Pennsylvania behind. The Scotts packed the van they'd just bought, closed down their New York apartment and waited for the new team to arrive for the fugitives.

September 1st came and went. The radio reported no word that Patty Hearst paraphernalia had been found in Los Angeles. The SLA members began to worry. Bill drove to a pay phone and called the West Coast.

"There's been a hangup," he was told. "Give us a few more days."

The delay meant that the Scotts had to extend the farmhouse rent for another month. In all, the Scotts calculated, the SLA had now cost them almost half the \$40,000 they'd received in settlement from Oberlin.

Jack's patience was at an end. He said his goodbyes and flew to Portland. Micki planned to follow in the van. Pro basketball camp opened in a month and Jack wanted to spend September with Walton and he wanted to begin work on his autobiography. It was time to resume his own career.

A week passed. The fugitives were still at the farm. The Harrises and Patty were beginning to quarrel, their worry spilling out into petty disputes. The only word from the new team was more procrastination. The decoy operation inexplicably had been called off.

"Do you think they'll ever show up?" Micki asked the Harrises.

Emily shrugged. Bill started to say "of course" but then paused and didn't answer.

Patty was more patient than the others. She had matured noticeably over the summer. She'd dropped "pig" from her daily vocabulary. She had spent long hours reading history books, especially on the early days of the labor movement in the U.S. She was quiet; she stopped x-ing the *New York Times*; she seemed to be preparing for a long-term life in the underground.

Each day Patty practiced walking with a pillow stuffed under her dress. She was disguised as a pregnant teenager with freckles. Throughout the summer the fugitives had studied the art of disguise, reading books on techniques for dyeing and styling hair, affecting lips and limbs, attaching artificial moles, scars and tattoos, wearing reversible clothes. Within minutes they could switch from the hippie mode into the young professional, from seedy bum to roughneck hillbilly.

But the preparation seemed beside the point—their West Coast friends were having second thoughts. Finally, Bill insisted that the new team level with him about its problems. Reluctantly they explained the hitch: Patty Hearst.

Bill was unable to convince them that Patty's disguise would be beyond suspicion. Wendy and the Harrises were okay. But the new team did not want the *Newsweek* cover girl to be in the car when they entered the territories of highway patrolmen, toll attendants, motel managers, gas station operators and restaurant cashiers who regulate a cross-country automobile trip. If Patty could get to the West Coast by herself, they told Bill, they would provide her a hiding place, but she was on her own until then.

Jack also was getting agitated. He wanted Micki to meet Walton before the basketball season opened. But she couldn't leave until the fugitives were gone.

Then came a phone call from Pennsylvania to Oregon.

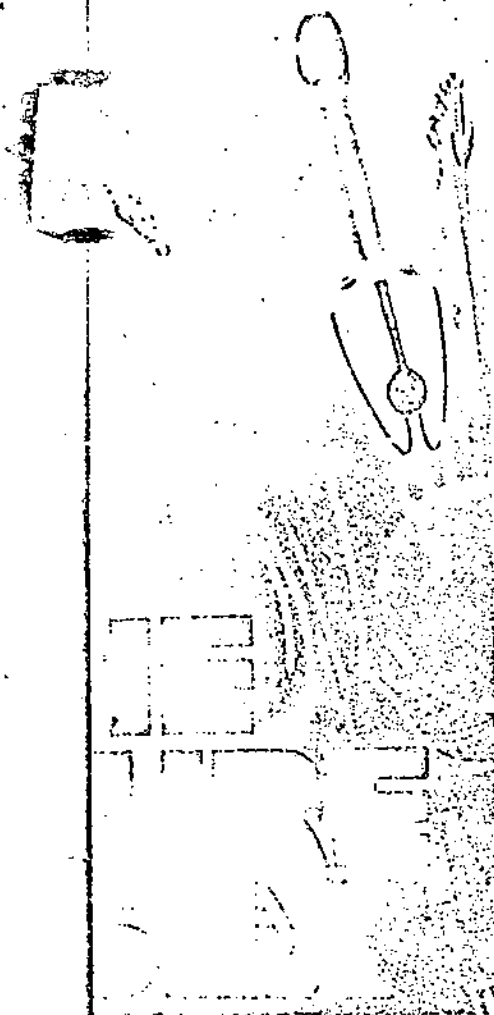
"We need your help again," Bill's voice sounded urgent. "There's no other way we can do it. We need you to drive a friend across country. No one else will do it." If Patty were ever to leave the farm, it seemed, Jack would have to drive the getaway car. He hesitated.

The risks were incalculable. And his first trip with Patty was a bad memory.

But Patty had changed over the summer. She seldom complained—and never about physical discomforts. And she had the half-joking enthusiasm of a daredevil that Jack admired.

He called back. "Okay, I'll drive your friend."

Three days later Jack, Patty,



all. After that, all hell broke loose. Modern technology, and the

magazine, the *Future of Sex* is going toward—yep, the ultimate M. New drugs, new techniques, new organs are all on the way out in O.C.

ews some of the biggest stars of the 1970s. That's right, with all of us, O.C. decided to find out just what their defenses are

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Micki and their German shepherd Sigmund headed west in the van with boxes of books and clothes stacked in back and a mattress tied on top. They had to alternate sitting on a pillow between the van's two bucket seats. Patty was posing as Jack's pregnant wife, Micki as his sister. After a day on the road, though, they adopted a more conservative tack. A couple traveling alone would arouse less suspicion. So Jack and Patty dropped Micki at the Cleveland airport and continued alone.

This was Patty's first venture out in public since her cross-country trip with Jack in June. On their second day Patty accidentally locked herself in a service station restroom. Afraid to call for help because she still feared her voice might be recognized, she began to unbuckle the door, banging away with her shoe. She managed to get one hinge off before the door slid open. Jack had been sitting in the van, waiting and worrying under the boiling sun.

They spoke little. When they did the tension and irritation of three months ago crept back into their conversation. Jack tuned in the radio to a football game. Patty groaned and turned her face to the side window.

In Iowa their worst fears came true. A state patrolman turned on his flasher and motioned their speeding car to the highway shoulder. Jack didn't give the trooper a chance to walk to the van. He swung open the van door and sprinted back to the patrol car.

"Sorry, officer, I guess I got a little excited about Iowa winning today. That was some game."

"You're an Iowa fan?" The trooper seemed doubtful. "Those are out-of-state tags you got there."

"Hey, I'm just a football fan. No matter where I go I love to listen to football." Jack blabbered on. "You wouldn't give a speeding ticket to a football fan, would you? That would be kind of anti-American."

The trooper grinned. He was feeling good. Iowa had been a 21-point underdog in its win over UCLA. "I'll let you off easy this time but be careful

when you cross the border into Nebraska. They got upset by Wisconsin, you know." He put his ticket book away without inspecting the van.

That night Patty and Jack celebrated. They rented an expensive motel room and ordered a room-service dinner. The tension was broken. Patty laughed, "Now I understand what sports means to the revolution. From now on, any time you want to listen to a football game it's okay with me."

Three days later they reached Las Vegas. Jack dropped Patty at a prearranged motel and went to visit his parents who live in Las Vegas and manage an apartment complex. The next day he stopped by the motel. The new team still had not arrived. Nor had they by the next morning. Both Patty and Jack grew worried again. Had she been deserted? But then the new team called. They'd be arriving that night.

Jack returned to his parents' home and settled in to watch *Bonnie and Clyde* on television. Suddenly the local station interrupted with a bulletin. Jack tensed. Had Patty been caught?

But the bulletin was from Reno. A bank had been robbed of \$1 million.

Jack remained nervous. He decided to stop by the motel. Patty was still there. Both watched television for a few minutes. Then he got up. The new team would be arriving shortly and he wanted to be gone by then.

Patty was returning to the San Francisco Bay Area where she had grown up, been kidnapped and converted to armed fugitive. There she would reunite with Wendy, Bill and Emily to continue living underground. She was still undecided about how she fit into a revolution she had discovered only seven months before. But she was dedicated to her new beliefs and she still called herself Tania.

Jack embraced Patty, hugging her hard, and said goodbye.

The date was September 27th, 1974. Twelve months later he would see her again in a San Francisco courtroom.

## THE INSIDESTORY

In Part Two: Jack's brother as FBI informer... the Hearst-Scott talks... the fugitives underground in San Francisco... the SLA's new tactics... the split between Patty and the Harrises... the events that led to the capture...

# Story on Patty and Scott Backed

Continued from Third Page

During this time, the magazine said, Scott made separate automobile trips with Patty and Harris from Berkeley to a farm in Pennsylvania. Emily Harris joined them there.

The magazine quoted Patty as telling Scott—when they were about to leave Berkeley for the East and he offered to take her anywhere she wanted to go—"I want to go where my friends are going," meaning the Harrises.

ROBERT L. Stevenson, a Justice Department public relations officer serving as spokesman for U.S. Atty. James L. Browning of San Francisco, said when asked to confirm the accuracy of the Rolling Stone article:

"I can't confirm it line by line, but my understanding is it is essentially correct."

But despite all this asserted knowledge of Scott's connection with Patty and the Harrises, Stevenson said there are "no plans to indict Scott at the present time." Stevenson did not explain this position.

Stevenson also confirmed the "substance" of stories in the San Francisco Chronicle linking Patty to a bank robbery in Carmichael, Calif., in which a woman was killed and an article in the Oakland Tribune connecting Harris to Patty's kidnapping.

The Chronicle said Patty has been "positively identified" as the young woman who rented a garage in Sacramento that was used to hide two stolen getaway cars used in the robbery of the Crocker Bank branch.

It said a "bait bill" (a traceable, marked bill) from the robbed bank was found in the San Francisco apartment where Patty was arrested.

The Tribune story said authorities recovered more than 13 pages of typewritten manuscript at the San Francisco apartment occupied by the Harrises in which he identified himself and three other SLA members as Patty's kidnappers.

Harris was said to have identified the other three kidnappers as SLA leader Donald DeFreeze, known as Cinque; Patricia Soltysik, who was called Minnie; and Nancy Ling Perry, who used the name Fahizah. All were killed in the Los Angeles shootout.

Harris described Patty's abduction as a "combat operation," the Tribune said.

The account said manuscripts also mention the murder of Oakland School Supt. Marcus Foster, for which SLA members Joseph Remick and Russell Little were convicted, and the robbery of a Hibernia Bank branch in San Francisco. Patty has been charged with taking part in the bank robbery.

In Sacramento, investigators confirmed Thursday that

Patty and the Harrises lived for several months in a run-down white frame duplex off noisy Interstate 50.

The man who occupies the adjoining apartment, Leo Donahue, said he identified for the FBI pictures of the Harrises and James W. McGeorge, an SLA sympathizer who was a frequent visitor to the house with a woman companion, believed to be Kathleen Soliah, also an SLA sympathizer.

Donahue said he was unable to identify pictures of Patty, but authorities told The Times, "Patty was there."

The Harrises were "really quiet," Donahue said. "They kept to themselves and only used the back door. It was kind of weird. They never came out hardly, only used the back door."

FBI agents were at the duplex Thursday doing fingerprints and looking for other evidence.

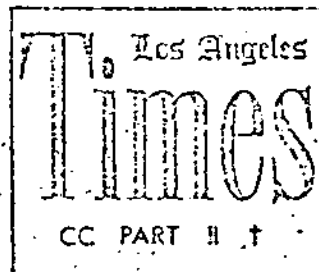


# Attorney Issues Delays Harrises' Arraignment

Emily Seeks Team  
That Is Politically  
in Tune With Her

BY WILLIAM FARR  
and PHILIP HAGER  
Times Staff Writers

The arraignment of Emily and William Harris on an 11-count Los An-



## Harrises' Arraignment Put Off for Week

Continued from First Page

her husband asked the judge to make it clear that even though they aren't being represented by the same attorney "there is no conflict between us."

"Surely," Pitti replied and then adjourned the arraignment until next Friday. The taking of pleas was postponed until that time.

"You can anticipate that they will plead not guilty to each and every count," Weinglass told reporters.

Patty and the Harrises all were indicted here Thursday on six counts of assault with a deadly weapon, three of robbery, and two of kidnapping.

These charges stem from a crime spree on May 16 and 17, 1974, which started with an alleged shoplifting incident at an Inglewood sporting goods store, followed by rifle fire at store employees, the commandeering of three vehicles and the kidnapping of two persons.

In San Francisco, U.S. Atty. James T. Browning denied recurring reports that prosecutors were bringing "pressure" on Patty to testify against her SLA companions in return for a reduction in charges.

In a statement issued to reporters, Browning said:

"I categorically deny such reports. The defendant is entitled to no special consideration because of her name or because of public interest in the case. We intend to treat this case as we would any other—we are willing to listen to anything the cases tell us. However, we have to date received from her or her attorneys no offers to cooperate in the government's investigation, and there most assuredly have been no plea negotiations, nor are any such negotiations under way."

Meanwhile, Charles W. Bates, special agent in charge of the San Francisco bureau of the FBI, minimized the significance of the article appearing in the Rolling Stone magazine that alleged, among other things, that sports activist Jack Scott had harbored Patty and the Harrises. "It appears to be old stuff being re-woven together," Bates said.

Asked why Scott and his wife, Micki, had not been charged for harboring, Bates replied: "That decision is up to the U.S. attorney."

exh.W

On Thursday, Robert L. Stevenson, a Justice Department public information officer, had called the Rolling Stone article "essentially correct."

Eates confirmed reports that the FBI laboratory had been asked by local authorities to perform ballistic tests on weapons recovered in the arrest of Patty and the Harrises to see if the weapons could be connected to the murder by a sniper of Union City Police Chief William Cann. Results of such tests have not yet been disclosed.

Later Friday at a noon briefing with reporters, Stevenson said there would be no indictment of the Scouts "in the next few days" but would not foreclose the possibility of charges being brought later. Again, he called the Rolling Stone story "essentially correct," but added he was "not going to go through the article item by item."

In another development Friday, Terence Hallinan, one of Patty's attorneys, disclosed that an affidavit she signed when asking for release on bail was based initially on information provided by a source other than Patty.

The affidavit, filed in federal court after her arrest Sept. 18, said Patty was terrorized by her SLA captors and forced to take part in their activities.

"I was told about Patty's life in the underground by someone else, and then I confronted Patty with the facts about what happened to her," Hallinan said. "She broke down and changed right in front of my eyes."

Patty then confirmed and embellished on information supplied by the other source, Hallinan said.

At the San Mateo County Jail in Redwood City, where Patty is being held while undergoing psychiatric tests, a Catholic priest was refused permission to see the newspaper heiress because she was "tired and emotionally distraught."

"Everyone else is trying to get to her mind," the Rev. Sylvio Masante, 65, said of the psychiatrists and attorneys who have spent hours interviewing Patty. "But what about her soul?"

Masante said he decided to try to see Patty, who was raised a Catholic, after he learned that no priest had been able to visit her since her arrest.

exh.W

1 MARK HONENBAUM  
2 ARTHUR GILMAN  
3 BILL JAMES  
4 MARY ELLEN GALE  
5 VIRGINIA SLOAN

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Los Angeles, California 90026  
Telephone: (213) 748-6100

9 Attorneys-for Plaintiffs,  
10 EMILY HARRIS and WILLIAM HARRIS

12 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

13 CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

15 EMILY HARRIS, WILLIAM HARRIS,

16 Plaintiffs,

17 -vs-

18 CHARLES W. BATES, *individually + officially*  
Special Agent in Charge,  
19 F.B.I., San Francisco, California;

20 ROBERT E. GEBHARDT, *individually + officially*  
Assistant Director in Charge,  
21 F.B.I., Los Angeles, California;

22 CLARENCE KELLEY, *individually + officially*  
Director, F.B.I.;

23 L. STEELE LANGFORD, *individually + officially*  
Chief, Criminal Division, U.S.  
Attorney's Office, San Francisco,  
California;

24 JAMES L. BROWNING, JR., *individually + officially*  
Assistant U.S. Attorney, San Fran-  
25 cisco, California;

26 ROBERT L. STEVENSON, *individually + officially*  
Public Relations Officer, Justice  
Department, San Francisco, California;

27 ERIC A. NOBLES, *individually + officially*  
Chief, Criminal Division, U.S.  
28 Attorney's Office, Los Angeles,  
California;

29 DWAYNE KEYES, *individually + officially*  
U.S. Attorney, Sacramento, California;

30 JOHN HOWARD, *individually + officially*  
Acting District Attorney, County of  
31 Los Angeles, June 27-October 14,  
1975;

32 //

5 4 22 PM '75

U.S. DISTRICT COURT  
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIF.

*DM*

NO CV 76 0034 ACS

CIVIL RIGHTS  
COMPLAINT FOR  
DAMAGES, INJUN-  
CTIVE AND DECLARA-  
TORY RELIEF;  
DEMAND FOR JURY

*SEP  
summs -*

- 1 JOHN VAN DE KAMP, *individually + officially*  
District Attorney of  
Los Angeles County;
- 2 SAMUEL MAYERSON, *individually + officially*  
Deputy District Attorney;  
Los Angeles County;
- 3 WILLIAM B. SAXBE, *individually + officially*  
Attorney General of the U.S.,  
January 4, 1974 - February 6, 1975;
- 5 EDWARD DAVIS, *individually + officially*  
Chief of Police, Los Angeles  
Police Department;
- 6 DONALD H. SCOTT, *individually + officially*  
Chief of Police, San Francisco  
Police Department;
- 8 DON HANSEN, *individually + officially*  
Assistant Inspector, Inspectors  
Bureau, San Francisco Police  
Department;
- 10 GARY KERN, *individually + officially*  
Inspector, Inspectors' Bureau,  
San Francisco Police Department;
- 11 JOHN M. PRICE, *individually + officially*  
District Attorney, Sacramento  
County;
- 13 GEOFFREY BURROUGHS, *individually + officially*  
Chief Deputy District Attorney,  
Sacramento County;
- 14 GARY BRODA, *individually + officially*  
Officer, Los Angeles Police Dept.;
- 16 JAY R. STROH, *individually + officially*  
Chief of Police, Inglewood,  
California;
- 17 EDWARD LEVI, *individually + officially*  
Attorney General of the U.S.,
- 18 EARL WHITMORE, *individually + officially*  
Sheriff, San Mateo County;
- 19 EVELLE YOUNGER, *individually + officially*  
Attorney General, State of  
California;
- 21 SAMUEL WILLIAMS, *individually + officially*  
Commissioner, Board of Police  
Commissioners, City of Los Angeles;
- 22
- 23 Defendants.

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1 The plaintiffs, by and through their attorneys, allege as  
2 follows:

3 INTRODUCTION

4 1. This is a civil rights action for money damages, for  
5 declaratory and injunctive relief, and for a writ of mandamus  
6 against federal and state officials to redress the deprivation  
7 of rights, privileges, and immunities secured to the plaintiffs  
8 by the Constitution and laws of the United States. More  
9 specifically, this action seeks relief with respect to defendants'  
10 past and continuing practice of releasing incriminating, strongly  
11 implicative, and highly prejudicial leads, information and  
12 gossip to members of the press and the media with the specific  
13 intent and effect of infringing plaintiffs' right to a fair trial.  
14 Further, this action also seeks relief with respect to other  
15 unconstitutional and tortious acts of harassment, intimidation,  
16 and misconduct taken by defendants against plaintiffs.

17 JURISDICTION

18 2. This Court has jurisdiction over this suit under 28  
19 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1343, and 1361.

20 3. This suit arises under the Constitution of the United  
21 States, particularly the First, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth,  
22 Ninth, Tenth, and Fourteenth Amendments thereto.

23 4. This suit also arises under the laws of the United  
24 States, and particularly 42 U.S.C. §§ 1983, 1985, 1986, and  
25 1988, and the provisions of Title 18 of the United States Code,  
26 including 18 U.S.C. §§ 2510-20.

27 5. The amount in controversy in this suit exceeds \$10,000,  
28 exclusive of interest and costs.

29 PARTIES

30 Plaintiffs

31 6. Plaintiffs Emily and William Harris are citizens of the  
32 United States and the State of California. Plaintiffs herein were



1 named defendants with Patricia Hearst, in charges filed by way of  
2 criminal complaint on May 22, 1974, by then Los Angeles District  
3 Attorney Joseph P. Busch, consisting of eighteen felony counts in-  
4 cluding charges of assault with intent to commit murder, assault  
5 with a deadly weapon, robbery, unlawfully taking a vehicle, and  
6 kidnaping. On October 2, 1975, said charges were superseded by an  
7 eleven count indictment returned by the Los Angeles County Grand  
8 Jury charging plaintiffs with kidnaping for the purpose of  
9 robbery, assault with a deadly weapon, armed robbery, and kidnaping.

10 Defendants

11 7. Defendant Charles W. Bates is now and has been at all  
12 times material herein Special Agent in Charge of the Federal  
13 Bureau of Investigation in San Francisco, California.

14 8. Defendant Robert E. Gebhardt is now and has been at all  
15 times material herein Assistant Director in Charge of the Federal  
16 Bureau of Investigation, Los Angeles, California.

17 9. Defendant Clarence Kelley is now and has been at all  
18 times material herein Director of the FBI.

19 10. Defendant L. Steele Langford is now and has been at all  
20 times material herein Chief of the Criminal Division of the  
21 United States Attorney's Office in San Francisco, California.

22 11. Defendant James L. Browning, Jr., is now and has been  
23 at all times material herein Assistant United States Attorney  
24 in San Francisco, California.

25 12. Defendant Robert L. Stevenson is now and has been at  
26 all times material herein public relations officer for the  
27 Justice Department in San Francisco, California.

28 13. Defendant Eric A. Nobles is now and has been at all  
29 times material herein Chief of the Criminal Division of the U.S.  
30 Attorney's Office in Los Angeles, California.

31 14. Defendant Dwayne Keyes is now and has been at all times  
32 material herein U.S. Attorney in Sacramento, California.

1 15. Defendant John Howard was acting District Attorney for  
2 County of Los Angeles from June 27 through October 14, 1975.

3 16. Defendant John Van de Kamp has been District Attorney  
4 for the County of Los Angeles since October 15, 1975.

5 17. Defendant Samuel Mayerson is now and has been at all  
6 times material herein Deputy District Attorney for the County of  
7 Los Angeles.

8 18. Defendant William B. Saxbe was Attorney General of the  
9 United States from January 4, 1974 through February 6, 1975.

10 19. Defendant Edward Davis is now and has been at all times  
11 material herein Chief of Police of the Los Angeles Police  
12 Department.

13 20. Defendant Donald H. Scott is now and has been at all  
14 times material herein Chief of Police of the San Francisco  
15 Police Department.

16 21. Defendant Don Hansen, is now and has been at all times  
17 material herein an Assistant Inspector with the Inspectors'  
18 Bureau of the San Francisco Police Department.

19 22. Defendant Gary Kern is now and has been at all times  
20 material herein an Inspector with the Inspectors' Bureau of the  
21 San Francisco Police Department.

22 23. Defendant John M. Price is now and has been at all  
23 times material herein the District Attorney for Sacramento County.

24 24. Defendant Geoffrey Burroughs is now and has been at all  
25 times material herein Chief Deputy District Attorney for Sacra-  
26 mento County.

27 25. Defendant GARY BRODA is now and has been at all  
28 times material herein an officer of the Los Angeles Police Dept.

29 26. Defendant Jay R. Stroh is now and has been at all  
30 times material herein Chief of Police of Inglewood, California.

31 27. Defendant Edward Levi is now and has been at all  
32 times material herein Attorney General of the United States  
33 since February 7, 1975.

1 28. Defendant Earl Whitmore is now and has been at all times  
2 material herein Sheriff of San Mateo County.

3 29. Defendant Evelle Younger is now and has been at all  
4 times material herein Attorney General of the State of California.

5 30. Defendant Samuel Williams is now and has been at all  
6 times material herein Commissioner of the Board of Police  
7 Commissioners of the City of Los Angeles;

8 31. The defendants identified in ¶s 7 through 30 above are  
9 sued herein in their official or former official and individual  
10 capacities.

11 32. Other officials, officers, employees, members and agents  
12 of the U.S. Attorney's Offices in Los Angeles, San Francisco,  
13 and Sacramento, the FBI, the Police and Sheriff Departments of  
14 Los Angeles, San Francisco, Sacramento, San Mateo County and  
15 Inglewood, the District Attorney's Offices of Los Angeles and  
16 Sacramento, the Department of Justice, the State Attorney General's  
17 Office, and other local, state and federal governmental agencies  
18 engaged in the conduct described hereinafter, but the plaintiffs  
19 do not know at this time their identities. The plaintiffs here-  
20 by reserve the right to amend this complaint and to make said  
21 individuals named defendants at such time as their identities  
22 are ascertained.

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FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

33. This is a cause of action to redress the deprivation of rights, privileges, and immunities secured to the plaintiffs by the Constitution and laws of the United States.

34. This cause of action is authorized by the First, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, by 18 USC §§2510-2520, and by 42 USC §1983.

35. On May 20, 1974, the office of the United States Attorney in Los Angeles filed complaints against plaintiffs Emily and William Harris and Patricia Hearst alleging illegal possession of automatic weapons in connection with an alleged shootout in Inglewood on May 16, 1974. Said complaints have been dismissed without prejudice, but, based upon information and belief, substantial likelihood exists that <sup>these</sup> federal charges will be refiled against plaintiffs.

36. On May 22, 1974, plaintiffs Harris and Patricia Hearst were charged by indictment by then Los Angeles District Attorney Joseph P. Busch with eight felony counts including charges of assault with intent to commit murder, assault with a deadly weapon, robbery, unlawfully taking a vehicle, and kidnaping.

37. On September 18, 1975, plaintiffs Harris, and Patricia Hearst and Wendy Yoshimura, were arrested by agents and employees of the FBI and San Francisco Police Department in San Francisco.

38. On October 2, 1975, a superseding indictment of eleven counts was returned by the Los Angeles County Grand Jury charging plaintiffs Harris, and Patricia Hearst, with kidnaping for the purpose of robbery, assault with a deadly weapon, armed robbery, and kidnaping for the purpose of robbery, assault with a deadly weapon, armed robbery, and kidnaping. This case is presently set for trial on February 2, 1976 in the courtroom of the Honorable Mark Brandler in Los Angeles Superior Court, case no. A321099.

1 39. Each of the defendants, their agents and employees and  
2 those acting in concert with them participated in and/or committed,  
3 caused and/or promoted the conduct set forth below under the  
4 color and pretense of federal, state and local law, to wit, the  
5 statutes, ordinances, rules, regulations, rulings, customs,  
6 usages, practices, policies and/or authority of the United States,  
7 the District of Columbia, the 50 states, particularly the State  
8 of California, the City and County of Los Angeles and/or their  
9 departments, agencies, and offices.

10 40. At all times material herein, each of the defendants, their  
11 agents and employees and those acting in concert with them  
12 specifically intended to and did unlawfully, wilfully, knowingly,  
13 corruptly, maliciously, discriminatorily, arbitrarily, and in  
14 bad faith abrogate, usurp and misuse the power, authority, offices,  
15 resources and jurisdiction of the government of the United States,  
16 the District of Columbia, the 50 states, particularly the State  
17 of California, the City and County of Los Angeles, and/or their  
18 departments, agencies and offices.

19 41. At all times material herein, the defendants, their agents  
20 and employees and those acting in concert with them acted palpably  
21 and manifestly outside their lawful jurisdiction and discretion,  
22 the lawful scope of their authority and their lawful line of  
23 duty.

24 42. Each of the defendants, their agents and employees and  
25 those acting in concert with them participated in and/or committed,  
26 caused and/or promoted the conduct set forth below in the Central  
27 District of California or knew or reasonably should have foreseen  
28 that said conduct would take place or cause effects upon plain-  
29 tiffs in the Central District of California.

30 43. Beginning on or about May 20, 1974 and continuing through  
31 the present, defendants and each of them, and their agents,  
32 /



1 employees, and those acting in concert with them, whose identities  
2 are presently unknown to the plaintiffs, did unlawfully, wilfully,  
3 knowingly, corruptly, maliciously, discriminatorily, arbitrarily,  
4 in bad faith and contrary to their own standards, guidelines,  
5 rules, and regulations release, communicate, and disseminate  
6 incriminating, strongly implicative, and highly prejudicial leads,  
7 information, and gossip to members of the press, local and  
8 national television and radio, and other media with the specific  
9 intent to infringe and impair plaintiffs' right to a fair trial.

10 44. Beginning on or about May 20, 1974, and continuing  
11 through the present, defendants and each of them, and their  
12 agents, employees, and those acting in concert with them, whose  
13 identities are presently unknown to the plaintiffs, did unlawfully,  
14 wilfully, knowingly, corruptly, maliciously, discriminatorily,  
15 arbitrarily, in bad faith and contrary to their own standards,  
16 guidelines, rules, and regulations release, communicate, and  
17 disseminate incriminating, strongly implicative, and highly  
18 prejudicial leads, information, and gossip to members of the  
19 press, local and national television and radio, and other media  
20 which has infringed and impaired and continues to infringe and  
21 impair plaintiffs' right to a fair trial.

22 45. Said leads, information and gossip have been and continue  
23 to be released, communicated, and disseminated by defendants and  
24 each of them in and about the City and County of Los Angeles, as  
25 well as throughout California by means of the press, local and  
26 national television and radio, and other media including but not  
27 limited to the Los Angeles Times, Los Angeles Herald-Examiner,  
28 San Francisco Chronicle, San Francisco Examiner, New York Times,  
29 Chicago Tribune, Time, Newsweek, and the Rolling Stone.

30 46. Persons in and about the City and County of Los Angeles  
31 who comprise members of the jury panel for said trial scheduled to  
32 begin February 2, 1976, and, further, who comprise members of  
33 future jury panels in any subsequent federal and state criminal

1 trials taking place for which plaintiffs will be criminal defen-  
2 dants in the City and County of Los Angeles have read, seen, heard  
3 and been informed of said leads, information, and gossip. Conse-  
4 quently, plaintiffs' constitutional right to a fair trial has been  
5 and continues to be impaired and infringed in that defendants'  
6 conduct has impaired and infringed and continues to impair and  
7 infringe plaintiffs' ability to obtain an impartial jury, a  
8 speedy trial, and a trial held in the County of Los Angeles.

9 47. Because of defendants' desire that plaintiffs not be  
10 tried merely upon evidence properly adduced at trial, but rather  
11 as notorious figures unworthy of constitutional protections  
12 guaranteed to all citizens, because of defendants' disdain for  
13 plaintiffs' political and personal philosophies, and because of  
14 the public discredit and ridicule sustained by defendants as the  
15 result of their inability to capture plaintiffs over a period of  
16 nineteen months, defendants and each of them have released,  
17 communicated, and disseminated said leads, information and  
18 gossip with the specific intent of arousing public prejudices  
19 against plaintiffs.

20 48. Defendants and each of them have released, communicated,  
21 and disseminated said leads, information, and gossip with the  
22 effect of arousing public prejudices against plaintiffs.

23 49. Defendants and each of them have released, communicated,  
24 and disseminated said leads, information, and gossip in concert  
25 with one another.

26 50. Said leads, information, and gossip include but are not  
27 limited to the following news items set forth below which have  
28 been disseminated to the general public and which directly or  
29 indirectly associate plaintiffs with crimes for which they have  
30 never been formally charged or indicted:

31 a. The murder of LAPD officer Michael Edwards. Officers,  
32 agents, and employees of the Los Angeles Police Department

1 released or leaked information which associated plaintiffs Harris  
2 and Patricia Hearst with the May 11, 1974 slaying of LAPD officer  
3 Michael Edwards. The resulting release or leak produced news  
4 items which included a prominently carried article in the Los  
5 Angeles Times under a headline entitled "LAPD Seeks To Link SLA,  
6 Police Death." (Exhibit A);

7 b. The murder of Union City Police Chief William Cann.  
8 Defendant Bates, his agents and employees released or leaked  
9 information which associated plaintiffs Harris with the sniper  
10 murder of Union City Police Chief William Cann. The resulting  
11 release or leak produced news items which included a prominently  
12 carried article in the Los Angeles Times under a headline entitled  
13 "Attorney Issue Delays Harris' Arraignment." (Exhibit B);

14 c. The shotgun murder of Myrna Opsahl, a female customer  
15 during the course of a robbery. Agents of the FBI, defendant  
16 Keyes, defendant Burroughs, and agents, officers, and employees  
17 of the Sacramento Police Department released or leaked information  
18 which associated plaintiffs Harris with the shotgun murder of  
19 Myrna Opsahl during the course of an armed robbery at the Crocker  
20 National Bank in Carmichael. The resulting release or leak pro-  
21 duced news items which included a prominently carried article in  
22 the Los Angeles Times under a headline entitled "Patty Hid Out  
23 3 Months In Sacramento." (Exhibit C);

24 d. The murder of prominent prison reformer Wilber (Popeye)  
25 Jackson and school teacher Sally Vote. Defendant Bates, his agents  
26 and employees, and officers of the San Francisco Police Department  
27 released or leaked information which associated plaintiffs Harris  
28 with the murders of "Popeye" Jackson, prominent prison reformer,  
29 and Sally Vote, a school teacher. The resulting release or leak  
30 produced news items which included a prominently carried article  
31 in the Los Angeles Times under a headline entitled "Direct Hearst  
32 Link To Killing Denied." (Exhibit D);

1 e. The assassination of Oakland school superintendent  
2 Marcus Foster. Defendants Bates, Koyes, Davis, Mayerson, Williams,  
3 their agents, and agents, officers and employees of the FBI, San  
4 Francisco Police Department and Los Angeles Police Department  
5 released or leaked information which associated plaintiffs Harris,  
6 in part by and through their public identification with the SLA  
7 by defendants, with the assassination of Oakland school superin-  
8 tendent Marcus Foster. The resulting release or leak produced  
9 news items which included a prominently carried article in the  
10 Los Angeles Times under a headline entitled "SLA Plan To Trade  
11 Patty For Two Suspects Told." (Exhibit E).

12 f. The proposed assassination of Oakland A's owner Charles  
13 O. Finley. Defendants Bates, his agents and employees, and  
14 officers, agents, and employees of the San Francisco and Los  
15 Angeles Police Departments released or leaked information which  
16 associated plaintiffs Harris, in part by and through their public  
17 identification with the SLA by defendants, with an alleged pro-  
18 posed assassination of Charles O. Finley, owner of the Oakland  
19 A's baseball team. The resulting release or leak produced news  
20 items which included a prominently carried article in the Los  
21 Angeles Times under a headline entitled "Hearst Broke With SLA,  
22 Magazine Reports." (Exhibit F).

23 g. The proposed kidnaping of Kathleen Brown Rice. Officers  
24 employees and agents of the FBI and the Los Angeles Police Depart-  
25 ment released or leaked information which associated plaintiffs  
26 Harris, by and through their public identification with the  
27 SLA, by defendants with an alleged plot to kidnap Kathleen Brown  
28 Rice, sister of Governor Brown of California and member of the  
29 Los Angeles Board of Education. The resulting release or leak  
30 produced news items which included prominently carried articles  
31 in the Los Angeles Times and San Francisco Examiner under the  
32 headlines entitled "SLA Sympathizers Plotted to Kidnap Brown's  
33 Sister" and "Governor's Sister SLA Kidnap Target" respectively.  
34 (Exhibit G);

1       h. The robbery of Guild Savings and Loan in Sacramento.  
2       Officers, employees, and agents of the FBI, the District  
3       Attorney's Office, United States Attorney's Office, and Police  
4       Department in Sacramento, and the San Francisco Police Department  
5       released or leaked information which associated plaintiffs Harris  
6       with the February 25 robbery of \$3,729 from the Guild Savings and  
7       Loan in Sacramento. The resulting release or leak produced news  
8       items which included a prominently carried article in the Los  
9       Angeles Times under a headline entitled "Patty, Harrises Enrolled  
10      In College During Manhunt." (Exhibit H);

11      i. The attempted pipe bombing of a San Francisco Police  
12      Department patrol car. Officers, agents, and employees of the  
13      San Francisco Police Department released or leaked information  
14      which associated plaintiffs Harris with an unexploded pipe bomb  
15      discovered under a patrol car behind the Mission District Station  
16      in San Francisco. The resulting release or leak produced news  
17      items which included a prominently carried article in the Los  
18      Angeles Herald-Examiner under a headline entitled "Harris Bombs  
19      Same As Cop Car." (Exhibit I);

20      j. 23 bombings and one arson. Officers, agents, and employees  
21      of the FBI, the San Francisco Police Department, and the US  
22      Attorney's Office in San Francisco released or leaked information  
23      which associated plaintiffs Harris with 23 bombings and one arson  
24      for which an organization known as the New World Liberation Front  
25      has allegedly claimed responsibility. The resulting release or  
26      leak produced news items which included a prominently carried  
27      article in the Los Angeles Herald-Examiner under a headline  
28      entitled "SLA Bombing Links Probed." (Exhibit J).

29      k. Association with person presently charged with an  
30      execution-style double murder. Officers, agents, and employees  
31      of the Los Angeles Police Department and the FBI released or  
32      leaked information and photographs which associated plaintiffs



1 Harris with a person presently charged with an execution-style  
2 double murder for which a 12-1/2 hour police siege was required.  
3 The resulting release or leak produced a published photograph  
4 of plaintiffs with said person and news items which included a  
5 prominently carried article in the Los Angeles Times under a  
6 headline entitled "Two More Suspects Sought in 'Execution'  
7 Slayings." (Exhibit K);

8 1. 2 Pacific Gas and Electric Company bombings which blacked  
9 out 35,000 homes on two occasions in the San Jose-Los Gatos area.  
10 Officers, agents, and employees of the FBI released or leaked  
11 information which associated plaintiffs Harris with 2 Pacific  
12 Gas and Electric Company bombings which blacked out 35,000 homes  
13 in the San Jose-Los Gatos area. The resulting release or leak  
14 produced news items which included a prominently carried article  
15 in the San Francisco Chronicle under a headline entitled "SLA  
16 Suspect in PG&E Bombings." (Exhibit L);

17 m. The abduction of Patricia Hearst. Defendants and their  
18 agents, employees and officers released or leaked information  
19 which associated plaintiffs with the abduction of Patricia Hearst.  
20 The resulting release or leak produced news items which included  
21 a prominently carried article in the Los Angeles Times under a  
22 headline entitled "Hearst Not Coerced, SLA Papers Say."  
23 (Exhibit M);

24 n. The branding of plaintiffs' co-defendant as a common  
25 criminal by the Attorney General of the United States. Defendant  
26 Saxbe as Attorney General of the United States publicly branded  
27 plaintiffs Harris' co-defendant as a "common criminal". The  
28 resulting branding produced news items including a prominently  
29 carried article in the Los Angeles Times.

30 o. The branding of plaintiffs as members of a  
31 "revolutionary group" which want to overthrow our government  
32 and use the weapon of violence by the Director of the FBI.

1 Defendant Kelley publicly branded plaintiffs by and through their  
2 public identification with the SLA by defendants as members of  
3 a "revolutionary group which wants to overthrow our government  
4 and use the weapon of violence." The resulting branding produced  
5 news items which included a prominently carried article in the Los  
6 Angeles Times under a headline entitled "Judge Denies Bail For  
7 Patty, Cites Her Views." (Exhibit N);

8 p. The branding of plaintiffs as members of a terrorist  
9 organization by the Attorney General of California. Defendant  
10 Younger publicly branded plaintiffs by and through their public  
11 identification with the SLA by defendants as members of "terrorist  
12 organization." The resulting branding produced news items which  
13 included a prominently carried article in the Los Angeles Times  
14 under a headline entitled "Younger Foresees More Acts By Terrorist  
15 Groups." (Exhibit O);

16 q. The branding of plaintiffs as members of an organization  
17 consisting of persons who turned to terror, were alienated and by  
18 personal choice outlaws, committed to violence and to provoking an  
19 official institutional counter-violence, and who initiated a self-  
20 corrupting spiral of over simplification and polarization and  
21 violence by the President of the Board of Police Commissioners in  
22 the City of Los Angeles. At a press conference attendant to  
23 release of a police report concerning a May 19 shootout by the  
24 LAPD against alleged members of the SLA, defendants Williams and  
25 Davis and their agents and employees released documents and photo-  
26 graphs, including a press statement by defendant Williams, branding  
27 plaintiffs as members of an organization consisting of persons who  
28 "turned to terror", were "alienated and by personal choice outlaws"  
29 were "committed to violence and to provoking an official institu-  
30 tional counter-violence", and who "initiated a self-corrupting  
31 spirial of over-simplification and polarization and violence." The  
32 resulting branding produced news items including a prominently

1 carried article by the Los Angeles Times.

2 Sl. Further, said leads, information, and gossip include  
3 but are not limited to identification of the following items set  
4 forth below which have been released, leaked, or disseminated by  
5 defendant Kelley, defendant Kern, defendant Bates, defendant  
6 Browning and officers, agents, and employees of the FBI, San  
7 Francisco Police Department, and US Attorney's Office in San  
8 Francisco to the general public detailing the alleged personal  
9 effects of plaintiffs recovered by the FBI and other law enforce-  
10 ment agencies as the result of a search and seizure which allegedly  
11 took place within the residences of plaintiffs and their  
12 co-defendant Patricia Hearst:

- 13 a. 40 pounds of black powder explosive;
- 14 b. Three .30 semi-automatic carbines;
- 15 c. Two automatic shotguns;
- 16 d. Two handguns;
- 17 e. Two military type bandoliers;
- 18 f. Pipe bombs;
- 19 g. Five pounds of gunpowder;
- 20 h. A half-dozen key-wound alarm clocks, four large  
21 batteries, and six foot-long lengths of two-inch pipe threaded at  
22 both ends, some of them capped;
- 23 i. Illegal firearms;
- 24 j. Two gas masks;
- 25 k. Two M-1 carbines;
- 26 l. A sawed-off shotgun;
- 27 m. Two .38 caliber revolvers;
- 28 n. A 9 mm. automatic pistol and two 9 mm. guns;
- 29 o. A large amount of ammunition;
- 30 p. A ski mask;
- 31 q. Three books from the University of California -  
32 The Science of High Explosives, Explosives and  
33 Fuels, Explosives and Dyestuffs;

1 r. An FBI publication titled The Science of Finger-  
2 prints;

3 s. A page from a notebook entitled 'Savings and Loan'  
4 and containing addresses;

5 t. A page removed from a looseleaf notebook titled  
6 "B of A Marysville;"

7 u. A page with a diagram apparently showing the  
8 interior of a bank teller's window with notations of 'window and  
9 till, coins, cash drawer;

10 v. An unsent communique labelled a 'death warrant'  
11 addressed to the Black Liberation Army, the Black Guerilla  
12 Army, and the Black Guerilla Family and naming Maalik el-Maalik  
13 as the 'People's Enemy No. 1;'

14 w. A copy of 'The Anarchist Cookbook;'

15 x. An unsent communique with respect to a bank robbery  
16 in Carmichael California.

17 52. The resulting releases, leaks, and dissemination pro-  
18 duced news items including prominently carried articles in the  
19 Los Angeles Times. (Exhibit P).

20 53. Plaintiffs Harris have never been charged with  
21 possession of any of the items set forth in paragraph 51 above.

22 54. Further, said leads, information and gossip include  
23 but are not limited to contents or portions thereof/<sup>of</sup> seized  
24 writings, documents, and manuscripts allegedly authored and/or  
25 in the possession of plaintiffs Harris or Patricia Hearst of an  
26 incriminating, strongly implicative, and highly prejudicial  
27 nature. Said contents or portions thereof have been released,  
28 leaked, or disseminated to the general public by defendant Kelley,  
29 defendant Kern, defendant Bates, defendant Browning and officers,  
30 agents, and employees of the FBI, San Francisco Police Department,  
31 and United States Attorney's Office in San Francisco. (Exhibit Q).

32 55. Further, said leads, information and gossip include  
33 but are not limited to gossip concerning the alleged

1 personal philosophies and life styles of plaintiffs, and persons  
2 and groups such as the SLA, with which plaintiffs have been  
3 publicly identified by defendants. Said gossip has been released,  
4 leaked, or disseminated to the general public by defendants,  
5 their agents, employees and officers. The resulting releases,  
6 leaks, and dissemination produced news items including prominently  
7 carried articles in the Los Angeles Times. (Exhibit R).

8 56. Said gossip described in paragraph 55 above includes  
9 but is not limited to prejudicial alleged photographs of plain-  
10 tiffs, the dissemination of which was ordered by agents, officers  
11 and employees of the FBI. Said gossip also includes private  
12 correspondence from plaintiff Emily Harris to her parents, which  
13 was leaked and disseminated by agents, officers and employees  
14 of the FBI.

15 57. Further, said leads, information, and gossip include  
16 but are not limited to the contents or portions thereof of in-  
17 vestigative reports, memoranda, and documents prepared by de-  
18 fendants, their agents and investigators with respect to plaintiffs  
19 and the alleged acts and events which will form the basis for  
20 the criminal charges for which plaintiffs are now scheduled to  
21 begin trial on February 2, 1976. Said contents or portions  
22 thereof were presented in sum or substance to the grand juries  
23 which returned indictments against plaintiffs, and should not  
24 have been disseminated to the public. Said contents or portions  
25 thereof, if in fact true and admissible at trial as properly  
26 adduced evidence, should not have been disseminated prior to  
27 trial to members of the public from which plaintiffs' jury will  
28 ultimately be selected.

29 /  
30 /  
31 /  
32 /



1           58. Said contents or portions thereof described in para-  
2 graph 57 above have been released, leaked, or disseminated to  
3 the general public by officers, agents, and employees of the FBI,  
4 Los Angeles Police Department, Inglewood Police Department, the  
5 Los Angeles District Attorney's Office, and the Los Angeles County  
6 Sheriff's Department. The resulting releases, leaks, and dissemi-  
7 nation produced highly prejudicial and incriminating news items  
8 to plaintiffs including prominently carried articles in the Los  
9 Angeles Times. (Exhibit S).

10           59. Defendant Bates publicly deplored said leaks described  
11 in paragraphs 57 and 58 above.

12           60. Attorneys, officers, and employees of the Los Angeles  
13 District Attorney's Office and investigators, officers and  
14 employees of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, in San Francisco  
15 and Los Angeles, Los Angeles Police Department, and Los Angeles  
16 County Sheriff's Department, released or leaked information to  
17 the general public which stated that between 12 and 20 witnesses  
18 [would] be called before the Grand Jury including William Huett,  
19 three of his employees, Thomas Dean Matthews, and Frank Sutter.  
20 The resulting release or leak produced news items including a  
21 prominently carried article in the Los Angeles Times under a  
22 headline entitle "LA Jury Indicts Patty, Harris on 11 Counts"  
23 which quoted and summarized the alleged statements given to  
24 defendants and their investigators by said witnesses. (Exhibit T).

25           61. Defendant Stevenson stated publicly that an article  
26 published in the Rolling Stone on October 25, 1975 entitled  
27 "The Inside Story" was "essentially correct." (Exhibit U) Said  
28 article strongly incriminated and prejudiced plaintiffs with  
29 respect to the alleged criminal conduct for which plaintiffs  
30 have been indicted with respect to their alleged personal  
31 philosophies and life styles. Said statement produced news  
32 items including a prominently carried article in the Los Angeles

1 f. The compilation of information concerning them  
2 into dossiers maintained within the files of governmental  
3 departments, agencies, and offices, and the use of said infor-  
4 mation for purposes unrelated to legitimate governmental  
5 functions;

6 g. The implementation of Counterintelligence  
7 programs against plaintiffs, including but not limited to the  
8 FBI Cointelpro programs.

9 66.The conduct described in paragraphs 43 through 65 has  
10 irreparably injured the plaintiffs in that it has deprived them of  
11 rights secured to them by the United States Constitution and the  
12 laws of the United States.

13 67.By virtue of said conduct, and because the defendants  
14 promoted, encouraged, ordered, solicited, condoned, and ratified  
15 said conduct, the agents and employees of the United States  
16 government, of local Police Departments, and of local District  
17 Attorney Offices have been led to believe that they may engage  
18 in said conduct against plaintiffs with impunity and without fear  
19 of arrest, prosecution, conviction, discipline, or other unfavor-  
20 able consequences.

21 68.Unless this Court declares that such conduct is unlawful  
22 and restrains the defendants, their agents, employees, successors,  
23 privies, and all persons acting in concert with them, from engag-  
24 in, promoting, soliciting or conspiring to commit such conduct  
25 or similar conduct against the plaintiffs, they will continue to  
26 suffer immediate and irreparable injuries for which they have no  
27 adequate remedy at law.

28 69.The plaintiffs are informed and believe that the  
29 allegations contained in paragraphs 39 through 68 are true, and  
30 they make said allegations on the basis of said information  
31 and belief.

32 /



1 unlawfully, wilfully, knowingly, corruptly, maliciously,  
2 discriminatorily, arbitrarily, and in bad faith and without  
3 probable, reasonable or any legitimate cause therefor committed,  
4 aided and abetted, caused, ordered, authorized, financed,  
5 solicited, encouraged, approved, consented to, condoned and/or  
6 otherwise promoted, with specific intent to do so, the conduct  
7 set forth above in paragraphs 39 through 68, among others.

8 THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

9 74. This is a cause of action to redress neglect and refusal  
10 to prevent a conspiracy to deprive the plaintiffs of their  
11 rights secured to them by the Constitution, including the equal  
12 protection of the laws and equal privileges and immunities  
13 under the laws, and by the laws of the United States, and to  
14 prevent the deprivation of such rights.

15 75. This cause of action is authorized by the First, Fourth,  
16 Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth and Fourteenth Amendments  
17 to the United States Constitution, by 42 U.S.C. §§ 1983, 1985,  
18 1986 and 1988, and by 18 U.S.C. §§ 2510-20

19 76. The plaintiffs reallege and incorporate by this reference,  
20 as if fully set forth herein, each and every allegation contained  
21 in paragraphs 39 through 68 of the First Cause of Action and para-  
22 graphs 70 through 73 of the Second Cause of Action.

23 77. The defendants each had knowledge of said conspiracy and  
24 each had the duty and the power to prevent or aid in preventing  
25 said wrongs and acts that were the objects of the conspiracy.

26 78. Said defendants and each of them, each unlawfully, wil-  
27 fully, knowingly, corruptly, maliciously, discriminatorily,  
28 arbitrarily and in bad faith neglected and refused to prevent or  
29 aid in preventing the commission of said wrongs and acts.

30 ///

31 /

32 /

1 79. Defendants and each of them did act with flagrant,  
2 wanton, and malicious disregard for the rights of the plaintiffs  
3 and in doing did deprive and deny the plaintiffs of their consti-  
4 tutional rights under the First, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth,  
5 Ninth, Tenth, and Fourteenth Amendments all to plaintiffs' damage  
6 in a sum not capable at this time of being fully calculated,  
7 but not less than \$15,000,000 and further entitling plaintiffs to  
8 punitive and exemplary damages of \$15,000,000.

9 PRAYER FOR RELIEF

10 WHEREFORE, the plaintiffs pray for judgment as follows:

11 1. That defendants be summoned to appear and answer  
12 herein and that plaintiffs have judgment for their damages, costs  
13 of suit and each other and further relief as they may show  
14 themselves justly entitled to receive.

15 2. For a declaration that the defendants engaged in  
16 the conduct alleged in this complaint against the plaintiffs, and  
17 that such conduct was and is unlawful and unconstitutional.

18 3. For a permanent injunction restraining the defen-  
19 dants, their agents, employees, successors, privies and all  
20 persons acting in concert with them, from engaging in any way  
21 in the conduct set forth in this complaint or conduct similar  
22 thereto against either of the plaintiffs.

23 DATED: January 5, 1976.

Respectfully submitted,

24 MARK ROSENBAUM  
25 FRED OKRAND  
26 JILL JAKES  
27 MARY ELLEN GALE  
28 VIRGINIA SLOAN  
29 LEONARD I. WEINGLASS  
30 RUTH ASTLE  
31 Attorneys for Plaintiffs, EMILY  
32 HARRIS and WILLIAM HARRIS

*Mark Rosenbaum*  
By: MARK ROSENBAUM

32 Plaintiffs hereby demand a trial by jury.

*Mark Rosenbaum*



MARK D. ROSENBAUM & C  
ACLU of Southern California  
633 So. Shatto Place  
Los Angeles, California 90005

LEONARD WEINGLASS,  
RUTH ASTLE  
2025 Avon Street  
Los Angeles, California 90026

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

Emily Harris, William Harris,

PLAINTIFF(S)

VS

See Attached page.

DEFENDANT(S)

CASE NUMBER

CV 76 0034 Sep ALS

S U M M O N S

TO THE ABOVE NAMED DEFENDANT(S):

You are hereby summoned and required to serve upon  
Mark D. Rosenbaum, and Leonard Weinglass

plaintiff's attorneys whose addresses are: 633 So. Shatto Place,  
Los Angeles, California and 2025 Avon Street, Los Angeles, California 90026,  
respectively

an answer to the complaint which is herewith served upon you, within <sup>60</sup> days  
after service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of service.  
If you fail to do so, judgment by default will be taken against you for  
the relief demanded in the complaint.

EDWARD M. KRITZMAN, CLERK

DATE:

JAN 5 1976

BY

DEPUTY CLERK

(Seal of Court)

NOTE: This summons is issued pursuant to Rule 4 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. Pursuant to Rule 5(d) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, all papers after the complaint required to be served upon a party shall be filed with the court either before service or within a reasonable time thereafter. Pursuant to Local Rule 4(g) of this court, the original of all documents, including exhibits to documents, shall be filed with one clear, legible copy for use by the Judge.

CIVIL NO. \_\_\_\_\_

I certify that I have been appointed to serve the summons and complaint in the within action pursuant to FRCivP 4(d) and that I served the summons and complaint as follows: (type or print)

1. Name and title of person served: \_\_\_\_\_
2. Person with whom left: title or relationship to person served: \_\_\_\_\_
3. Date and time of delivery: \_\_\_\_\_
4. Mailing date; class of mail: \_\_\_\_\_ Place of mailing: \_\_\_\_\_
5. Address, city and state: \_\_\_\_\_ ( ) Home ( ) Business
6. Manner of service: (Check applicable box and complete separate proof of service for each defendant served.)

☐ PERSONAL SERVICE, by handing copies to the person served. (FRCivP 4(d))  
SUBSTITUTION SERVICE PROVISIONS:

☐ UPON AN INDIVIDUAL OTHER THAN AN INFANT OR AN INCOMPETENT PERSON, by delivering a copy of the summons and complaint to him personally or by leaving copies thereof at his dwelling house or usual place of abode with some person of suitable age and discretion then residing therein or by delivering a copy of the summons and complaint to an agent authorized by appointment or by law to receive service of process; or in a manner consistent with C.C.P. § 415.20(b). FRCivP 4(d)(1) (Attach separate affidavit stating acts relied on to establish reasonable diligence in first attempting personal service.)

☐ UPON AN INFANT OR AN INCOMPETENT PERSON, by leaving copies at the dwelling house, usual place of abode, or usual place of business of the person served in the presence of a competent member of the household or a person apparently in charge of his office or place of business, at least 18 years of age, who was informed of the general nature of the papers, and thereafter mailing (by first-class mail, postage prepaid) copies to the person served at the place where the copies were left. C.C.P. 415.20(b); FRCivP 4(d)(1)

☐ UPON A DOMESTIC OR FOREIGN CORPORATION OR UPON A PARTNERSHIP OR OTHER UNINCORPORATED ASSOCIATION WHICH IS SUBJECT TO SUIT UNDER A COMMON NAME, by delivering a copy of the summons and complaint to an officer, a managing or general agent, or to any other agent authorized by appointment or by law to receive service of process and, if the agent is one authorized by statute to receive service and the statute so requires, by also mailing a copy to the defendant; or in a manner consistent with C.C.P. § 415.20(a). FRCivP 4(d)(3)

☐ UPON THE UNITED STATES OR AN OFFICER OR AGENCY OF THE UNITED STATES, by serving in a manner as prescribed by Rule 4(d)(4) and (5) Fed. Rules of Civ. Procedure.

☐ UPON A STATE OR MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OR OTHER GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION THEREOF SUBJECT TO SUIT, by delivering a copy of the summons and complaint to the chief executive officer thereof or by serving the summons and complaint in a manner prescribed by the law of that state for the service of summons or other like process upon any such defendant (see C.C.P. § 415.20(a)). FRCivP 4(d)(6)

☐ OTHER FRCivP 4(e)(1). Attach separate pages if necessary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me

\_\_\_\_\_  
(date)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of person authorized  
to make service

Notary Public in and for the County  
of \_\_\_\_\_  
State of California.

(Cont.)

Fee for service \$ \_\_\_\_\_, Mileage \$ \_\_\_\_\_, Notary \$ \_\_\_\_\_, Total \$ \_\_\_\_\_

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF SERVICE

I, \_\_\_\_\_, received a true copy of the within document  
on \_\_\_\_\_, 19\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature)

for: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Party Served)

Charles W. Bates,  
Robert E. Gebhardt,  
Clarence Kelley,  
L. Steele Langford,  
James L. Browning, Jr.,  
Robert L. Stevenson,  
Eric A. Nobles,  
Dwayne Keyes,  
John Howard,  
John Van De Kamp,  
Samuel Mayerson,  
William B. Saxbe,  
Edward Davis,  
Donald H. Scott,  
Don Hansen,  
Gary Kern,  
John M. Price,  
Geoffrey Burroughs,  
Gary Broda,  
Jay R. Stroh,  
Edward Levi,  
Earl Whitmore,  
Evelle Younger,  
Samuel Williams

Date: 1/15/76

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI  
ATTENTION: OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

FROM: SAC, WFO (62-0)

EMILY HARRIS, WILLIAM HARRIS

vs

CHARLES W. BATES - Special Agent  
in Charge, FBI San Francisco, et al.  
U.S. District Court, Central  
District of California  
Civil Action # CV 76-0034

Enclosed for the Bureau are two copies and for Los Angeles and San Francisco one copy each of a Summons and Complaint regarding captioned matter.

The enclosed summons and complaints were received from the U.S. Marshals Service at WFO on 1/14/76.

Action involves EMILY and WILLIAM HARRIS central figures in the PATRICIA HEARST case. The HARRIS are seeking damages injunctive and declaratory relief for violation of their civil rights by enclosed named defendants.

Copies are being furnished to Los Angeles and San Francisco for information.

No further action being taken by WFO.

- 2-Bureau (Enc. 2) ENCLOSURE 57-15200-7417X  
1-Los Angeles (Enc. 1) (Info)  
1-San Francisco (Enc. 1) (Info)  
1-WFO

34 JAN 16 1976

WFE:jmm  
(5)

Approved: *Nail F. [Signature]*

Sent

M Per

84 MAY 25 1976

XXXXXX  
XXXXXX  
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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